A. and M. Colleges.

ALABAMA STATE TO OBSERVE FOUNDER'S DAY

Reporter

Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 3.—A formal afternoon program on Tuesday, February 9 and a special forty-five minute radio program over Station WSFA (1410 kilocycles) beginning at 10:45 on Tuesday night, February 9, along with daily assembly Negro History Week programs throughout the week will comprise the 1932 Founder's Day and Negro History Week Observance at the State Teachers College.

Commemorating the thirty-six years of service of the late Prof. William Burns Paterson, Rev. R. T. Hunter '14 of the Littlie Zion A. M. E. Z. Church will make the chief address with other alumni contributions by Misses Dorothy Fortson '25, Thelma Smiley '27 and Edna Lowe '22. The exercises on Tuesday afternoon will be followed by a college basketball game between Alabama State and Morris Brown and by an alumni program-reception in the evening.

At 10:45 p. m. on Tuesday night over Station WSFA, a Negro History Week Program will be presented. John Dillingham of the Social Science Department will talk on "The Purpose of Negro History Week." Willis L. James of the Department of Music on "Four Types of Negro Music." Dean J. H. Taylor on "Outstanding Negro Achievements in Science, Literature, and Art" and President H. Councill Trenholm on "Progress and Problems in Negro Education." Musical groups will render selections from Negro composers to complete this forty-five minute program.

The State Teachers College is cooperating with the Association for The Study of Negro Life and History not only by sponsoring a series of daily programs at the college but by distributing publicity and suggestive materials to every high school in Alabama and to all the State College alumni who in their observance of Negro History Week will give special emphasis on Tuesday, February 9, to their alma mater's history in the spirit of the Founder's Day observance.

PROF. BREEDING LAUDS WORK OF GREAT EDUCATOR

Reporter

Normal, Ala.—The Annual Founder's Day at the State Agricultural and Mechanical Institute, Sunday, May 1 1932, featured an inspirational address by Prof. W. T. Breeding of the class of 1888, principal of Hale School in Montgomery, Ala., and a pageant portraying the life and work of the founder, William Hooper Councill. Declaring that the founder was a man who spent his life for the cause of education the speaker held the attention of an audience which filled the school auditorium to overflowing as he related various incidents in the life of Dr. Councill. Twenty-five graduating classes were represented in the group of alumni from various points in Alabama and Tennessee. The celebration was closed very fittingly by the placing of a floral tribute upon the tomb of the founder.

"General."

Education—1932

A. and M. Colleges.

Land-Grant College Heads End Annual Conference

WASHINGTON —(CNS)— The tenth annual convention of the Conference of Presidents of Negro Land Grant Collegs ended their sessions here with only nine of the seventeen presidents in attendance. Eleven important resolutions offered to the Conference by a committee composed of Presidents J. M. Gandy, J. B. Watson and J. S. Clark were approved. The next session of the conference will be in Chicago, 1933.

The presidents who attended were: J. B. Watson, State College, Pine Bluff, Ark.; R. S. Grossley, State College, Dover, Del.; J. S. Clark Southern University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana; C. A. Florence, Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo.; F. D. Bluford, A. and T. College, Greensboro, N. C.; W. R. Banks Prairie View State College, Prairie View, Texas; John M. Gandy, Va State College, Petersburg, Va.; John W. Davis, West Virginia State College, Institute, W. Va.; and R. B Atwood, Kentucky State Industrial College, Frankfort, Ky.

A. and M. Colleges.

YOUNG CLAIMS RECORD CLEAR

Courier
2-20-32

LANGSTON, Okla., Feb. 18—(By ANP) — Goaded by frequent newspaper attacks launched at him since he replaced Zack T. Hubert as president of Langston university, Principal I. W. Young replied this week in a statement to his "friends and the public" in which he declared that the charges made against him were false.

He extended an invitation to any taxpayer in the state, or any parent of a child attending Langston university to come to the school and inspect the records of financial transactions.

He further implied that the preceding president had used some of the money appropriated by the state to the university" to build up a political machine of Negro teachers to help somebody in the fight on me and the governor." He refers to Gov. William Murray who, after his election, forced Hubert's resignation and replaced him with Young who had served at the school before Hubert came.

Statements had been made questioning Mr. Young's preparation and ability for his work. In reply to them, he referred to two diplomas which he has from New Orleans university.

A. and M. Colleges

GYM COMPLETED AT S. C. STATE

Tribune
1-22-32

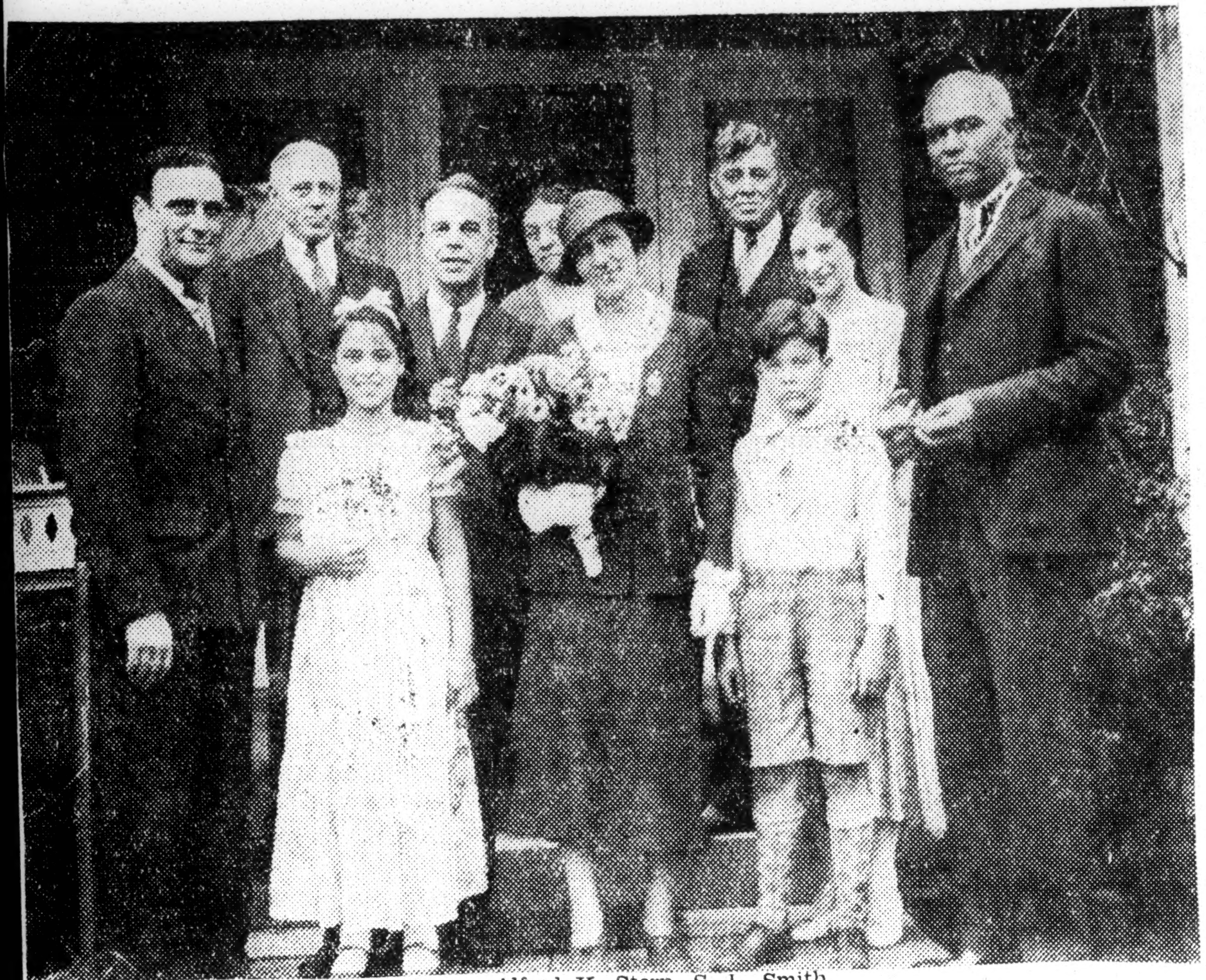
ORANGE, S.C.—At the South Carolina State A. and M. College, a $56,000 gymnasium, the first of its kind to be erected in South Caroina from state funds for Negroes is ready with the completion of the swimming pool and installation of lockers to serve in the physical development of 1,600 students annually. The completion of this building with all modern Carolina from State funds for Neteenth addition during the administration of Dr. R. S. Wilkinson who was elected president in 1911.

The gymnasium named in honor of Trustee A. L. Dukes, senior member of the Board is another link in the plan of President Wilkinson to have one of the best state institutions in the southland. Every year since his inauguration items for improvements and maintenance have been included in the budget and have received the approval of the Trustees and the state legislature. An engineering building is the next project being considered by the administration, work on this building will be started soon. Plans are also under way for a spacious Agricultural building and Library.

A. and M. Colleges.

Rosenwald Group at Tenn. State College

Call 5-13-32 Kansas City, Mo.



The spirit of Julius Rosenwald lives! At his death he endowed a Foundation to carry on his plans, a characteristic act of forethought. But his spirit lives in more than money. His daughter, Mrs. Alfred K. Stern, caught his falling mantle and is carrying on. Personal interest in the work of fitting under-privileged people to take a place in the world's work caused Mrs. Stern, Mr. Stern, Edwin R. Embree who is president of the Rosenwald Foundation and S. L. Smith, its southern director, to gather at Tennessee State A. and I. college on a tour of inspection. New buildings are under construction there to which the Foundation is a contributor.

Mrs. Stern is deeply concerned with the progress of Negroes, and on the occasion of this picture, expressed to the editor of The Call the hope that the time would come when proscription on account of race and color would cease to vex the world. The group left to right are: Alfred K. Stern, S. L. Smith Gwendolyn Hale, Edwin R. Embree Mrs. Hodgkins, mother of Mrs. Hale Mrs. Stern, W. J. Hale, president of Tennessee State, Mrs. Hale, C. A Franklin, Edwin Hale, the boy in the picture.

A. and M. Colleges.

Richmond, Va. News-Leader
Tuesday, April 12, 1932

NEGRO POPULATION—COLLEGE.

1. Please publish the Negro population of the state of Virginia according to counties. Answer: There were 650,165 Negroes in the state at the time of the 1930 census. As they are divided among 100 counties and a number of independent cities, it is impossible for us to print the list here. Come to The News Leader office to copy it, or write to the United States census bureau, Washington, D. C., and ask for a pamphlet giving the information.

2. Please publish a short history of the Virginia State College for Negroes at Petersburg. —A Reader, Midlothian, Va. Answer: The college was established under the name of the Virginia Normal and Collegiate Institute by an act of the general assembly approved March 6, 1882. The first session opened Oct. 1, 1883. In 1902 the name was changed by the general assembly to Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute; in 1930 to Virginia State College for Negroes. The institute was organized as a normal school and college, with the distinct purpose of preparing teachers for the Negro public schools of the state. In 1918 the state board for vocational education selected the institute as the agency to use the funds derived from the Smith-Hughes act for the training of Negroes in vocational subjects and for the preparation of teachers of those subjects. In 1920 a bill was passed making the institute the Land Grant College for Negro young people. There are now seven distinct divisions of the college: the agricultural school, the school of industrial education, the home economics school, the normal school, the music school, the high school, and the college.

Colleges.

DR. R. R. MOTON SPEAKS TO LARGE SELMA AUDIENCE

Reporter

Selma, Ala., Feb. 23.—(By Mrs. V. A. Robertson, Staff Correspondent).—Dr. R. R. Moton, noted race leader and educator, and principal of Tuskegee Institute, delivered an eloquent address Wednesday morning, Feb. 17, in Dinkins Memorial Chapel of Selma University. 2-27-32

Just as the last sound of "Onward Christian Soldiers" ceased to vibrate from the lips of the large audience, Dr. W. J. Ryan, president of Selma University, escorted Dr. Moton and his Tuskegee party to the rostum. Then it was that applause and repeated applause stormed the building.

Birmingham Ala.

Following a hymn, Dr. R. T. Pollard offered prayer, then Prof. W. H. Dinkins, dean of Selma University, welcomed the speaker on behalf of the school and faculty. At the absence of Mr. Mark Thomas, president of the Selma C. M. A. branch, Dr. J. W. Moorer was asked to welcome Dr. Moton on behalf of the organization. The Selma Tuskegee Club was represented in welcome by its president, Mrs. S. J. Baylon.

Mr. Henningburg, director of the Academic Department of Tuskegee, was introduced by Dr. Ryan, and he in turn presented the speaker of the day, after introducing members of the Tuskegee party.

At the beginning Dr. Moton expressed his sad feeling at the absence of his devoted friend, the late R. B. Hudson, who was always so enthusiastic over anything pertaining to Selma. As the speaker progressed he advised that his hearers become not discouraged and lose faith, but hold up their heads, look the world in the face, have faith in themselves, and prove themselves to the world by actions where ever they are. Continuing, Dr. Moton mentioned that the present depression is bringing about harmony and co-operation on the part of the races. From it will emerge broader sympathy and deeper relations, he declared.

Commenting on Negro education the speaker remarked that Negroes usually cut loose from the fundamentals as they become educated. So often they are inclined to be ashamed of parents for their lack of intelligence and racial features. Instead, the Negro should let the character line and not the color line predominate. Lincoln, he said, was best loved of all historical characters regardless to looks. One should strive to be useful, honest and intelligent at all times, so said Dr. Moton.

The address was closed with an interesting story which carried this simple but impressive moral: "Dont' forget rags regardless to how high you go."

Miss A. I. Platts, county agent of home economics, presented Dr. Moton a lovely basket of flowers on behalf of the Selma Tuskegee Club. Seated on the rostrum were local business and professional men, the Tuskegee Club, and members of the Tuskegee party which included the following: Emory Thomas, R. C. Atkins, C. H. Jemison, H. L. Hyman, A. L. Turner, T. M. Campbell, Colonel Joseph H. Ward (who spoke) and R. S. Darnaby.

Dr. Gamble, pastor of the Episcopal Church (white) in brief remarks stated that such a helpful message would be a means to help break down barriers. He expressed sentiment that the feeling between the races is improved.

A spiritual led by Mr. T. M. Campbell and prayer offered by Dr. Johnson of Knox Academy brought the assembly to a close. The Clark Junior High and Knox Academy High Schools were present in bodies with a splendid faculty representation from each.

Dr. Moton left immediately for Snow Hill to deliver an address at the Farmers Conference.

Colleges.

Arkansas Gives Four Year Rating to Philander Smith

Call 1-22-32 Kansas City Mo.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—(ANP)—The state department of education of Arkansas has recently accredited Philander Smith college here as a standard four year college.

The college had already been fully accredited by several southern states but did not meet with the standard as set by the North Central Association in which territory Arkansas is located.

Afro-American

Favor College Merger

5-14-32

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—(ANP)—A recommendation that Haygood College at Moton, Ark., be merged with Texas College at Dallas was contained in the report submitted to the general board of the C.M.E. Church, composed of seven bishops, 18 general officers and about 200 members in session here at Miles Chapel, Thursday.

Balt. Md.

Colleges

Conference Of Deans and Advisors To Be Held At Tuskegee Institute

WASHINGTON, Mar. 17.—(CNS) —Protestants, Catholics, Jews, and Negroes met here last week for what was termed the "first national seminar devoted to the abolition of bigotry," and discussed means of promoting amity and understanding among all races and religions. The meeting was attended by leading members of the laity and churches of all denominations, creeds and races. The local committee which planned the conference included Judge James A. Cobb of the Municipal Court here, representing the Negro laity.

One of the principal speakers at the conference was Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard University, who pleaded for greater tolerance on the part of white denominations toward the Negro citizen in this country. Other prominent speakers included: Newton D. Baker, Rabbi Abram Simon, Bishop James E. Freeman, the Rev. Francis J. Haas and Dr. Cyrus Adler.

TEACHERS AND DEANS MEET AT TUSKEGEE

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—(ANP)—Simultaneously with the meeting of the Alabama State Teachers' Association there was held at another part of the institute grounds the conference of the Deans and Advisors to Women in Colored Schools under the chairmanship of Dean Lucy Slowe of Howard University, Washington, D.C.

Thursday night, Principal R. R. Moton delivered the address of welcome which was followed by addresses by President Trenholm and Dean Slowe. The motion picture which followed this program was a courtesy to the visitors and was the premier showing of the new talking picture equipment recently installed in Logan Hall.

On Friday night Logan Hall was the scene of the reception given by Principal Moton and the Tuskegee faculty in honor of the visitors. The occasion was featured by three contesting dance orchestras, from the Mobile County Training School at Mobile, and the Tuskegee Institute that furnished the music for the dancing.

PROBLEMS OF COLLEGE GIRLS DISCUSSED

Deans Of Women In Session

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—The fourth annual conference of deans and advisors to women in colored schools opened here Thursday and will continue through March 19. Dean Lucy D. Slowe of Howard University presided at the opening session and Principal Robert R. Moton was the first speaker of the day.

A full program devoted to the problems of the dean of women in colored schools has been planned and discussions will center about the following topics: "The Work of the Dean of Women in Relation to the Faculty"; "The Health Program on Your Campus"; "A Program for High School Girls"; "A Program for Improving the Manners of Our Girls."

Speakers and discussion leaders at the meetings will be Dean Ethel McGhee of Spelman College; Mrs. Viola Goin, acting dean of women at Fisk University; Dean Tossie Whiting, Virginia State College, Petersburg, Va., and Dean E. S. Landers of Tuskegee Institute. These conferences in the past have met a growing need among women advisors in Negro schools.

The National Association of Colored Women sponsors these meetings each year as part of its general educational program and will hear a detailed report of the findings of the Tuskegee Conference at its ninth annual convention to be held at Virginia State College, Petersburg, Va., April 1 and 2, 1932.

Dean Lucy Slowe At Tuskegee Meet

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Howard University was represented at the fourth annual conference of Deans and Advisers to Women in Colored Schools, Tuskegee Institute, by Miss Lucy D. Slowe, dean of women, last Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

Dean Slowe presided at the opening meeting on Thursday, at which time Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute spoke.

The program included addresses by Miss Ethel McGhee, dean of Spelman College; Miss Tossie Whiting, Virginia State College; and Mrs. E. S. Landers, Tuskegee Institute; round table discussions, and a sight seeing tour.

DEAN SLOWE HOLDS FOURTH CONF. OF WOMEN DEANS

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—With Dean Lucy D. Slowe, of Howard University, presiding, and President Robert R. Moton, the leading speaker of the day, the fourth annual conference of Deans and Advisors to Women in Colored Schools opened yesterday (Thursday) at the Tuskegee Institute and will continue until tomorrow (Saturday). A full program has been arranged for each day.

Discussions will center on the following topics: "The Work of the Dean in Relation to the Faculty," "The Health Program on Your Campus," "A Program for High School Girls," and "A Program for Improving the Manners of Our Girls." Speakers included such prominent leaders as Dean Ethel McGhee, of Spelman College; Mrs. Viola Goin, dean of Fisk University; Dean Tossie Whiting, Virginia State College; and Dean E. S. Landers, of Tuskegee.

The National Association of College Women sponsors these yearly meetings as a part of its educational program, and a detailed report of the findings at the conference will be heard at the annual convention at Petersburg, Va., in April.

Colleges

Miss. Democrat Introduces Bill to Investigate Situation at Howard "U"

3-2-32

Disclaims Personal Knowledge of Allegations Set Forth in Complaint of "Interested Friends," He Says

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29 (ANP).—On behalf of "interested parties," Congressman Robert S. Hall, Mississippi Democrat, introduced into the House of Representatives Wednesday a resolution calling for an investigation in affairs at Howard University by the interior department subcommittee of the appropriations committee.

A movement of this kind, in which the administrative acts of the president of the university would be given as the chief reason, was forecast several months ago.

According to a local daily, Representative Hall's resolution emphasizes that "for a period of over three years persistent reports from the press and other sources indicate that there exists a harmful state of educational unrest and turmoil at Howard university."

It points out that "as an apparent result of these 'continuous tumultuous conditions there have been frequent resignations and violent separations from service of important members of long standing of the educational personnel of the university."

Representative Hall in his resolution says that "it has been persistently reported that this continuous turmoil is due in a direct and large measure to the arrogant and overbearing disposition of the president of the university, and his meager experience in executive and educational matters, as is evidenced by his frequent open breaks with the trustees and other members of the university's educational and business organization."

Representative Hall in his resolution further points out that according to persistent reports, "the president of the university is administering the public funds in a manner distinctly unfair to all the university staff, except to those he classes as his friends, and that the attitude and position of the president of the university in an alleged case of payroll padding at the institution, is such as to place the president in the position of protecting the person who confessed such guilt."

Leo A. Rover, United States Attorney, permitted Dr. Johnson to appear before the Grand Jury and give his version of the alleged payroll padding case. It involved Eugene Gough, janitor of the School of Religion, who is alleged to have certified that his son, Samuel, had performed certain services at the university when he had not and that the father had signed the son's name on the payroll. The board of trustees have already acted on the case.

Representative Hall disclaimed any personal knowledge of the allegations set forth in his resolution and acknowledged that he had been persuaded by "interested parties" to sponsor it.

Following the introduction of Hall's resolution, Congressman Oscar DePriest was interviewed and expressed the conviction that the action represented an attack upon President Johnson. Mr. DePriest defended the university head, stating that he had made a personal investigation of many of the charges directed at Dr. Johnson and found them to be false. He asserted his belief that a clique existed at the university, whose chief function is to embarrass the president.

The proposed investigation comes on the eve of the sixty-fifth anniversary celebration of the founding of the university today.

Speakers at the morning service will include members of the subcommittee of the house committee on appropriations in charge of the Interior Appropriation Bill for 1933, with Edward T. Taylor of Colorado as chairman.

Pres. Johnson Drives Alumni From Campus

Journal

3-30-32

LAW ALUMNI ASSOCITATION DRAWS RESOLUTION

Howard Alumni, are further aroused and indignant over the latest action of President Johnson in driving the Alumni Headquarters off the university campus. Dr. Johnson, angered at the fact that the Alumni, from their apparent point of vantage, have been revealing his many maladministrative acts to the general public, is leaving no stone unurned to embarrass these "Sons of Howard." First their funds were cut off thru Dr. Johnson's recommendation in a so-called economy measure, while at the same time a "Lincoln' man was brought in, guaranteed tenure and well paid to duplicate the Alumni Secretary's work, and finally the Alumni House and headquarters received orders from Dr. Johnson to vacate their campus quarters.

Preachers Now Control Howard

The alumni bitterly resent the fact that Dr. Johnson has arranged to have the high administrative position of first assistant to the university presdent (Vice President) filled by another "Baptist Preacher" in the person of Rev. Thurman of Morehouse College, "Johnson's old Stamping Ground," instead of by a trained educator and administrator.

Moral Issues Now Involve President

The Special Alumni Investigating Committee in its eighth week of activity uncovers an entirely new angle of Dr. Johnson's maladministration, and the Howard Campus is alive with discussions among serious person, teacher, students, over definite incidents which show Dr. Johnson alarmingly weak in the moral conduct of the institution in cases where serious infractions of the accepted moral code on the part of his close friends are concerned. The flagrant "Gough pay roll padding case," President Johnson's futile attempt to defend and excuse Gough, and the resultant Grand Jury indictment against this close friend of Johnson destroyed what was left of Dr. Johnson's reputation for integrity. It now appear that Dr. Johnson's stand or moral issues is to be proven worse than weak and open to much further questioning.

RESOLUTION

Whereas, pursuant to a resolution adopted by the Board of Trustees of Howard University in special meeting held March 14, 1932, a committee was appointed to "select a disinterested person, or agency, for the purpose of ascertaining and reporting to the Board all the facts regarding the organization and operation of Howard University;" and,

Whereas, this projected or contemplated inquiry may lead to needless delay and the continuance of the present conditions at the University; and

Whereas, there has been already a resolution offered in the House of Representatives of the United States Congress calling for an investigation into the affairs of Howard University, which promises to be thorough, impartial and spedy: Therefore be it

Resolved, (1) That an exhaustive, impartial and spedey investigation into every phase of the University administration is necessary to put at rest all of the charges and countercharges concerning the present conditions existing at the University.

(2) That it is the consensus of opinion of the Howard University Law Alumni Association that the Congress, because of its power to compel the witnesses to appear and testify under oath, is better equipped to conduct a thorough, impartial and speedy investigation into the affairs of Howard University.

(3) That the Law Alumni Association of Howard University heartily endorses and approves H. R. Resolution 160 authorizing an investigation into the affairs of Howard University, and the amendment which Honorable Oscar DePriest intends to offer thereto.

(4) That copies of this Resolution be sent to the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, Honorable Robert S. Hall, Honorable Oscar DePriest, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Chairman of the NINE Board of Trustees of Howard University.

Washington, D. C., March 19, 1932.

I certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the resolution which was adopted by the Law Alumni Association of Howard University in special meeting held March 18, 1932.

Louis R. Mehlinger,
Secretary.

SCOTT ANSWERS DUBOIS REGARDING CRISIS EDITORIAL

4-1-32

Scott Says DuBois "Will Be Called To Account" For This

Emmett J. Scott, Secretary-Trea-

surer of Howard University, expressed himself today as being disinclined to enter upon newspaper controversy with Doctor W. E. B. DuBois when his attention was called to the latter's editorial in the April number of the Crisis Magazine, discussing the unrest and turmoil at Howard.

"Unfortunately for me," said Secretary-Treasurer Scott, "I am still the residuary legatee of all of Booker Washington's former and most bitter enemies. Doctor DuBois has never forgotten that I loyally served that great and good man when he (Dr. DuBois) was seeking his destruction.

"Twice, now, within a year, Dr. DuBois has paid his respects to me with as much rancor and spleen as he could command, just as he did during the World War when he and I had a little exchange of pleasantries over that Army Captaincy in the "Intelligence" Department which did not finally come his way.

"Somehow he does not disturb me. In both of these recent efforts to reflect upon and to discredit me he has shown a most lamentable lack of information, or, rather, a mountainous assortment of misinformation, ex parte in nature, and gathered from some inimical source which undoubtedly enjoys as much as Doctor DuBois does the delights of slander and libel.

Doctor DuBois Answered

"The Crisis editor is not hard to answer. He states Howard has 'no modern budget system.' My reply is, and there are documentary records to support the statement, that Howard University has had a budget system since 1922. This system has been improved and revised from year to year. It was installed by the Board of Trustees of Howard University, and had their approval from year to year, with recommendations always that we keep in touch with the latest in budgetary science. Even lately, a highly priced firm installed a budget system at Howard University upon request of the trustees of the University, and a Budget Director has administered it. So much, then, for Dr. DuBois' first misstatement.

"The Crisis editor states, 'the trutees of Howard University do not know and do not assume to find out just what the income of Howard University is and exactly how it is spent.' My answer to this is that every dollar of expenditure at Howard University is approved by the Board of Trustees. These expenditures are supervised and audited not only by the Department of the Interior, but they are also checked by the Comptroller General of the United States. In addition, a recognized firm of auditors, Arthur Young & Company, New York City, audit these accounts annually. The fact that they are auditors for dozens of the most highly representative concerns in America is some recommendation as to their standing and importance in the business world. Further, a report is annually made to the Secretary of the Interior showing just exactly what the income and expenditures of the University are. So much, then, for Statement No. 2.

"Millions of dollars of Howard University's funds have been administered by me each year during the nearly thirteen years of my incumbency. I am a bonded executive officer responsible to the Trustees of the University.

Who Compose the Real Estate Trust?

"It would be easier for me to answer Dr. DuBois' third accusation if he had been as specific in naming those who compose the so-called 'Washington Real Estate Trust and their colored tools' as he is in referring to the Secretary-Treasurer. This statement seems to refer to the gentlemen who compose the Extension Committee of Howard University, these being Doctor Mordecai W. Johnson, President of Howard University; Mr. V. B. Deyber, Trustee, President of the Second National Bank of the City of Washington, and Secretary of the Clearing House of the District of Columbia; Mr. C. H. Pope, Trustee, Executive Vice President in charge of the Washington Office of the Munsey Trust Company, and President of the Bankers' Association of the District of Columbia; and Dr. John R. Hawkins, Trustee, Financial Secretary of the A. M. E. Church, and President of The Prudential Bank, one of Washington's two colored banking institutions. The character and reputation of these men are of the highest in the highest banking circles.

Will the good doctor, then, specifically indicate which of these gentlemen is the one 'whom the highest officials of the District of Columbia know to be untrustworthy and dishonest.'

"Who are the individuals, let me ask, is Dr. DuBois referring to as seeking 'to buy unauthorized factory sites and apartment houses out of funds appropriated by philanthropic Boards'? Let him answer.

"These are plain answers I am making, and these are plain questions I am asking. Dr. DuBois should be in position to reply.

"It is rather strange that although he has paid me the compliment of addrsesing two of his editorials to me in the course of a year, he has not once sought any information from this office as to the truth of falsity of the libels he is attempting to spread. Also, it may be added he has not sought an examination of records which are as public and open to him as they are to any other citizen who would honorably wish to be correctly informed. I think it is now quite well understood that red herrings are sometimes drawn across trails. Why does Dr. DuBois seek to do this thing?

Will Be Called to Account

"For months and monks efforts have been made to have me engage in newspaper controversy and attempts made to have me answer some of the many whisperings which have proceeded from some unrevealed source. All of these whisperings have lacked particularity so that they might be met in the open. Thanks to my attitude of silence, attending strictly to University affairs, and refusing to spread the University's business across the pages of newspapers, Dr. Dubois and others like him have become emboldened to the point where they now have begun to issue tissues of falsehoods and misrepresentations for which he and they may be called to account. Dr. DuBois will be."

Howard Univ. Graduates Number 211 Members Of Schools; 272 On Faculty

WASHINGTON, March 31. — The appreciation of Howard university for the excellence of its own products was graphically portrayed at the [illegible] Senior Faculty banquet last Wednesday when President Johnson in his address [illegible] critic, who in an earlier address insisted that the university should give Howard graduates first choice in making appointments to its faculty. Dr. Johnson pointed out that of 271 members of the faculty of the university 211 of them were Howard graduates. Many of them have additional degrees from other institutions of higher learning.

The banquet was one of the most successful affairs of the kind ever held at the school with 600 members of the faculty and alumni in attendance. Dr. Johnson plans for an $80,000 per year revolving student loan fund which he characterized as one of Howard's most urgent needs. He made a strong appeal to the alumni to support the plan and at the close of his address received an ovation lasting several minutes.

H. U. APPROPRIATION IS CUT TO $675,000

WASHINGTON, Apr. 14 — The Howard University appropriation, carried in the Interior Department supply bill, has been reduced again to $675,000.

The Senate appropriations committee, to which the bill was recommitted with instructions to report it back to the Senate with amendments providing an aggregate reduction of 10 per cent in the amount of the appropriations contained in the bill as received from the House, struck out $400,000 from the $1,075,000 provided in the House.

The Senate appropriations committee struck from the Howard appropriations an item of $300,000 for a heat and power plant and $100,000 for a library building.

Before the bill was recommitted, the Senate had restored the Howard appropriations to the amount of $1,610,000 recommended by the Budget Bureau in its estimates of appropriations for the fiscal year, 1933.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
HERALD

FEB 26 1932

De Priest to Support Dr. Howard in Probe

Representative Oscar De Priest, only colored member of Congress, yesterday rallied to the support of Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard University, whose administration may be investigated by Congress.

The Illinois Representative said that if the House adopts Representative Hall's resolution calling for an inquiry, he will appear as a witness in defense of Dr. Johnson.

New York, April 15—By long distance telephone from Washington, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People today learns that despite the Senate vote restoring the original Howard University budget of $1,610,000, the Senate Appropriations Committee has again murderously slashed 58 per cent from that sum leaving Howard only $675,000 for the year.

The N. A. A. C. P. today is broadcasting an appeal to every branch, every church, fraternal body, club and individual interested in higher education for ahe Negro in America to telegraph or write by special delivery to his or her senators in Washington warning them that such a slash will be regarded as nothing less than an attempt to hamstring the foremost university for Negroes in America.

Letters are today leaving the N. A. A. C. P. to Senators in Washington warning them of the nation-wide condemnation that would follow such a slash in the Howard University budget, especially after the Senate had placed itself on record as wishing to restore the original budget.

Senator Costigan to Fight

Senator Edward P. Costigan of Colorado, one of the leaders in the defense of Howard, has given notice that he will fight the new raid on the floor of the Senate and the N. A. A. C. P. points out that whereas Howard University is raided for a 58 per cent budget cut, other items in the Department of Interior are cut only about 20 per cent. The injustice and discriminatory character of this slash are being plainly pointed out to members of the U. S. Senate and colored voters throughout the United States are being urged to closely watch the actions and the votes of their senators when this matter comes up in the Senate. The N. A. A. C. P is keeping in close touch with developments in Washington by wire and will throw its entire power into the fight to save Howard University and the cause of higher education for Negroes in this country from such a crashing blow.

The N. A. A. C. P. has asked Senator Costigan to demand a record vote on the howard University appropriation so that Negro voters of the country may know how each Senator stood on this vital question.

Colleges.
6

MUD SLINGERS! By Holloway

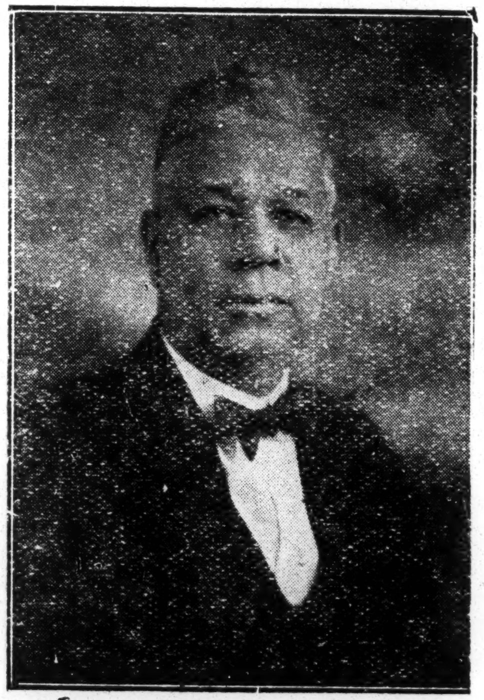
(Courtesy The Pittsburgh Courier)

Recorder
4-16-32
Indianapolis
Ind.

DEPRIEST TO OFFER AMENDMENT TO HOWARD UNIVERSITY INVES-TIGATION RESOLUTION

Reporter
Birmingham, Ala
3-19-32

PROPOSES AMENDMENT



OSCAR DEPRIEST, Congressman

Mr. DePriest, Republican, represent ing the first district of Illinois in the House of Representatives, proposes tc amend the resolution of Congressmar White, Democrat, of Mississippi, call ing for an investigation of Howarc University. Mr. DePriest's amend ment seeks to include a sweeping in quiry into the activities of Dr. Em mett Jay Scott, Secretary-Treasurer o the University.

To Seek Inquiry Into Emmett Scott's Activities

Washington, March 16.—(By A. N. N.)—Congressman Oscar DePriest announced Saturday that he would offer an amendment to the resolution to investigate Howard University which was introduced two weeks ago by Representative Hall, white, of Mississippi, and that his amendment would call for an inquiry into the conduct and accounting of the office of the secretary-treasurer of the university, Emmett Scott. Mr. DePriest's amendment reads, "after line 15 calling for an in vestigation add (4) the conduct, meth ods, accounting, forms and procedure in force in the office of the secretary treasurer, covering the bookkeeping audit of accounts, receipts and dis bursements; the purchase or sale o land or buildings, the placing of mort gages, or refunding same, togethe with fees, commissions and attendan expenses; said investigation to be by competent certified public accountant: and for the period of the past ter years. (5) Any or all other activitie: that may call for investigation by rea son of disclosures in connection witl said investigation.

Mr. DePriest called on Representa tive Hall of Mississippi to inquire whether he would accept an amend ment. Hall advised that he would. Mr DePriest reported that he asked the Mississippian his reasons for introduc ing the resolution which the colored congressman informed him might dis rupt the leading institution of the country for Negroes.

"We don't bother you. Why not leave us alone?" he asked the white southerner.

Representative Hall told his Negro colleague that he had introduced the resolution because certain people had brought it to him and he had assumed upon their representation that it was a matter which required attention. Speculation is rife here as to who the person or persons were who interested the Mississippi congressman in the is sue.

"I will present my amendment tc the rules committee which has Hall's resolution in charge," said DePriest "The committee has agreed not tc present the matter unless I am ir town. If the committee does not ac cept my amendment, I will present i upon the floor of the House and wil

make a speech in its behalf in which I will make certain pointed inquires about the conduct of the business office of Howard and will ask about the interest of certain Washington bankers in the real estate transactions affecting the university, as well as whether $1,500 was paid recently to stop a suit brought against the school and the secretary-treasurer by a book store owner who claimed irregularities. I will ask that the investigation include an inquiry as to whether there has been any misfeasance in the business office of the university."

HOWARD UNIV. JANITOR FREED OF FRAUD CHARGE

Acquitted By Order Of Court In Pay-Roll Padding Case

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The move to oust Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson president of Howard University, was given a crushing defeat when Eugene Gough, head janitor at the school, was acquitted of a charge of false pretenses by a directed verdict in the District Supreme Court last week.

Demands for a congressional investigation of Dr. Johnson's administration of university affairs, however, will be immediately renewed, it was learned. The resolution proposing an inquiry by the sub-committee of the House appropriations committee having charge of Interior Department appropriations, which include items for Howard University, is still pending in the House rules committee.

Small Solace For Opponents

The only solace opponents of Dr. Johnson have found in the verdict in the Gough case is in the remarks of Justice F. Dickinson Letts, who presided, and of counsel. There was unanimity in branding Gough's representations as false and deceiving. Assistant United States Attorney James R. Kirkland referred to the action of the board of trustees in voting to Gough one-half the money he had wrongfully drawn as "a white-wash by the board of trustees.

Dr. Johnson and his supporters were visibly elated with the verdict. As soon as court adjourned, they flocked around the counsel table and congratulated John H. Burnett, lawyer, for his able defense of Gough.

Justice Letts directed the verdict at the close of the Government's testimony. He took the view that the university had suffered no loss, the work having been done by Gough, although he had signed the name of his son, Samuel Gough, to the payroll and secured pay for his son while his son was away attending Virginia State College.

The motion for the directed verdict was made by Mr. Burnett as soon as the Government rested. He declared that the Government had failed to make out a case. It had proved an actual loss, he contended.

Charges Against Gought

Gough was charged in three counts of an indictment with obtaining $75 from the university by representing to officials that his son had done work for the university, signing his son's name to the payroll, and drawing his son's pay on September 30, and October 15 and 31, 1931.

The Government called as witnesses Miss J. Louise Barrett, registrar at Virginia State College, Petersburg, Va.; Curtis G. Elliott, a timekeeper in the maintenance department of Howard University; Albert I. Cassell, university architect and former superintendent of the division of maintenance of buildings and grounds; Daniel W. Edmonds, university cashier; and Dr. Emmett J. Scott, secretary-treasurer of the university.

On cross examination Mr. Burnett sought to draw out admission of animosity toward Dr. Johnson. After Dr. Scott stated he had no feeling in the matter, he asked him whether or not he knew Gough had caught his son Dr. Horace Scott, smoking in the belfry. Dr. Scott replied he had never heard of that.

Try to Show Plot

Over the objections of Government counsel, Mr. Burnett turned to a line of questioning to show that Dr. Scott had engineered the prosecution of Gough. Dr. Scott denied having gone to Congress about the Gough case or having solicited congressional influence to have Gough indicted.

HOOVER SIGNS HOWARD BILL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Hoover last Friday signed the Interior Department supply bill, carrying total appropriations of $675,000 for Howard University and $293,480 for Freedmen's Hospital.

The bill as approved gives Howard $935,000 less than the Budget Bureau estimates asked for. The House reduced the estimates to $1,075,000. The Senate after putting back into the bill the full amount of the estimates, recommitted the measure to the appropriations committee, where the increases were stricken out together with two construction items totaling $400,000.

The items for Howard University provide $450,000 for salaries and $225,000 for general expenses. Freedmen's Hospital is given $198,980 for salaries and $94,500 for general expenses.

Howard U. Janitor Cleared on Pay Roll Charge

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Judge Dickinson F. Letts, sitting in the Criminal Court, No. 2, Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, directed a verdict clearing Eugene Gough, head janitor at Howard University, on the "pay roll padding" charges which had been made against him by opponents to President Mordecai Johnson's administration.

Judge Letts based his order on the ground that the work was done for which the money was paid, and that the university had suffered no loss.

The judge expressed himself as in accord with the view of the case taken by the board of trustees of Howard University.

EUGENE GOUGH, H.U. JANITOR FREED OF FALSE PRETENSE

Directed Verdict Ordered By Justice Letts In Payroll Case

Eugene Gough, head janitor at Howard University, was exonerated of false pretense charges in Criminal Division No. 1, District Supreme Court, Thursday afternoon, in connection with alleged payroll padding at the university, last fall.

Justice F. Dickerson Letts ordered a directed verdict after hearing evidence in the case. Crowds gathered around Gough and his attorneys and congratulated them after the verdict.

Scott Flayed

Emmett J. Scott, secretary-treasurer and business manager of the university, was severely scored by defence attorney, John H. Burnett, on the opening day of the trial, Tuesday. Attorney Burnett told the jury that he was going to prove that Scott was the boss of the university before Dr. Mordecai Johnson was made president, and Scott had been checked by the present head and resented having certain of his powers taken from him.

Sought to Wreck University

Mr. Burnett also declared that Scott set out to wreck the university if it were necessary to get Dr. Johnson. He said Scott did not have the courage to swear out a warrant in the regular way by going to the Police Court, but used his Congressional influence to have a warrant sworn out for Gough. However, Mr. Burnett was never called on to prove these, as Justice Letts indicated that since the university had not lost anything Gough was not guilty of payroll padding.

Scott Denies Charge

However, on cross examination Mr. Burnett asked Scott if his son was not on the payroll in 1928 and was caught in the belfry smoking, and was reported by Gough. Scott denied knowing of the incident and also denied he got mad with Gough for reporting young Scott. Scott also denied he had any ill feelings toward Dr. Johnson, and said he was on speaking terms with the president.

No Negroes on Jury

The trial got under way Tuesday afternoon with the selection of the jury. At one time there were two colored women and one man. These were challenged by the Government and surplanted by all whites. The jury finally consisted of five women and seven men.

Miss J. Louise Barrett, registrar at the Virginia State College, Petersburg, was the first witness called. She did not testify as the defense admitted that young Gough was at the Petersburg school at the times his father signed the payroll for him.

Admitted Signing Payroll

Curtis Elliott, timekeeper for the maintenance department at the university, was the second to take the stand. His testimony was to the effect that he made out the time sheets and made uot one for young Samuel Gough, son of the head janitor. The defense admitted that the elder Gough signed the payroll on September 30, October 15, and October 31, 1931, and received the total sum of $75 for doing the work of his son.

No Loss Suffered

It was pointed out that since the work was done satisfactorily the university had suffered no loss and there could not be false pretense unless a loss had been suffered. It was admitted that young Gough came to Washington on October 31 with the Virginia State football team, and on that occasion signed the payroll himself and drew the sum of $25.

Albert I. Cassell, university architect, followed Elliott and testified that he talked with Gough on October 31, when it was found that the janitor was signing the payroll for his son.

Casselle Testifies

Casselle said Gough stated that he was in need of money to keep the boy at school. On November 9, last year, he said charges against the janitor were filed with the president. The witness said Gough had the power to fill the vacancy left by his son but thought it betrayed a trust if he permitted the janitor to continue doing the work. Casselle also denied giving an out-of-town newspaper copies of university correspondence which appeared in that paper from time to time within the last several weeks. Casselle said he did not know how the paper got certain letters and documents that were in his possession. Although the work was done by the janitor, Casselle said he thought the $75 had been stolen by Gough.

Gough Warned

Daniel W. Edwards, cashier, stated that he paid the sums to Gough on the dates named and on the last of October paid the money to the son. Edwards said he warned Gough on the second occasion that his son would have to appear in person to sign the payroll.

On direct examination Scott said he has been an official at the university since 1919, and said the money Gough received was from a general fund which included tuition fees from students, and was not Government funds. Last December Gough returned the $75 to the secretary-treasurer's office, but later by a vote of the executive committee of the trustee board the janitor had half of the money returned to him, and he was not found guilty of any unlawful act by that body. Casselle and Scott had recommended the dismissal of Gough, but the executive committee refused to carry out the edict. Gough was indicted by a grand jury last winter on three counts of false pretenses following the securing of the warrant by Scott.

Johnson in Case

In his argument Attorney Barnett stated numerous cases to support him that Gough had committed no offense as the university had lost nothing and the work was done by the janitor. Associated with Attorney Barnett was Henry Lincoln Johnson, while the Government was represented by Assistant United States District Attorney Kirkland.

Colleges.

Amsterdam News 6-15-32

President Speaks At Commencement

First Large Negro Audience He Has Talked to Since He Assumed Office—361 in Graduating Classes

New York, N.Y.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—President Herbert Hoover, in his commencement address at Howard University Friday afternoon, stated that nothing the Federal government has done reflects more credit upon it than the support of that institution. The President spoke from a platform erected on the open quadrangle on the university campus. With him in his executive party on the platform were Mrs. Hoover, Secretary of the Interior Ray Lyman Wilbur, Capt. C. R. Train, U. S. N.; Col. Campbell Hodges, U. S. A.; Capt. Joel T. Boone, and Theodore Joslin.

In addition to the executive body on the platform were President and Mrs. Mordecai W. Johnson, Drs. John R. Hawkins and Walter G. Crump of the board of trustees; M. Dantes Bellegarde, Minister of Haiti; Congressman Oscar DePriest, whose son, Stanton, was a member of the graduating class, and other guests and deans of the university.

With 361 graduates, 111 of whom were in the College of Education, Howard's graduating class was larger than that of last year, which numbered 332.

The invocation was offered by the Rev. Russell J. Clinchy of Mount Pleasant Congregational Church and benediction by the Rev. E. L. Harrison of Shiloh Baptist Church. The Musical Arts Society, with Miss Louise Burge as soloist, under the direction of Professor Roy W. Tibbs, with an instrumental ensemble directed by Louis Vaughn Jones, provided music for the occasion.

The complete text of the President's address follows:

It is an inspiration to come into this great institution of higher education for the Negro race.

Nothing that the Federal government has done reflects more credit upon it for the meeting of an obligation than this institution to bring to a great segment of our people the means of overcoming handicap for which they were not responsible and of leveling upward for them an equal opportunity to share in the full measure of citizenship with their brethren of other races.

It is vital in a democracy that the public opinion upon which it rests shall be an informed and educated opinion.

The Negro race comprises 10 per cent of our population and unless this 10 per cent is developed proportionately with the rest of the population it cannot pull its proper strength at the oars of our pressing problems of democracy.

To provide this development requires trained leadership, and I conceive that to be the function of Howard University. You are providing here professional training in all those fields to which the community naturally looks for leadership—religion, law, medicine, education, science and art.

You are providing this professional training to men and women of the colored race, to your own best talents, your own leaders by natural endowment. Through the instruction which they receive here your natural leaders become trained leaders; and this training is of the same kind and of equal efficiency with that which is provided for the natural leaders of the white race.

By this process the colored people are being integrated fully into the broad stream of the national life, sharing in the obligation and opportunity for political service, for economic advancement, for educational development of the individual and for enjoyment of all the benefits of science and art and general culture, including skilled medical service, more beautiful home surroundings and a share in the intellectual progress of mankind.

These things are the natural rights of the citizens of a republic. The Federal government has nobly acknowledged its duty to provide them here.

I congratulate the graduating class upon completing their studies with credit, and I congratulate the Negro race upon your efforts to prepare yourselves for leadership in their development. I wish you well in your careers upon which you now embark.

Graduates from Eastern states and foreign countries were as follows:

Massachusetts.

College of Education—B.S.: Harry T. Webb, Boston.

College of Pharmacy—B.S. in Pharmacy: Ruth L. Green, Cambridge.

New Jersey.

College of Liberal Arts—B.A.: Cornelius T. Bell, Newark; James H. Smith, Jr., Trenton. B.S. in Commerce: Clarence S. Lee, Montclair.

College of Education—B.A.: Arthur W. Boswell, Jersey City; Bertha R. Harris, Neptune; Lillian G. Weeks, Atlantic City; Wilbur D. Moore, W. Cape May.

College of Medicine—M.D., John W. Anderson, B.S., Moorestown; Marcus E. Carpenter, A.B., Jersey City; Clarence T. Hill, B.S., Madison; Henry Donald Marshall, A.B., Atlantic City.

College of Dentistry—LeRoy Philip Morris, Atlantic City; Allison C. Cobbs, Plainfield.

College of Pharmacy—Pharmaceutical Chemist: Robert E. Lee, Trenton.

New York.

College of Liberal Arts — B.A.: Charles E. Boyd, Brinkerhoff. B.S.: Israel Muss, Hudson.

College of Education—B.A.: Catherine V. Richardson, New York.

College of Medicine—M.D.: Robert E. Brown, Yonkers; Chauncey Depew Giles, Brooklyn.

College of Pharmacy—B.S.: Lola N Vassall, Brooklyn.

Rhode Island.

College of Education—B.A., Walter H. English; B.S., Florence L. Wigington, Newport.

College of Dentistry—D.D.S.: Theodore R. Fleming, Providence.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Canada—College of Liberal Arts—B.S.: Wilfred De Los Harris.

Africa—College of Medicine—M.D.: Robert B. Phillips, Bihi.

South America—College of Liberal Arts—B.S.: U. Irving Carrington, Philip M. Fernandes, Farrbain McLennon Liverpool, British Guiana.

College of Medicine—M.D.: Albert M. Cunningham and Walter C. Taylor, B.S., British Guiana; Jas. W. D. Ferdinand, Esequebo.

College of Dentistry—Gustaaf Rene Chin-Ten-Fung, Paramaribo, D. Guiana.

Porto Rico—College of Liberal Arts—B.S.: Raoul Perez, Cum Laude.

School of Religion—B.Th.: Adolph A. Birch, Br. Honduras.

College of Liberal Arts—B.S.: Rafael E. Ferrer.

Graduate Division—M.A.: Delia Cardona.

British West Indies—College of Liberal Arts—B.S.: Emmeline C. Myers, Jamaica; Alphonso L. Robinson, Jugh G. Bell, Augustus A. Wright, Jamaica.

School of Religion—B.Th.: Joseph Percival Holmes.

College of Medicine—M.D.: Albert V. Anderson, McDonald M. Bando, B.S.; Julian O. Blanche, Gilbert V. Cockburn, Hector R. Sinette, Trinidad; Maurice M. Gordan, B.S.; Henry Milton Ladrey, B.S.; Jas. O. Miles, B.S.; Reginald H. Moore, Chas. B. Phillips, B.S., Jamaica; John C. Radix, St. Davidil.

College of Dentistry—D.D.S.: Seginald Chantrelle, Jamaica.

Graduate Division—M.A.: Ivan Earle Taylor, Jamaica.

NEW YORK HERALD-TRIBUNE

JUN 11 1932

Class at Howard Hears Address By Mr. Hoover

President Praises 365 Negro Graduates for Their Efforts to Help Their Race

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Today, for the first time during his administration, President Hoover attended the graduation exercises of Howard University, Negro co-educational institution maintained by the government, and addressed the 356 graduates before an audience of 2,000. The President was accompanied by Mrs. Hoover and his military and naval aides.

In a setting of green campus and almost cloudless skies the Presidential party heard a student orchestra and a woman's chorus singing spirituals and other songs. Expressing his regret that because of press of business during his entire administration, he had until now been unable to attend a graduation at the university, Mr. Hoover asked the students to bear with him because his limited time permitted only a short address.

He stressed the importance of higher education to the Negro race in attaining a full measure of citizenship "with their brethren of other races."

The complete text of the President's address follows:

"It is an inspiration to come into this great institution of higher education for the Negro race.

"Nothing that the Federal government has done reflects more credit upon it for the meeting of an obligation than this institution to bring to a great segment of our population the means of overcoming handicap for which they were not responsible and of leveling upward for them an equal opportunity to share in the full measure of citizenship with their brethren of other races.

"It is vital in a democracy that the public opinion upon which it rests shall be an informed and educated opinion.

"The Negro race comprises 10 per cent of our population and unless this 10 per cent is developed proportionately with the rest of the population it cannot pull its proper strength at the oars of our pressing problems of democracy.

"To provide this development requires trained leadership, and I conceive that to be the function of Howard University. You are providing here professional training in all those fields to which the community naturally looks for leadership—religion, law, medicine, education, science and art.

"You are providing this professional training to men and women of the colored race, to your own best talents, your own leaders by natural endowment. Through the instruction which they receive here, your natural leaders become trained leaders; and this training is of the same kind and of equal efficiency with that which is provided for the natural leaders of the white race.

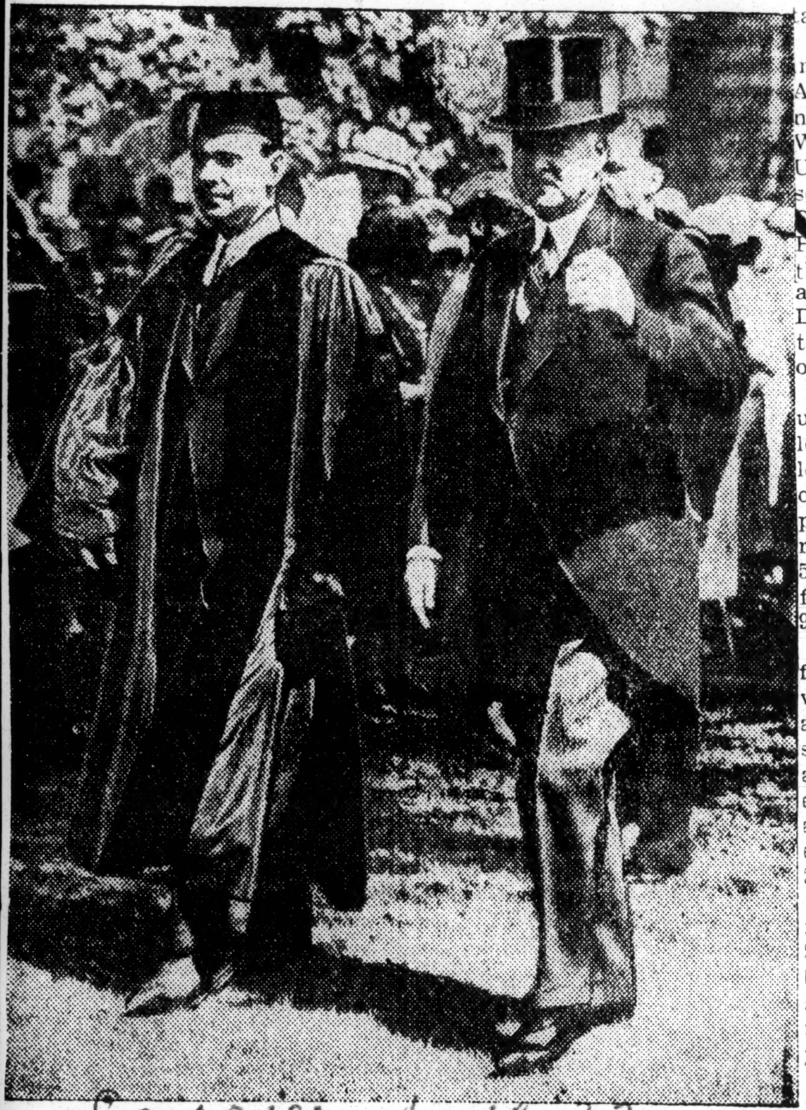
"By this process, the colored people are being integrated fully into the broad stream of the national life, sharing in the obligation and opportunity for political service, for economic advancement, for educational development of the individual, and for enjoyment of all the benefits of science and art and general culture, including skilled medical service, more beautiful home surroundings and a share in the intellectual progress of mankind.

"These things are the natural rights of the citizens of a republic. The Federal government has nobly acknowledged its duty to provide them here.

"I congratulate the graduating class upon completing their studies with credit, and I congratulate the Negro race upon your efforts to prepare yourselves for leadership in their development. I wish you well in your careers upon which you now embark."

The President spoke from a platform on the campus. He was introduced by Mordical W. Johnson, president of the university, who, with members of the faculty, received him at the gate as the student orchestra played the national anthem.

HOOVER ADDRESSES HOWARD



Courier 6-18-32

President Hoover as he was escorted to the platform to make the commencement address at Howard University, June 10.

HOWARD LAUDED BY HOOVER IN HIS FIRST ADDRESS TO RACE

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16—Appearing for the first time since he assumed the office before an audience largely of colored people President Hoover at the commencement exercises of Howard University last Friday pointed out that it is the duty of the university to train leaders for the development of the colored people in order that they may share proportionately with the rest of the population in the problems of democracy.

He stated that nothing the Federal Government had done toward meeting an obligation reflects more credit upon it than its maintenance and support of Howard University.

The President was greeted warmly upon his arrival. Members of the Reserved Officers' Training Corps at Howard University formed a guard of honor, through which he and his party marched to a platform built in the open on the university campus. With the President were Mrs. Hoover, Secretary of Interior Ray Lyman Wilbur, under whose jurisdiction Howard University comes; Capt. C. R. Train, U. S. N., and Col. Campbell Hodges, U. S. A., naval and military aides ... Capt. Joel T. Boone, U. S. N., medical adviser to the President, and Theodore Joslin, one of the secretaries to the President.

The Presidential party arrived immediately after the processional. As the White House cars stopped near the gymnasium, Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University; Dr. Emmett J. Scott, secretary-treasurer; Dr. Walter G. Crump of New York, and John R. Hawkins, university trustees, left the platform and marched down the aisle to meet the Presidential party. Dr. Johnson escorted the President to the platform as the university orchestra played "Hail the Chief."

Dr. Johnson conferred degrees upon 341 graduates, 96 from the college of liberal arts, 131 from the college of education, 3 from the school of music, 6 from the college of applied science, 8 from the school of religion, 16 from the school of law 55 from the college of medicine, 17 from the college of dentistry and 9 from the college of pharmacy.

No honorary degrees were conferred. Commissions had been previously awarded to second lieutenants of infantry in the Officers' Reserve Corps. There were no prizes announced. The commencement exercises had been emasculated and aroused no enthusiasm among either graduates or alumni. About 2,000 persons were in attendance.

Dr. Johnson introduced the President. "The President of the United States," he said, "honors us with his presence today and with his consent to speak at our commencement. I have joy in presenting to you the President."

The President prefaced his prepared address with a request that the audience bear with him. "I am indeed grateful for you cordial welcome," he said. "I have on similar occasions tried to arrange the opportunity to meet with you. Today finds me much engrossed in public affairs, and I know you will bear with me in a hurried moment and a short statement, for these are times when it is difficult to find the opportunity for preparation of an extended address such as this would warrant."

Colleges,

All Presidents Since Grant Except Two, Spoke at H.U.

Afro-American

Wilson and Harding Alone of White House Occupants Failed to Visit Howard Campus. Custom Started with President Hayes Whose Cousin was then President of the University. Coolidge Used Poor Taste.

6-25-32

By KELLY MILLER

President Herbert Hoover delivered the commencement address to 356 graduates of Howard University at the commencement on June the tenth. This was not only his first appearance at this institution but his first formal address before a colored audience. Indeed, Mr. Hoover has evinced less formal interest in the colored group than any President since James Buchanan. This seeming ignoring of one-tenth of the American people does not necessarily grow out of lack of interest or sympathy or an attitude of calculated indifference and studied neglect, but is in harmony with his well-known policy of dealing with the people as a whole, and not in segments. The Jew, the Catholic and the women might file a similar bill of complaint against their President.

Kelly Miller

Atonement for Sins

Howard University has come to typify the atonement of the American people for their ancient and present day sins against the Negro race. For fifty years Congress has been voting liberal grants to this institution as a sort of sin offering to appease the national conscience. Both Republicans and Democrats have adopted this view as payment in part of the just due of which the race has been deprived.

The South as well as the North has agreed to adopt this institution as a step-child of the federal government. Only here and there is heard a feeble voice of dissent from an occasional die-hard Bourbon of the South. There is no human likelihood that Howard University will suffer loss of public approval and support unless its intended beneficiaries should frustrate the national purpose by everlasting bickering and wrangling which would make this national largess of non-effect.

Since Grant

Every President since Grant has paid this institution the homage of a visit except Wilson and Harding. The press of national business must have caused Wilson to break the precedent. He did, however, deliver a commencement address at Hampton. The untimely taking off of Harding undoubtedly accounts for his non-appearance at this national Negro institution.

Mindful of the line of precedents, Mr. Hoover, in his address, expressed regrets that the press of public business had deprived him of the coveted opportunity of visiting Howard during the past three years of his administration.

U. S. Greetings

In his brief address, Mr. Hoover simply brought the greetings of the federal government to Howard University, and upheld the justification of federal grants for the same reason as sundry of his predecessors had done before him. Mr. Hoover was accompanied by Mrs. Hoover, the second time that the university has been honored by the presence of the lady of the White House. Listen now to a bit of unknown history.

The first public grant to Howard University was secured under President Hayes, at a time when both branches of Congress were heavily Democratic. It so happened that Dr. W. W. Patton, then president of Howard University, was a cousin of President Hayes. On the occasion of his visit to the university, he was accompanied by Mrs Hayes. The President and his wife were dinner guests of President Patton.

This may have had something to do with the original federal grant to this Negro institution. President Patton then lived next to the Honorable John M. Langston, the famous Negro lawyer and statesman. On his way back to the White House, the President and Mrs Hayes paid a social visit to their distinguished fellow Ohian. The writer now occupies the estate in which this visitation took place.

Speculation

When it was first announced that President Hoover was to appear at the university commencement, some speculated that the President was seeking to curry favor with the Negro in view of the approaching election; others opined that the university administration was thereby seeking to demonstrate to the public that it stood well in the estimation of the government.

I would like to discard both of these imputed political motives. It is to be hoped that Presidents in the future, as in the past, will delight in paying Howard University at least one visit during their respective administrations.

Engineer's Mind

Mr. Hoover has the mind of the engineer and is practically devoid of political intuition. He practices the straight forwardness of his profession. There was not the slightest political implication in his address.

He did not even follow the poor taste of Mr. Coolidge who, it seems, utilized the Howard University platform as an occasion to indulge in flattering platitudes about the remarkable progress which the race has made since emancipation. He had undoubtedly had his clerk to look up the recent issue of the Negro Year Book.

With simple and unaffected dignity, Mr. Hoover expressed the greetings and good will of the government, as a half dozen of his predecessors had done before him. His political status in the minds of black folks remains the same after his address as before.

Education and politics will not mix. It will certainly be a bad day for the higher education of the Negro when Howard University becomes involved in the matrix of partisan politics.

HOWARD STATUE IS UNVEILED AT GETTYSBURG

Tribune

Washington

Howard University Well Represented at the Ceremonies

11-18-32

Governor Gifford Pinchot, of Pennsylvania, welcomed the governor of the State of Maine and a party of 200 visitors at Gettysburg, Saturday afternoon, at the dedication of an equestrian statue in honor of General Oliver Otis Howard, noted general in the Civil War, and founder of the university which bears his name in Washington, D.C.

The statue was unveiled by Oliver Otis Howard, III, two-and-a-half-year-old grandson of General Howard.

Kenneth C. M. Sills, president of Bowdoin College, in enumerating the high points in the life of General Howard mentioned him as the founder of Howard University, and as one interested in the general education of the Negro race.

Among the representatives of the university attending the ceremonies were: President Mordecai W. Johnson, Deans E. P. Davis, D. Butler Pratt, Lewis K. Downing, William B. West, Lucy D. Slowe, Numa P. G. Adams, Charles H. Houston, D. O. Holmes.

Others were Dr. and Mrs Charles H. Wesley, Dr. and Mrs Ellios O. Knox, Dr. and Mrs Charles H. Thompson, Dr. and Mrs. F. C. Sumner, Dr. and Mrs. D. W. Woodard, Drs. M. A. Raines, Max Meenes, Charles H. Parker, L. Z. Johnson, Mrs. Numa P. G. Adams, Mrs. Alma J. Scott, Misses Lula V. Childers, Etta O. Willianson, Helen Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Dyson.

Messrs. L. M. Hershaw, G. M. Lightfoot, Walter Weller, Drs. V. B. Spratlin, E. A. Allen, Ralph Stewart, and Mrs. Ella A. Brown, Mrs. Myrtle Philips, and the Rev. F. I. A. Bennett.

N. Y. HERALD

DEC 28 1932

Democrats Fail To Bar Aid for Negro College

House Leaders Lose on Appropriation for Howard University Heating Plant

Northerners Break Ranks

Many Join Republicans; Interior Bill Is Passed

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Speaker John N. Garner managed to count 243 members in their seats for an unprecedented holiday season meeting of the House of Representatives today, but the Democratic leadership sustained its first major defeat of the session when a combination of Republicans and Northern Democrats upset the majority leaders on the Interior Department appropriation bill.

Although the measure, carrying approximately $43,500,000, was passed the newly formed coalition mustered sufficient votes to include an item of $460,000 for a heating plant for Howard University, a Negro college in Washington. The vote, 138 to 105, was taken on a motion of Representative Oscar De Priest, Negro Representative from Chicago, and amounted to a personal victory in his fight for funds for the Negro institution. The adoption of the motion resulted in immediate acceptance of the item by the Appropriations Committee and subsequent passage of the bill.

The vote was on party lines, except for the defection of twenty-six Democratic Representatives from Northern states and the lone Farmer-Labor member of the House. Representative Paul Kvale, of Minnesota. Only four Republicans opposed the motion, Representatives Frank L. Bowman, West Virginia; Fred C. Gilchrist, Iowa; Harold McGugin, Kansas, and Gerald J. Boileau, Wisconsin.

The Democrats voting for the De Priest motion, including eleven members of New York's Tammany delegation, were:

Representatives Loring M. Black, Sol Bloom, John J. Boylan, Thomas H. Cullen, John J. Delaney, Joseph A. Gavagan, Samuel Dickstein, Martin J. Kennedy, Anning S. Prall, James M. Fitzpatrick, George W. Lindsay, all of New York; John W. Boehne jr., Indiana; Robert Crosser, Ohio; Francis B. Condon, Rhode Island; John M. Evans, Montana; William M. Fiesinger, Ohio; William J. Granfield, Massachusetts; Byron C. Harlan, Ohio; Kent E. Keller, Illinois; Ambrose Kennedy, Maryland; Arthur P. Lamneck, Ohio; Augustine Lonergan, Connecticut; John W. McCormack, Massachusetts; James C. Polk, Ohio; Percy Stewart and William H. Sutphin, New Jersey.

Action on the De Priest motion also settled in favor of the Republicans the controversy between the Democratic and Republican leadership over inclusion in The Congressional Record of the roll call last Friday, which revealed the lack of a quorum. It had been deleted by the Democrats on the basis of a House rule said to cover the treating of such proceedings.

Charges that the Democrats did not wish to go on record on the De Priest motion because of the Negro question and also that Speaker Garner did not wish to show how few members of his party were in the House last Friday were hurled by the Republicans. The incident resulted in a effort of the Speaker and Representative Henry T. Rainey, of Illinois, Democratic floor leader, to dragoon the Democratic rank and file for attendance today. The result was successful, as a sizeable number were in their seats, but many were absent when the roll call was called on the De Priest motion.

Colleges.

Mordecai Johnson Answers Charges Brought Against His Administration

Amsterdam News
New York, N.Y.

Appointment of John S. Hope, Jr., Defended by Howard University President in Statement to the Press

2-10-32

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8. — In two signed statements Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University, has answered criticism directed at his administration following the appointment of John S. Hope, Jr., as superintendent of buildings and grounds, succeeding Albert I. Cassell, university architect, and the alleged payroll padding by a maintenance employee.

The change in the superintendency of the building and grounds was made, asserted Dr. Johnson, on "purely objective grounds, for the purpose of securing increased efficiency through the division of labor. Any other motive that has been suggested is wholly gratuitous and without foundation in fact. The building program of the university has now reached the place where it requires the full-time attention of the university architect and his staff to deliver this work in an efficient manner. The university now has on hand $1,075,000 for three projects of construction, designed to meet existing and urgent needs. The best interests of Howard University require that these projects be completed as swiftly as may be consistent with thoroughness. It is expected that two or three additional projects involving the expenditure of sums approximating $1,400,000 may soon be added to the three projects mentioned above. Mr. Albert I. Cassell continues in his orginal capacity as architect, to carry forward these major construction projects. He retains his orginal salary as architect, together with an additional stipend for such architectural services as he may be called upon to deliver during the year to the department which superintends the maintenance of buildings and grounds."

"The records of the university show," he states in referring to the other matter, "that these charges were given careful and ample hearing by the president and trustees; that adequate steps were taken to protect all the interests of the university which were involved; and that this employee was retained in the services of the university. Whenever any employee, so charged, is retained in the services of the university, the public may judge that it is because the administration and trustees have confidence in his character and his ability."

The Howard Alumni Special Investigating Committee of Washington views the situation at Howard University under "the turbulent administration of Dr. Johnson as harmful to the institution and to the race, and will join with other organizations in seeking a Congressional investigation, which they feel certain will remove Dr. Johnson, thus restoring tranquility at the institution."

THREE WOMEN'S DORMITORIES TO BE DEDICATED

Journal and Guide

March 2, 'Charter Day,' Set For Annual Dinner

2-13-32
Norfolk, Va.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—On March 2, 1932, Howard University will be sixty-five years old.

The University obtained her charter from the Federal Government on March 2, 1867, and this year will celebrate her birthday by dedicating three new women's dormitories which have been recently erected at a cost of $770,000.

These dormitories were opened for use at the beginning of the current school year and are said to be among the best equipped dormitories for Negro youth in the United States.

One of the features of the Charter Day celebration will be the Annual Dinner in the University Dining Hall sponsored by the Washington Alumni. Similar Charter Day Dinners are held by Howard Alumni all over the United States.

Dr. Johnson Speaks

In a statement given out today by President Mordecai W. Johnson, this Charter Day Dinner is spoken of as one of the most inspiring occasions connected with the University life.

"During my administration," writes Dr. Johnson, "the Alumni of Howard University have cheerfully and effectively responded to every important call which I have made to them.

At the beginning of my administration they were the decisive factor in completing the $500,000 endowment for the Medical School.

"Last year, at my solicitation, they provided a distinguished gift for the Honorable Louis C. Cramton. The Annual Charter Day Dinner at the University has been one of the most inspiring occasions connected with University life.

Interested In Loan Fund

"At present I am deeply interested [illegible] the effort of the General Alumni [illegible]ciation to provide a loan fund [illegible] a number of scholarships for [illegible]y students at Howard Univer[illegible]. In Washington this work is [illegible] led by Mrs. Alma J. Scott, one [illegible] most vigorous and efficient [illegible]ers of the Howard Alumni or[illegible]tion.

[illegible]he general campaign throughout [illegible] country is being handled by Lin[illegible]d G. Kroger, alumni secretary. [illegible] am gratified to learn of the sup[illegible]rt which members of the Alumni [illegible]ssociation have given him and I am looking forward with interest to the annual report of achievement which he will give at the close of the year."

DOCTOR JOHNSON DEFENDS HIS ACT AT HOWARD U.

Tribune
2-12-32
Washington, D.C.

Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University, issued two statements this week defending recent administrative acts at the university which he said had been given "various inerpretations" in the press.

The first statement refers to the Gaugh affair and says he has been retained by the university because it has confidence in him.

The other statement refers to Mr. Cassell and Mr. Hope, which he says was done in the interest of efficiency. The statements follow:

"Reports have appeared in the press giving various interpretations of the action of the board of trustees of Howard University in reference to recent charges brought against one of the maintenance employees of the university. The records of the university show that these charges were given careful and ample hearing by the president and trustees; that adequate steps were taken to protect all the interests of the university which were involved; and that this employee was restrained in the services of the university. Whenever any employee, so charged, is restrained in the services of the university, the public may judge that it is because the administration and trustees have confidence in his character and his ability.

"Signed,
Mordecai W. Johnson, Pres."

Cassell Continues

"Statements have recently appeared in the public press, purporting to explain the motives which prompted the president and trustees of Howard University to transfer the superintendence of buildings and grounds (maintenance) from the office of the university architect to a separate division of the university. This change was made on purely objective grounds, for the purpose of securing increased efficiency through the division of labor. Any other motive that has been suggested is wholly gratuitous and without foundation in fact. The building program of the university has now reached the place where it requires the full-time attention of the university architect and his staff to deliver his work in an efficient manner. The university now has on hand one million seventy-five thousand dollars for three projects of construction, designed to meet existing and urgent needs. The best interests of Howard University require that these projects be completed as swiftly as may be consistent with thoroughness. It is expected that two or three additional projects involving the expenditure of sums approximating one million four hundred thousand dollars may soon be added to the three projects mentioned above. Mr. Albert I. Cassell continues in his original capacity as architect, to carry forward these major construction projects. He retains his original salary as architect, together with an additional stipend for such architectural services as he may be called upon to deliver during the year to the department which superintends the maintenance of buildings and grounds.

"Mr. Edward S. Hope has been secured by the university to carry forward the work of superintending the buildings and grounds and of caring for the repairs and renewals of the university plant. During recent years this work has greatly increased in complexity and detail and the president and trustees have judged that the time is now at hand when the entire attention of a full-time superintendent, with a large and able staff is required to carry forward this work with promptness, efficiency and economy. They consider themselves fortunate in being able to secure the services of Mr. Hope.

"Signed,
Mordecai W. Johnson,
President."

Alumni Com. Wants Pres Removed

Tribune

Says Cassell-Johnson Tilt Foretells End of THE JOHNSON REGIME

2-11-32

Calls Johnson Arrogant, Egotistic and Ignorant

(From Howard University Special Investigating Committee)

Having been constantly under fire for the past four years for nearly a dozen different serious offenses to the principle of the observance of ordinary decency and fairness between human beings, all of of which offenses have entered around his unprecedented arrogance ego and ignorance, Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University, has finally brought down upon himself, with terrific fury, the wrath of a large portion of the Howard University Alumni, by arranking in an unjust and underhand manner the removal of Albert I. Cassell, University Architect, from the position of superintendent of build-

ngs and grounds.

A special committee of alumni investigating this matter has found that the Johnson-Cassell break centered around Cassell's dignified, dutiful and successful opposition to Dr. Johnson's dangerous proposal to mortgage practically the entire institution for one hundred and sixty thousand dollars; and Cassell's insistence that the President's close friend, Eugene Gough, the head janitor, be fired for padding the janitorial pay roll. There remains no doubt that Dr. Johnson has very seriously compromised his own reputation and standing and that of the University and Trustees by his persistent efforts to confuse the issue and the unusual protection he sought to throw around a self-confessed culprit in the "Gough Payroll Matter."

This committee learned with surprise on reputable authority that Dr. Johnson deliberately suggested to the Deans that they make complaints against Cassell's conduct of the Maintenance Department and further that such suggestions from the President are in fact orders which it is risky not to obey. Mr. Cassell has long enjoyed the reputation for unusual efficiency and has been constantly so spoken of by Dr. Johnson himself. The committee was therefore pained to learn that when pressed for some evidence of any inefficiency on Cassell's part, Mr. Bunche, the president's assistant, referred to Mr. Cassell's neglect to erect an imported fence around a portion of the President's campus house, ostensibly to satisfy the president's sense of exclusiveness.

2-11-32

The committee was at a loss to understand why Edward Hope of Atlanta had to be brought into the position of superintendent of buildings and grounds at a salary of $3,500, over twice the compensation of Mr. Cassell for this particular work, but investigations clears up this matter by showing that Edward Hope is the lately unemployed son of John Hope, president of Moorhouse College, teacher and benefactor of President Mordecai W. Johnson of Howard University.

Mr. Cassell has not only been the architect for Howard's Home Economics Building, Gymnasium, Armory and Athletic Field, College of Medicine, Women's Dormitories and such as the Howard Art Gallery, but has also played a major part in the very important work of planning the future Howard University in the form of a sixteen million dollar educational plant. The committee has found that the public records of the Interior Department, The National Commission of Fine Arts, and the Congress are replete with written evidence that Mr. Cassell's personal work is the basis of the major accomplishments of Dr. Johnson's administration.

It is the distinct feeling of the committee that the Johnson-Cassell rift marks the beginning of the early end of the Johnson administration. It is pointed out that Johnson's actions in the "Gough Payroll Padding Case" are the last straws, and strain to the breaking point the very patient Trustees who have had to bear with Dr. Johnson in his long and continuous troubles beginning with the Law School upheaval, resulting in the resignation of Chief Justice Fenton W. Booth and all of his assistants, then to the Medical College trouble precipitated when Dr. Johnson was accused by the medical faculty of high handedly changing "everything" without consulting "anybody" and of seeking to administer the "college of medicine" by an unpublished constitution of the socalled "School of Medicine;" then to the break with the business members of the Board of Trastees in the persons of Messrs. Deyles, Pope, and Hawkins, bankers then to the long wrangle with the College of Dentistry, leading finally to the unjastified ousting of Dean Arnold Donowa and the resulting lawsuit against the University; then to the bitter controversy between Dr. Johnson and the Secretary-Treasurer over Dr. Johnson's attempts to usurp the duties and prerogatives of this business officer; and finally the "Gough Payroll Padding Case" with Dr. Johnson in the unsavory role of the protector of a culprit against the University's funds.

The Special Alumni Committee views the situation at Howard University under the turbulent administration of Dr. Johnson as harmful to the institution and to the race, and will join with other organization in seeking a Congressional Investigation, which they feel certain will remove Dr. Johnson, thus restoring tranquility at the institution.

UNIVERSITY HEAD ISSUES STATEMENTS

Journal & Guide 2-13-32 Norfolk, Va

Says Rumored Causes For His Actions Are False

BREAKS LONG SILENCE

Airs Controversial Points, Defends Administration

Special to Journal and Guide
(Other stories on Page 15)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard University, aroused by the attacks upon his acts and administration, which he has successfully withstood so far, Saturday broke the stoical silence which he has maintained throughout the controversies which have raged around him and issued a withering answer to his critics.

The latest public attacks upon him have followed his action in keeping on the university payroll an employee who admitted irregularities in drawing pay for his son while the latter was not actually working at the institution, and his action in transferring the superintedence of buildings and grounds from the office of the university architect to a separate university division.

Strong Statement

In two signed statements issued through the department of public information at Howard, President Johnson defended in strong language his action in both cases. With reference to the failure to dismiss the employee for his admitted irregularities, he stated:

"Reports have appeared in the press, giving various interpretations of the action of the board of trustees of Howard University in reference to recent charges brought against one of the maintenance employees of the university.

"The records of the University show that these charges were given careful and ample hearing by the president and trustees; that adequate steps were taken to protect all the interests of the university which were involved; and that this employee was retained in the services of the university.

"Whenever any employee, so charged, is retained in the services of the university, the public may judge that it is because the administration and trustees have confidence in his character and his ability."

Official Changes

In another statement, which follows, he took up the separation of university duties. "Statements have recently appeared in the public press, purporting to explain the motives which prompted the president and trustees of Howard University to transfer the superintendence of buildings and grounds (maintenance) from the office of the university architect to a separate division of the university.

This change was made on purely objective grounds, for the purpose of securing increased efficiency through the division of labor. Any other motive that has been suggested is wholly gratuitous and without foundation in fact.

"The building program of the University has now reached the place where it requires the full-time attention of the university architect and his staff to deliver this work in an efficient manner. The university now has on hand one million seventy-five thousand dollars ($1,075,000) for three projects of construction, designed to meet existing and urgent needs. The best interests of Howard University require that these projects be completed as swiftly as may be consistent with thoroughness.

Additional Projects

"It is expected that two or three additional projects involving the expenditure of sums approximating one million four hundred thousand dollars ($1,400,000) may soon be added to the three projects mentioned above.

"Mr. Albert I. Cassell continues in his original capacity as architect, to carry forward these major construction projects. He retains his original salary as architect, together with an additional stipend for such architectural services as he may be called upon to deliver during the year to the department of buildings and grounds.

"Mr. Edward S. Hope has been secured by the university to carry forward the work of superintending the buildings and grounds and of caring for the repairs and renewals of the university plant. During recent years this work has greatly increased in complexity and detail and the president and trustees have judged that the time is now at hand when the entire attention of a full-time superintendent, with a large and able staff, is required to carry forward this work with promptness, efficiency and economy. They consider themselves fortunate in being able to secure the services of Mr. Hope."

New Appointee

The president and trustees of Howard University announced the appointment on February 2 of Edward S. Hope, M.S. in Civil Engineering, as superintendent of buildings and grounds. Mr. Hope is an A.B. from Morehouse College, 1923; B.S. in Civil Engineering, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1926; M. S. in Civil Engineering, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1927.

For many years Mr. Hope worked with W. T. Courtney, superintendent of buildings and grounds at Spelman College, where he filled a variety of positions from mechanic's helper to acting superintendent of buildings and grounds in the summer of 1926.

He was in charge of a water power survey of the Grenfell Mission at Stanthony, Newfoundland, the following summer. He entered the service of the New York State Department of Public Works, division of highways, and shortly afterwards took over the preparation of construction estimates on conduit boulevard on Long Island, which position he held until he left the service to go to Brazil for the Electric Bond and Share Company in August 1928.

Worked In Brazil

He worked for this company from August 1, 1928 until June, 1931. During this period the Emprezas Electricas Brasileiras entered into an extensive program of hydrographic investigation, gradually building this up until the company had about 200 stations and a corresponding force of men on hydrographic work extending from Bahia in the north to Rio Grande Desul in the south and comprising water measurements, records, studies of existing plants, and operation studies of developments in years to come.

Mr. Hope was placed in charge of this department and his work was carried on to the great satisfaction of the company. "He comes to Howard University with excellent training, with long valuable and rich experience. Mr. Hope will take over the work temporarily and ably held by Mr. Albert I Cassell, architect of Howard University. The building program of Howard University has now developed to the place where all of the architect's time is required for going forward with the important building projects of the university," an official university statement at the time of Mr. Hope's appointment said.

About Names

(Following the announcement of Mr. Hope's appointment the Journal and Guide wired Howard University's public information department the following message: "News stories have referred to John Hope, Jr., as succeeding Cassell. Is he at Howard or considered, or has Edward S. Hope, named in you announcement, been confused with him?" The reply received: "Confirmed Edward S. Hope's appointment and referred to previous reports as "unauthorized.")

Colleges.

Howard Law School Gets Coveted Honor

Journal and Guide
1-2-32

Special to Journal and Guide

CHICAGO, Ill. — The Howard University Law School, of Washington, D. C., was admitted Monday to membership in the American Association of Law Schools at the annual meeting of the association in session here.

This procedure puts the Howard school among the fully accredited institutions in the country giving degrees in law, and, incidentally, comes as an unqualified victory to Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard, who has recently been "raked over the coals" by alumni for many of the steps he took in the organization of the school.

Norfolk, Va

On October 15, the school was inspected by Dean Herbert F. Goodrich of the University of Pennsylvania Law School, and on May 4 Howard was admitted to the list of accredited law schools by the American Bar Association.

This new recognition of the Howard University Law School, which derives its major financial support from federal appropriation is the result of a change in policy in 1928 under the administration of former Dean Fenton J. Booth, Chief Justice of the United States Court of Claims, in the formation of a full time day school, with full time professors, expansion of courses and increase of equipment, the latter including a library of ten thousand selected volumes.

The school now has a staff of five full time professors with six part time instructors and a full time librarian. The assistant dean in charge of the school is Charles H. Houston, S.J.D., Harvard, and associated with him are two active judges of the District of Columbia courts; the register of wills; a doctor of juridical science from Yale; two members of the Order of the Coif, honorary law fraternity; two members of Phi Beta Kappa, national honorary scholastic fraternity; a former member of the law faculty at Northwestern University, and members of the District of Columbia bar.

The Howard Law School was founded in 1869.

Howard University Admitted To Select Law School Ass'n

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 31—Howard University Law School, of Washington, was admitted to membership in the American Association of Law Schools at the annual meeting of the Association now in session here, Monday.

The Howard Law School was founded in 1869 and has graduated three-fifths of all Negro lawyers in the United States. Howard is the 69th school admitted to membership in the Association. The school was inspected on October 15 by Dean Herbert F. Goodrich of the University of Pennsylvania Law School, on May 4, Howard was admitted to the list of accredited law schools by the American Bar Association.

This new recognition of the Howard University-Law School, which derives its major financial support from Federal appreciations, is the result of a change in policy in 1928 under the administration of former Dean Fenton J. Booth, Chief Justice of the United States Court of Claims, in the formation of a full time day school, with full time professors, expansion of courses and increase of equipment, the latter including a library of 10,000 selected volumes.

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RECOGNITION IS GIVEN HOWARD

Argus
1-8-32

Law School Is Admitted Into Membership In The American Association After 36 Years

St. Louis, Mo.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 6— Howard University Law School, of Washington was today admitted to membership in the American Association of Law schools at the annual meeting of the association in session here last week.

Founded 63 Years Ago

The Howard Law School was founded in 1869 and has graduated three fifths of all Negro lawyers in the United States Howard is the 69th school admitted to membership in the association. The school was inspected on October 15 by Dean Herbert F. Goodrich of the University of Pennsylvania Law School. On May 4 Howard was admitted to the list of accredited law schools by the American Bar Association.

This new recognition of the Howard University Law School, which derives its major financial support from federal appreciations, is the result of a change in policy in 1928 under the administration of Former Dean Fenton J. Booth, Chief Justice of the United States Court of Claims, in the formation of a fulltime day school, with fulltime professors, expansion of courses and increase of equipment, the latter including a library of ten thousand selected volumes.

Has Strong Faculty

The school now has a staff of five fulltime professors with six part time instructors and a fulltime librarian. The assistant dean in charge of the school is Charles H. Houston, S. J. D. Harvard, and associated with him are two active judges of the District of Columbia Courts, the Register of Wills, a doctor of juridical science from Yale, two members of the Order of the Coif, two members of Phi Beta Kappa, a former member of the law faculty at Northwestern University, and members of the District of Columbia bar.

DR. DONAWA SUES FOR $3,666 AS HOWARD U. DEAN

Tribune
Washington, D.C.
1-15-32

Says He Was Ousted Without Proper Notice as Dean of College

Dr. Arnold B. Donawa, former dean of the College of Dentistry of Howard University, filed suit for $3,666.66 for back salary against Howard University in the District Supreme Court this week.

Dr. Donawa claims failure to give him proper notice of his post as dean was the basis for the suit. In his petition Dr. Donawa claims his appointment was automatically renewed on July 1, 1931, according to the laws of the university. He says he was not given an opprtunity to secure another position and he continued on his duties as dean for the year ending June 30, 1932.

At a meeting in New York on July 13 before the medical school committee of the board of directors [illegible] had been removed as dean and demoted to the rank of associate professor of dentistry. In the former position he received $4,000 per year. He refused $300 per month as associated professor for September and October, claiming he was still dean of the College of Dentistry. He seeks back [illegible] ary as dean from August 1931 to June 1932.

Professors Published 32 Research Items

Afro-American
1-30-32

WASHINGTON.— Thirty-two publications of scholarly research by members of the Howard University faculty were cited in the report of the Department of the Interior for Conress, which was released during the past week.

The report covered a survey required by Congressional legislation in authorizing federal aid for Howard. The investigation committee was composed of Dr. Walton C. John, of the dpeartment of college and professional schools in the office of education, with the following specialists: Dr. Ambrose Caliver, Dr. Walter J. Greenleaf, Ben W Frazier, M. M. Proffitt, Dr. James F. Rogers, and John H. McNeely.

The writers cited and their general fields are: Prof. C. S. Parker, of the department of botany; Dr. Percy L. Julian, chemistry; Dr. Abram Harris and Edward E. Lewis economics; Charles E. Burch and Sterling A. Brown, English department; Dr. Otta Springer, German: James B. Browning, history; Dr. D. W. Woodard, mathematics.

Dr. Alain L. Locke, philosophy; Dr. Francis G. Sumner, psychology; Dr. Ernest E Just and Miss R. Arliner Young, zoology; Drs. Henry A. Callis, H. H. Hazen, A. H. Simmons, Benjamin Karpman, medicine and Antoine E. Greene, pharmacy.

$535,000 OF H.U APPROPRIATIONS LOPPED OFF

University Must Battle in Senate to Have Items Restored.

$800,000 LIBRARY CUT TO $500,000

Afro-American
1-30-32

$160,000 Taken from Heating Plant.

WASHINGTON, D.C. — The House cut $535,000 from the Howard University appropriation in a bill reported Monday.

The bill recommends a total of $1,075,000 for Howard University. The estimates of the Budget Bureau for Howard University for the fiscal year 1933 recommended a total of $1,610,000. There is a possibility that the reduction made by the House appropriations committee may be partially restored in the Senate.

There is carried in the bill a total of $450,000 for salaries, a cut of $25,000. This is the same amount as the 1932 appropriation. Similarl the committee reduced the item for general expenses from the Budget figure of $275,000 to the 1932 figure of $225,000. The report of the committee states that it did not feel justified in increasing these expenditures under present conditions.

and completion of a heat, light and power system an appropriation of $300,000, which is a cut of $160,000. With respect to this item the report states that the appropriations committee believes that a sufficient plant can be built for that amount.

Only $100,000 is allowed in the bill for the completion of construction of a library building. The Budget estimate called for an appropriation of

$400,000.

An $800,000 library was planned, but the committee cut this to $500,000. The sum of $400,000 was previously appropriated for this library.

"The committee has no desire to interfere with or delay the construction of a suitable library and heat light and power plant," the report added.

$293,480 For Freedmen's

The bill carries $293,480 for salaries and subsistence and other miscellaneous expenses at Freedmen's Hospital, which is the Budget figure and $3,480 more than the 1932 appropriation for these purposes.

No new construction is provided.

Virgin Islands

For the Virgin Islands the bill carries a direct appropriation of $412,000.

The appropriations committee eliminated from the bill the proposal of the Budget to reappropriate for 1933 an unexpended balance of $209,618.40 to be used for rehabilitation purposes.

The major items to which this reappropriation would have been applied under the most recent allocations are as follows: Purchase of Bethlehem estate, $90,000; homestead plan on account of settlers, $50,000; homestead plan operation, $10,000; agricultural school, $25,000; repairs to public buildings, $20,000; repairs to roads, $25,000.

$21,758,339 for Indians

The bill carries a total appropriation of $21,758,339.33 for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, exclusive of tribal funds. The appropriation recommended from tribal funds is $2,476,780. A total expenditure from Federal funds of $10,578,000 is provided in the bill. There is also an item of $3,594,800 carried in the bill for health purposes among the Indians.

The Interior Department appropriation bill carries a total of $50,431,432.33, which is $18,911,174.40 less than the 1932 appropriations and $6,273,920 less than the Budget estimates for 1933.

DR. DAVIS TO REPRESENT H. U. AT ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGES

Dr. E. P. Davis of the College of Liberal Arts will represent Howard University at the annual meeting of the Association of American Colleges at Cincinnati, January 21 and 22, of which Association, Howard University is a member.

DRASTIC CUT MADE IN NEW LIBRARY APPROPRIATION

Bill Provides $450,000 For Salaries and Budget Figure Of $293,480 For Freedmen's Hospital.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—A reduction of $485,000 below the current appropriation and $535,000 less than the amount recommended by the Budget Bureau was made in the items for Howard University carried in the Interior Department appropritation bill, which was reported to the House, Monday.

The bill recommends a total of $1,075,000 for Howard University. The current appropriation bill gave the university a total of $1,560,000. The estimates of the Budget Bureau for Howard University for the fiscal year 1933 recommended a total of $1,610,000. There is a possibility that the reduction made by the House Appropriations Committee may be partially restored in the Senate.

There is carried in the bill a total of $450,000 for salaries, which is $25,000 less than the estimate and is the same amount as the 1932 appropriation. Similarly the committee reduced the item for general expenses from the Budget figure of $275,000 to the 1932 figure of $225,000. The report of the committee states that it did not feel justified in increasing these expenditures under present conditions.

The bill carries for the construction and completion of a heat, light and power system an appropriation of $300,000, which is $160,000 less than the estimate of the Budget. With respect to this item the report states that the appropriaions committee believes that a sufficient plant can be built for that amount.

Only $100,000 is allowed in the bill for the completion of construction of a library building. The Budget estimate called for an appropriation of $400,000.

The committee in its report stated that it is of the opinion that the $100,000 recommended, which is in addition to the sum of $100,000 previously appropriated, should provide ample library facilities.

"The committee has no desire to interfere with or delay the construction of a suitable library and heat, light and power plant," the report added, "but from the information before it and under existing conditions it is believed that $500,000 is adequate to construct a library and that $300,000 will be sufficient to provide a satisfactory heat, light and power system."

The bill carries $293,480 for salaries and subsistence and other miscellaneous expenses at Freedmen's Hospital, which is the Budget figure and $3,480 more than the 1932 appropriation for these purposes.

No new construction is provided for Freedmen's Hospital during the fiscal year 1933.

One-half the amount recommended for the hospital is chargeable to the District of Columbia and is paid into the Treasury as other appropriations of the District of Columbia are paid.

For the Virgin Islands the bill carries a direct appropriation of $412,000, the amount proposed by the Budget for expenses of the central government, operation of the agricultural experiment station, and defraying the deficits in the treasuries of the municipal governments.

The appropriations committee eliminated from the bill the proposal of the Budget to reappropriate for 1933 an unexpended balance of $209,618.40 to be used for rehabilitation purposes.

The major items to which this reappropriation would have been applied under the most recent allocations are as follows: Purchase of Bethlehe mestate, $90,000; homestead plan on account of settlers, $50,000; homestead plan operation, $10,000; agricultural school, $25,000; repairs to public buildings, $20,000; repairs to roads, $25,000.

The rehabilitation plan also calls for additional expenditures if funds are available.

The appropriations committee reported that it "does not find itself in entire accord with these items, but, on the other hand, does not care to state finally that some plan cannot be worked out that will be helpful in the rehabilitation of the islands."

The bill carries a total appropriation of $21,758,339.33 for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, exclusive of tribal funds. The appropriation recommended from tribal funds is $2,476,780. A total expenditure from Federal funds of $10,578,000 is provided in the bill. There is also an item of $3,594,800 in the bill for health purposes among the Indians.

The Interior Department appropriation bill carries a total of $50,431,432.33, which is $18,911,174.40 less than the 1932 appropriations and $6,273,920 less than the Budget estimate for 1933.

SON OF DR. JOHN HOPE AT HOWARD

Trustees Announce His Appointment as Superintendent Of Buildings and Grounds.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4.—The president and trustees of Howard University announced Tuesday the appointment of Edward S. Hope, M. S. in civil engineering, superintendent of buildings and grounds.

Mr. Hope is an A. B. from Morehouse College, 1923, and a B. S. in civil engineering, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1927.

For many years Mr. Hope worked with W. T. Courtney, superintendent of buildings and grounds at Spelman College, where he filled a variety of positions from mechanicv's helper to acting superintendent of buildings and grounds. In the summer of 1926 he was in charge of a water power survey for the Grenfell Mission at St. Anthony, Newfoundland. The following summer he entered the service of the New York state department of public works, division of highways, and shortly afterwards took over the preparation of construction estimates on Conduit Boulevard on Long Island, which position he held until he left the service to go to Brazil for the Electric Bond and Share Company in August, 1928.

He worked for this company from August 1, 1928, until June, 1931. During the period the Emprezas Electricas Brasileiras entered into an extensive program of hydrographic investigation, gradually building this up until the company had about 200 stations and a corresponding force of men on hydrographic work, extending from Bahia in the north to Rio Grande De Sul in the south, and comprising water measurements, records, studies of existing plants and operation, studies of future developments in years to come.

Mr. Hope was placed in charge of this department and his work was carried on to the great satisfaction of the company. He comes to Howard University with excellent training, with long, valuable and rich experience. Mr. Hope will take over the work temporarily and ably held by Mr. Albert I. Cassell, architect of Howard University.

REPRESENTATIVE ASKS SWEEPING PROBE OF H. U.

Resolution Calls For Investigation of University on Three Counts

Representative Robert S. Hall, Democrat, Mississippi, introduced a resolution in the House Wednesday proposing a sweeping investigation of Howard University.

Representative Hall's message called for an invesitgation by the Interior Department sub-committee of the House Appropriations Committee to be directed at three specific items.

Those listed are: The continuous state of educational turmoil and unrest at Howard University during the past three or more years; the expenditure of public funds of the university by President Mordecai Johnson and the Board of Trustees, and the alleged pay roll padding at the university, and the position of the president in connection with the case.

The sub-committee would be given unlimited authority to subpoena witnesses and documents and to make such expenditures as it believed necessary in conducting the investigation.

The scope of the invesitgation was specifically defined in the Hall resolution to cover a study of "the exact manner in which and with what degree of fairness, prudence and economy, the president and trustees of the university have administered and expended the public funds of the University, and the exact details of the case of alleged pay roll padding, said to have occurred at the University, and the actions attitude and position of the president of the university in connection with this case."

The subcommittee making the investigation would be required to report to the House, the Secretary of the Interior, and the board of trustees of Howard University during the present session, and to include recommendations for legislation or other appropriate action as it deems advisable.

Colleges.

Journal and Guide 2-27-32 Norfolk,

HOWARD UNIVERSITY FILES ANSWER TO SUIT OF DR. ARNOLD B. DONAWA, DISMISSED DENTAL COLLEGE DEAN

Declares He Was Properly Dismissed And Is Not Entitled To Salary For Current Year, As He Claims

Special to Journal and Guide

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Dr. Arnold B. Donawa, former dean of the Dental College of Howard University, was properly dismissed and is not entitled to salary for the current school year, the university declared in its answer to his suit filed in the District Supreme Court last Friday.

His salary of $4,000 a year included also pay for his service as a teacher as well as [illegible], the answer states. He began his duties as dean July 1, 1929, it is pointed out, and as teacher during the first semester of the school year 1929-1930.

He displayed and persisted in an attitude of insubordination to the constituted authorities, it is alleged, refusing to abide by or perform the specific instructions for the board of trustees and affirmatively engaging in actions in his official capacity as dean detrimental to the Dental College and injurious to the university.

Explain Appointment

In the case of Dr. Donawa, the answer states, his appointment was for no definite period but was subject to the pleasure of the board of trustees, the effect of the regulation of the trustee board providing that deans shall be elected each year upon the recommendation of the president being to place him on notice that the permanency of tenure did not inhere in his position as dean but in his rank on the teaching staff where no occasion for dismissal for cause appears.

Dr. Donawa had the rank of associate professor. The answer states that he was not entitled to any notice as to severance for cause of his official connection with the university.

It is admitted that Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, university president, asked Dr. Donawa to attend a meeting of the Medical School committee of the board of trustees in New York City on July 13 last to consider his recommendations for the ensuing year and also for consideration of the relationship between the Dental College and the Medical School.

This latter question involved the charge of insubordination on the part of Dr. Donawa to the regulations of the trustee board and his interference with the public relations of the university, the answer states.

Executive Committee Acts

Dr. Donawa appeared before the committee. He was prepared to address himself to both propositions, the answer states. The committee found him guilty of insubordination and recommended to the executive committee of the trustee board his immediate and indefinite suspension as dean. The executive committee accordingly suspended him.

The answer states that the action of the executive committee was authorized by the by-laws of the trustee board, which provide it may in case of emergency transact any business pertaining to the university subject to the approval of the board at its next meeting.

Dr. Donawa was paid his salary as dean for the month of July. He was tendered pay for the months of September and October in the sum of $600 as an associate professor. He refused the checks. He also refused to present himself at the university for the purpose of performing his duties as an associate professor, the answer states.

The trustee board granted him a hearing on his suspension, it is stated, but he refused to give any explanation or make such a promise as satisfied the board as to his sincerity or willingness to cooperate. The board dismissed him from the service of the university October 27 last.

Attorneys Howard & Hayes are representing the university.

CONGRESS MAY PROBE HOWARD UNIV. AFFAIRS

Courier 3-5-32 Pittsburgh, Pa.

Mississippi Representative Introduces Resolution Proposing a Sweeping Investigation

WASHINGTON, D. C., Mar. 3.—A resolution proposing a sweeping investigation into the affairs of Howard University was introduced in the House by Representative Robert S. Hall, Democrat, of Mississippi, last Wednesday.

It was referred to the Committee on Rules, of which Representative Edward W. Pou, Democrat, of North Carolina, is the chairman, for study and report on the advisability of its adoption.

The resolution calls for an inquiry by the sub-committee of the Committee on Appropriations in charge of the Interior Department appropriation bill. The members of that sub committee are: Edward T. Taylor Democrat, of Colorado, chairman; William W. Hastings, Democrat, of Oklahoma; William J. Granfield Democrat, of Massachusetts; Frank Murphy, Republican, of Ohio, and Burton L. French, Republican, Idaho.

The investigation, under the terms of the resolution, would be directed at three specific items. They are:

(1) The underlying cause of the continuous state of educational turmoil and unrest at Howard University during the past three or more years.

(2) The exact manner in which, and with what degree of fairness, prudence, and economy, the president and trustees of the university have administered and expended the public funds of the university.

(3) The exact details of the case of alleged pay roll padding said to have occurred at the university, and the actions, attitude, and position of the president of the university in connection with the case.

The sub-committee would be given unlimited authority to subpoena witnesses and documents and to make such expenditures as it believed necessary in conducting the inquiry.

THE MESS AT HOWARD.

Age 3-5-32 New York, N.Y.

One only has to glance at the first pages of the Negro press nowadays to realize that propagandists are busy in Washington creating a situation at Howard University that does not redound to the glory and credit of the Negro as an able and successful administrator. That no love is lost between the executive heads of the institution is evident. The latest piece of information given to newspapers calculated to inspire headlines is that a Congressional investigation of conditions at the university seems certain.

So many charges and counter-charges have been made that it is exceedingly difficult for impartial observers to form an honest opinion as to what the mess is all about or who is chiefly to blame. It is unfortunate that every unharmonious incident has to be broadcast to the public. If the underlying motive is to involve Howard University in a maze of notoriety and to emphasize the fact that chaos and internal strife reign, then the proper procedure is being pursued.

Whatever is ailing the Howard University administration is not going to be cured by headlines. It does not speak well for higher Negro education when week after week come reports of probes by the District Attorney, charges of alleged use of government funds and the arousing of personal animosities over questions of policy. It is the duty of the Board of Trustees to institute without fear or favor a thorough investigation and ascertain what the trouble is all about.

Propagandists would be rendering Howard University, Negro education the race and its friends a great service if they aided the institution's publicity department in advising the public of what is being done along constructive lines and gave their typewriters a much needed rest writing sensational yarns which are bread and meat to those skeptical as to the race's administrative capacity in large affairs where tact, cooperation, patience, reticence and a conciliatory attitude are so important and essential.

Colleges.

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Norfolk, Va.

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DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

Courier

IT seems a shame that Howard University should become the subject of public gossip, but we must accept situations as they are, and not as we should like them to be. Like the proverbial football, Howard University is being kicked about in almost every State in the Union where an alumnus can be found. 3-5-32

We recall some of the early discussions about the management of Howard University. We have in mind a very zealous alumnus who preached with some fervor the absolute necessity of Negro leadership for Howard University. This particular gentleman was against Nordic presidents for Howard University. There was quite a little debate among graduates and undergraduates as to the great possibilities of Howard University under a Negro president. Well, Howard finally got a Negro president, and what are the facts?

President Johnson, a Baptist minister of some repute, left the city of Charleston, West Virginia, and answered the call of the trustees of Howard University and became the first Negro president. For a few weeks there was much shouting and many expressions of group gratification over the achievement. It was said in many places that Howard University was now on the road to renown.

Heroes among Negroes are short-lived. The Negro who is lionized today, in all probability, will be ostracized tomorrow. Dr. Johnson is no exception. Just as many attacks as can possibly be made upon him will be made just as though he had never been eulogized when he first became president. Charges and counter-charges are being broadcast from old Howard's hills. They verberate and reverberate throughout the spreading country below. One week, Dr. Johnson has done this, and the next week, the trustees have done that, and if the people on the outside are to believe half of the reports emanating from Howard's campus, very few mothers and fathers will ever become enthusiastic about sending their sons and daughters to old Howard.

Why not be fair? If Dr. Johnson is unfit, where is the moral courage of the trustee board? If the alumnae are filled with jealous hatred and envy, where is the courage of the trustee board? If, on the other hand, Dr. Johnson is filling his position with the satisfaction frequently to be heard everywhere, why is there not some agency capable of saving the fair name of Howard University from continuous gossip and wrangling?

For the sake of the institution, itself, this ugly situation should be improved. For the sake of those who hope, some day, to wear the colors of Howard, her fair name should have some protection. We should like very much to see the searchlight thrown on the entire situtaion. It can do no harm, and it might help Howard and the sons and daughters of Howard, both of the past and of the future.

THE HOWARD SHAKE-DOWN

Journal and Guide

THE impending congressional investigation of Howard University has been advanced by the introduction of a resolution in the U. S. House of Representatives to that effect by Representative Robert S. Hall, of Mississippi.

The demand for an investigation of Howard University has come from sources unfriendly to President Mordecai Johnson, and these representative members of the race have called upon a Mississippi Democrat to launch the attack. 3-5-32

Those behind the proposed investigation want to know: "The underlying cause of the continuous state of educational turmoil and unrest at Howard; . . . . . The manner in which the president and trustees have administered and expended the public funds of the university; . . . . The exact details of alleged payroll padding said to have occurred at the university, and the actions, attitude, and position of the president of the university in connection with same." Norfolk Va.

By all means let them have the investigation. President Johnson and the trustees will then get their day in court, and "the underlying cause of the continuous state of educational turmoil and unrest at Howard University during the past three or more years" will undoubtedly be determined, to the everlasting benefit of the university and the complete vindication of President Johnson and the trustees.

The tempest in a teapot at Howard, inspired by campus politicians and their retainers is "something" to take to congress for an investigation. The same people who are making all the trouble now tore their shirts off displacing former presidents and getting a capable race man at the head of the university, only to turn on their man when they found that he was so much of a real man that they couldn't use him to further their petty ends.

TOLEDO, O.
NEWS BEE

MAR 11 1932

Save Howard University

EDUCATION suffers unjust discrimination in the interior department appropriations bill now before the senate. Whether this injustice is deliberate or unintentional is unimportant at this late day. The wrong should be corrected quickly.

Howard university in Washington, one of the few real institutions for higher learning of the Negro in the United States, is the chief victim. Rapid progress has been made by this university in recent years. Howard has won high rating from the national educational organizations and boards and has the confidence of federal authorities from President Hoover and Secretary of Interior Wilbur on down.

The pending senate bill reduces the Howard appropriation to $675,000 for next year, compared with the first budget estimate of $1,942,000 and the current figure of $1,560,000.

In times of depression and federal deficit appropriations must be cut. But the federal outlays for social services and education should be cut least because they already are so pitifully small. At least they should not be asked to take more than their proportionate share of the slash.

This rule has been violated in the case of Howard. The cut in the entire interior department appropriations bill in the senate is only 3 per cent, while the Howard cut is 58 per cent.

This is not economy. It is close to murder. No institution operating on a shoe-string can take a blow like that, and survive as an effective school.

We appeal to the senate to save Howard university.

NEW YORK TIMES

MAR 15 1932

INQUIRY IS ORDERED AT NEGRO COLLEGE

Trustees of Howard University Vote for an Investigation of Its Administration.

PRESIDENT IS UNDER FIRE

Dr. Johnson Cleared a Year Ago of Charge of Red Tendency—Flexner on Survey Committee.

An investigation into the organization and operation of Howard University, a Negro institution in Washington, D. C., was ordered yesterday at a special meeting of the board of trustees of the university held at the Prince George Hotel.

Although no official announcement of the reason for the investigation was made, it was reported that it was a development of the movement begun about a year ago to unseat Dr. Mordecai Johnson, the first Negro president of the school, after he had made a speech in which, according to his opponents, he had praised certain Negro groups alleged to have communistic tendencies.

The trustees yesterday adopted a resolution directing their chairman, General John H. Sherburne of Boston, to name a committee of five trustees "who shall select a disinterested person or agency for the purpose of ascertaining and reporting to the board all the facts regarding the organization and operation of Howard University." The report is to be made to the annual meeting of the board on April 12.

General Sherburne appointed Dr. Abraham Flexner, Dr. Peter Marshall Murray and Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, all of New York; George W. Crawford of New Haven, Conn., and Dr. Sara W. Brown of Washington to the committee. Dr. Flexner said last night that so far as he knew the investigation was to be merely a routine survey of the institution, but he explained that he was not familiar with the situation, as he became a trustee only recently.

The charges against Dr. Johnson were investigated at the time by Oscar De Priest, Negro Representative from Illinois, who cleared the university president and since has been his ardent supporter. Mr. De Priest charged the whole affair to a disgruntled element which, he said, resented its failure to elect its own candidate to the presidency.

Representative Wood of Indiana, then chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, declared last year that he would vote for no more appropriations for the institution while Dr. Johnson remained at its head. Dr. Johnson's administration was approved at the annual meeting of the American Federation of Teachers, where it was charged that Representative Wood's opposition arose from Dr. Johnson's refusal to permit faculty posts to be used as political patronage.

Colleges

HOWARD UNIVERSITY TRUSTEE MEETING

Nashville Globe

Special Committee of Five Board Members Authorized to Make Full Investigation

3-18-32

New York City, March 15—(Special Wire to The Nashville Globe)—With a quorum in attendance, the board of trustees of Howard University closed its extraordinary session at Prince George Hotel, 28th Street and 5th Avenue, this city, yesterday. Gen. John H. Sherburne, the chairman of the committee, acting upon the following resolution: "Be it resolved, that the chairman of the Board appoint a committee of five trustees who shall select a disinterested person or agency for the purpose of ascertaining and reporting to the Board all facts regarding the organization and operation of Howard University; and Be it resolved that the committee report its recommendations with the expense involved at the next annual meeting of the Board," named the following committee, Dr. Abraham Flexner of New York City, Mr. George W. Crawford of New Haven, Conn., Dr. Peter Marshall Murray of New York City, Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones of New York City and Dr. Sarah W. Brown of Washington. This committee is to report, after an exhaustive survey and investigation, to the regular annual meeting to be held Tuesday, April 12th in Washington.

Dr. Emmett J. Scott, secretary-treasurer of Howard University, was authorized by the Board of Trustees to announce the vote and action of this extraordinary session just concluded.

Mr. J. C. Napier of this city was the Nashville representative attending this board meeting, and is expected to return to Nashville this week, after which it is hoped by the Nashville people that a complete and more detailed statement about conditions at Howard will be released.

HOWARD JANITOR IS INDICTED

Washington, D. C.—(ANP)—Eugene Gough, janitor at Howard University who was required to appear before a grand jury in connection with signing his son's name to the payroll was indicted Thursday.

HOWARD CUT RESTORED BY U.S. SENATORS

Kansas City, Mo.

3-18-32

WASHINGTON, (ANP)—Reversing its position of two weeks ago when the appropriation for Howard university was emasculated with a 58 per cent cut the senate Monday afternoon fell in behind amendments to the appropriation bill offered by Senator Edward P. Costigan Colorado Democrat and Senator Henry D. Hatfield, West Virginia chairman of the Republican National Committee senatorial committee, and restored all the items originally cut out.

The Howard appropriation as finally endorsed by the senate calls for a total of $1,610,000, which stands out in healthy contrast to the threatened cut of $675,000 which the senators had first decided upon. The heating plant and library building items were both restored.

A combination of forces, led by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, swung into action when it was first learned that in the shaving of the interior department's appropriations, Howard was to be the chief sufferer. Political and educational leaders joined hands in a vigorous campaign to acquaint the senators with what would be the effect of their previous action. The Scripps-Howard newspapers, acquainted with the nature and effect of the senate's original action by the N. A. A. C. P., published a protest against the cut which carried the message and its portent throughout the nation

UNITED STATES SENATE STANDS BY HOWARD UNIVERSITY BUDGET

Washington, D. C.

Washington, D. C.—(CNS)—The message of the president transmitting the budget for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, contained among other items several for Howard University, totalling $1,610,000, an increase of $50,000 over the amount ($1,560,000) appropriated for the institution in 1932. The house of representatives and the senate committee made cuts approximating $500,000. On Monday amendments voting $535,000 in additional funds to Howard were voted by the senate in the Interior Department appropriation bill, over the amount as recommended by the senate committee.

Amendments proposed by Senatora Henry D. Hatfield (Republican) of West Virginia, and Senator Edward P. Costigan (Democrat) of Colorado, were approved by the senate after determined opposition led by Senators Huey Long of Louisiana, and Park Trammell of Florida. These amendments would increase appropriations for a new power plant at the university from $300,000 to $460,000; another would increase appropriation for salaries from $450,000 to $475,000; and a third would increase funds for general expense from $225,000 to $275,000. 3-19-32

The amendment for the $300,000 additional for a new libray building on the Howard campus caused a lively debate, in which Southern senators were arrayed against Democratic senators from the North and West.

Senator Long, the "potlicker politician," from the Pelican State, in his effort to defeat the increase, said of congress can vote funds for a colored institution in Washington, it car vote money for colored education ir his own state.

He proposed anamendment calling for $200,000 for the state of Louisiana to use in "eradicating illiteracy among the colored people."

Senator Smoot (Republican), Utah, made the point of order that the Long proposal had not been estimated for by the budget bureau or reported by a standing committee. Senator La-Follette (Republican), Wisconsin, in the chair, sustained him. Senator Long asked a roll call vote on the ruling, but withdrew the appeal before the roll call.

Senator Lewis referred to the 300,000 Negroes in Chicago, lauding their contribution to industry and good citizenship, Senator Long interrupted to ask how many of the 300,000 vote.

Senator Lewis replied it was "not matter of votes but of humanity." The increases will now go before the conference committee of the house and senate.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY TO BE INVESTIGATED

NEW YORK, March 15.—The trustees of Howard University, negro institution in Washington, have ordered an investigation of its organization and operation. 3-16-32

Meeting here yesterday they directed their chairman, General John H. Sherburne, of Boston, to name a committee of five trustees to select a disinterested person or agency to conduct the inquiry. Atlanta, Ga.

No announcement of the reason was given, but it was reported to be a development of a movement begun about a year ago to unseat Dr. Mordecai Johnson, first negro president of the institution.

ENTIRE CUT GIVEN BACK TO HOWARD

Amsterdam News

New York, N.Y.

3-16-32

Senate Restores All Items—$1,610,000 Appropriated

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11.—The United States Senate in passing the Howard University appropriation bill today restored all of the items which the Senate Appropriations Committee and the House of Representatives had taken out.

By this action the university's appropriation amounts to $1,610,000, which amount includes the restoration of $400,000 for the new library building and the heating plant. The University is now in position to go ahead with its extensive building program.

Walter White, executive secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., telegraphed thirty-five senators protesting the slashing of the appropriations. Dr. R. R. Moton wired a number of senators, both Northern Republican and Southern Democratic, with whom he is in close touch, asking them to reconsider their action.

Among the senators who have positively pledged their support to the N. A. A. C. P. in its campaign against the Howard University budget slash, are the following:

Reed Smoot, chairman Senate Finance Committee; J. Hamilton Lewis of Illinois, Ashurst of Arizona, Royal S. Copeland of New York, C. C. Dill, and Edward P. Costigan, of Colorado.

Board to Probe Johnson Regime.

At a special meeting of the board of trustees of Howard University held at Prince George Hotel, Twenty-eighth street and Fifth avenue, Monday morning, the committee voted to appoint a committee of five trustees to investigate conditions at the university and to report to the board at the next annual meeting to be held on April 12.

The action directed the secretary-treasurer, Dr. Emmett J. Scott, to announce this procedure of the board to meet the charges recently made against Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, the school's president.

The resolution read as follows: Be it resolved that the chairman of the Board of Trustees appoint a committee of five trustees who shall select a disinterested person or agency for the purpose of asserting and reporting to the board all the facts regarding the organization and operation of Howard University.

Resolved that the committee report with recommendations and with the expenses involved at the next annual meeting of the board to be held on April 12, 1932.

General Charles H. Sherburne of Boston, the chairman, appointed the following committee: Dr. Abraham Flexner, Dr. Peter Marshall Murray, Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, Dr. Sarah W. Brown, all of New York and George W. Crawford of New Haven, Conn.

Proposes Quiz of Emmett J. Scott

Amsterdam news
New York, N.Y.

Congressman DePriest to Submit Amendment to Mississippian's Resolution on the Howard University Muddle

3-16-32

WASHINGTON, March 14.—Congressman Oscar DePriest announced Saturday that he would offer an amendment to the resolution to investigate Howard University, which was introduced recently by Congressman Hall of Mississippi, calling for an inquiry into the conduct and accounting of the office of the secretary-treasurer of the university administered by Emmett J. Scott.

DePriest's proposal is the first public indication that the relations between Dr. Scott and the president, Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, are not what they should be. Meanwhile, Washington has been unable to uncover the person or persons responsible for the introduction of the resolution.

Eugene Gough, the janitor who was required to appear before a Grand Jury recently in connection with signing his son's name to the payroll, was indicted Thursday. It was charged that the elder Gough, while his son was away at school, signed the payroll for his son, and drew $75 in his name. When the matter was first called to his attention, the father said that he did the work for his son at night.

Members of the student council at Howard University injected themselves into the controversy at the institution this week by meeting and passing a resolution holding certain newspapers responsible for the turmoil at Howard through the publication of sensational and unsavory news reports.

35 SENATORS WARNED ON H.U. 58 PER CENT CUT

Tribune
3-11-32
Washington, D.C.

NAACP Wires Senators 'To Work Assiduously Against This Discriminatory Action'

Tribune

NEW YORK. — Warning telegrams to thirty-five United States Senators were dispatched Friday by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, giving notice of bitter Negro opposition to a budget cut by the Senate which would hamstring the work of Howard University, leading institution in the country for higher education of Negroes.

The budget proposed in the Senate is lower by $400,000 than the appropriation voted by the House of Representatives and would give Howard University only $675,000 as against the previous budget of $1,610,000.

The original budget of $1,610,000 was recommended by the secretary of the Interior, and approved by the President's Bureau of the Budget.

The discriminatory nature of the proposed cut for Howard is emphasized by the N.A.A.C.P. which points out that other Department of the Interior items in the budget were cut only an average of three per cent as against 58 per cent for Howard University.

Among the thirty-five Senators telegraphed to by the N.A.A.C.P. are Senators Wagner of New York, La Follette of Wisconsin, Borah of Idaho, Hatfield of West Virginia, Hiram Johnson of California, King of Montana, Walsh of Massachusetts, J. Hamilton Lewis of Illinois, Smoot of Idaho, Bronson Cutting of New Mexico, Norris of Nebraska, Capper of Kansas, Cousens of Michigan, Bulkley of Ohio, and Fess of Ohio.

The text of the N.A.A.C.P. telegram to the thirty-five Senators is as follows:

"We learn that subcommittee of Senate Appropriations Committee has cut Howard University budget from one million six hundred ten thousand dollars, to six hundred seventy-five thousand dollars, a cut of nine hundred thirty-five dollars or 58 per cent. Recommendation is $400,000 lower than the amount voted by House. We learn that the original budget was recommended by Secretary Interior and approved by President's bureau of budget. We further learn Department of Interior items other than Howard University were cut only three per cent as against 58 per cent for Howard University. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People speaking for Negroes of the country bitterly opposes this action and urges you work assiduously against this discriminatory action.

"(Singed) Walter White Sec'y
69 Fifth Avenue."

All N.A.A.C.P. branches of Howard University and of higher education for Negroes are urged to wire their Senators immediately urging them to wage a bitter fight on the Senate floor and in Committee against this ruthless hamstringing of Howard University.

Howard Trustees Vote Investigation Of Administration

Age
3-19-32

At a meeting of the Howard University Board of Trustees held at the Hotel Prince George in New York City, Monday, March 14, a resolution was adopted directing their chairman, General John H. Sherburne of Boston, to name a committee of five trustees "who will select a disinterested person or agency for the purpose of ascertaining and reporting to the board all the facts regarding the organization and operation of Howard University." The report is to be made at the annual meeting on April 12.

General Sherburne appointed Dr. Abraham Flexner, Dr. Peter Marshall Murray and Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, all of New York; George W. Crawford of New Haven, Conn.; and Dr. Sara Brown of Washington to the committee.

New York N.Y.

Although no official announcement of the reason for the investigation was made, it was reported that it was a development of the movement begun about a year ago to unseat Dr. Mordecai Johnson, the first Negro president of the school. Dr. Johnson had been accused of being a radical because he praised certain Negroes alleged to have communistic tendencies.

After an investigation by Congressman Oscar DePriest, Dr. Johnson was cleared of any radicalism, Congressman DePriest declaring that the the whole affair to be due to a disgruntled element which, he said, resented its failure to elect its own candidate president.

Since that time the Negro newspapers have been flooded with propaganda against the Johnson administration.

Another angle of the opposition to Dr. Johnson has been his refusal to permit faculty posts to be used as political patronage. This refusal incurred the enmity of Representative Wood of Indiana, chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, and other powerful politicians, which resulted in the annual appropriation for the University being cut in half by the present Congress.

Dr. Flexner, who is the chairman of the General Education Board, stated that so far as he knew the present investigation would be a routine survey of the institution. He added that he was not familiar with the situation.

NAACP Takes Up Fight For Howard Univ. Budget

Whip 3-12-32 Chicago, Ill.

NEW YORK, March 12. —ANP— Warning telegrams to 35 leading United States Senators were dispatched Friday by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, giving notice of bitter Negro opposition to a budget cut by the Senate which would hamstring the work of Howard university, leading institution in the country for higher education of Negroes.

The budget proposed in the Senate is lower by $400,000 than the appropriation voted by the House of Representatives and would give Howard university only $675,000 as against the previous budget of $1,610,000.

The orginal budget of $1,610,000 was recommended by the secretary of the Interior, and approved by the President's Bureau of the Budget.

The discriminatory nature of the proposed cut for Howard is emphasized by the N. A. A. C. P. which points out that the Department of the Interior items in the budget were cut only an average of three per cent, as against 58 per cent for Howard university.

Among the 35 Senators telegraphed to by the N. A. A. C. P. are Senators Wagner of New York, La Follette of Wisconsin, Borah of Idaho. Hatfield of West Virginia, Hiram Johnson of California, King of Montana, Walsh of Massachusetts. J. Hamilton Lewis of Illinois, Capper of Kansas, Couzens of Michigan, Buckley of Ohio, and Fess of Ohio.

The text of the N. A. A. C. P. telegram to the 35 Senators is as follows:

"We learn that subcommittee of Senate Appropriations Committee has cut Howard university budget from one million six hundred ten thousand dollars to six hundred seventy-five thousand dollars, a cut of nine hundred thirty-five thousand dollars or 58 per cent. Recommendation is $400,000 lower than amount voted by House. We learn that original budget was recommended by Secretary Interior and approved by President's bureau of budget. We further learn Department of Interior items other than Howard university were cut only three per cent as against 58 per cent of Howard university. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People speaking for Negroes of the country bitterly opposes this action and urges you work assiduously against this discriminatory action.

"(Signed) Walter White, Sec
69 Fifth Avenue.'

Colleges.

President Hoover Talks Before Negro University

Advertiser

WASHINGTON, June 10—(AP)—Standing before a group of negro college students at Howard University, President Hoover today congratulated them personally upon their preparation to assume political and economic leadership among their people. 6-11-32

The Chief Executive's commencement address at the University—one of the largest institutions of its kind in the East—was his first visit there since becoming President. His predecessor, Calvin Coolidge, addressed the students in 1928.

Montgomery

Mr. Hoover declared it an "inspiration" to enter the institution. Nothing the Federal Government has done, he asserted, reflects more credit upon it than the aid given such universities.

Mrs. Hoover accompanied the President on the drive to the University and sat with him and his aides during the brief address.

Hoover May be Booked as Howard University Commencement Speaker

Afro American 6-4-32

Camera Owners Urged to Come Out and Get Picture of the President. Hoover, Donawa, Shohan, Thompson would Make Ideal Academic Procession. Morehouse College Now Feeder for Howard. President's New Assistant to be Bridegroom for Atlanta School. Three Baptist Pastors Now. Alumni House May Be Used. One Department Has Almost as Many Professors as Students.

By SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

WASHINGTON, D.C.—

Everything is quiet on the Potomac, but an explosion is liable to be heard at any minute. The lawsuits have not multiplied since the $75,000 balm money was legally requested of the professor of chemistry. The next noise at Howard University is to be heard from a new quarter.

Professor Bunche has earned a good rest in Africa, where he will be free from the madding crowd. In his place will be established the Reverend Howard Thurman of Morehouse Baptist College, the present feeder for Howard positions. The trustees, apparently learning that one minister of Baptist persuasion might peter out under the strain, have reenforced the administration with another preacher of the same faith.

Three Ministers

No attempt is being made to raise the religious or denominational issue, for there is but little, if any, difference among denominations in these days. Among the whites, the gravest misdemeanor is to make Christian brotherhood fashionable. Among the colored, the acme of misbehavior lies in pilfering from the collection-plate. Acknowledged morals of the past have no significance in the present era. If, therefore, Howard had three ministers at the head, the situation would undoubtedly remain the same.

Local Profs. Passed Over

The brewing complaint is not directed so much against the newcomer on account of his profession, but rather on account of the slight which so many on the campus have received. The question is raised as to why one of the local professors was not elevated to this position of assistant to the president. Why was it necessary to draw on the Baptist college in Atlanta again to fill a position at Howard University? The mumblings are not loud, but they are increasing daily.

Alumni House

The Howard abode of the newcomer is giving rise to another embarrassing situation. The persistent report is that the home of the alumni activities will have to be dismantled for the residence of the new assistant, who will come to Howard as a groom. The denials have been so fervent that the secretary of the alumni will not be dislodged that the writer must hold up information to the public until something definite happens.

It is by no means strange that the assistant to the president should be a Baptist preacher. There ought to be close co-operation between the two men with similar training. No trained educator could possibly team with the present chief administrator of Howard University. No doubt the happiest day in Professor Bunche's sojourn at Howard, if the truth were known, was the date on which he withdrew from his "assistance" to the president.

No Depression

Again, attention is called to the absence of any effects of the depression on Howard policies. While most activities receiving money from the Government are curtailing their personnel, Howard University is continuing its policy of personnel expansion. At present, the institution is overloaded with professors. In one department there are as many professors as there are students. There is an urge on the part of the administration to spend up the funds appropriated for personnel, regardless of the actual needs. Only a Congressional investigation will reveal the truth or the falsity of this charge.

Another Friend

Under existing circumstances, the administration might easily have found among its several faculties a successor to Professor Bunche, without doing any serious damage to the work of the university. The president, however, wishes to bring in another friend, no doubt to help build the machine which he is cleverly constructing, and incidentally come to the rescue of another bosom friend in a season of need. Rev. Mr. Thurman may have such outstanding qualifications as will prove a veritable investment to Howard University, but his appointment at present is being viewed as one of the famous friendship variety.

Johnston May Leave

While a storm is brewing over the Thurman appointment, a tip comes from a dependable source that Mr. V. D. Johnston, personal appointee of the administration, is about to relinquish his directorship of the budget to return to his first love, the Victory Life Insurance Company. The full facts are not yet available, but there is no suspicion that the president has been "big-sticking" him.

Another Hope

It is widely rumored that another son of the illustrious John Hope is slated for the vacancy. If this is true, Morehouse College will again become the feeder for another Howard position. It might not be amiss to make Howard University an annex of Morehouse College. Again, without raising the denominational issue, it is very clear that ere long Howard University must be listed as one of the Baptist seminaries of the country. The Baptists are to be congratulated on their snatching of the prize from the Congregationalists, who gave the instition to the world, and from the Methodists, who nursed it so well—in those good old days when bishops had to be moral leaders of the church.

Theologs Die

Strangely enough, with the greatest number of preachers ever known to lodge on the Howard rolls, and the maximum number not yet in prospect, the poor theological school is nearer death than it has ever been before. The school is dying an unnatural death. Though it is the organization out of which the university grew, it is now nothing but a castoff.

The writer does not want to argue with those who feel that there is no need of such a department at Howard. Perhaps there is no real justification for over 50 per cent of the theological schools that are trying to exist throughout the country. The new type of minister might just as well be graduated from the poll-room, the house of from the pool-room, the house of sorts as from an institution purporting to teach moral ideals. When bishops have to be thrown out of office for corruption, and another wearer of the cloth can sign a paternity contract and win the plaudits of his conference, it is about time to ask theological schools to suspend their courses and give the underworld an unimpeded chance.

Credit for Administration

The administration of Howard University deserves credit for not attempting to develop a theological school under existing conditions. How can the embryonic preachers understand the injunction, "Thou shalt not steal" after the payroll padding case this spring?

What young man en route to the Christian ministry can get the full meaning of "Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's wife," when an assistant accuses a professor of his department of wrecking his home? The ideals (better ordeals) of Howard University under the present administration are out of cadence with the development of any purposeful theological school.

The Gossiping Hill

If the school of religion is to have a hope, it ought to be removed as far as possible from the gossiping hill, where a large part of the day is spent in rehearsing gossip caused by the alleged acts of bosom friends of the administration. Not until a real house-cleaning is given at Howard, will any theological school have a right to exist.

It is generally known that the so-called "neutral" committee has been appointed by the trustees, but the job required at Howard can be handled by Congress only, or some agency of Congress. The attempt to allay the attack on the administration by assuring the public that a "neutral" committee is going into the trouble and report on the causes and remedies in the fall, will not slow up the fight for improved conditions, which are not possible under the present administration.

Hoover at Commencement

Every possible political scheme is being hatched by friends of the administration to ward off the inevitable hour. The commencement exercises will be used as one means of trying to show the country that the National Administration is behind the university administration. Many queer happenings are possible as a presidential election looms. The writer hopes that, if the administration succeeds in securing a certain speaker, every Negro with a camera will take the speaker's picture as he is surrounded by Negroes on the platform. This will be the day of days to get that desired pose. Let the cameras click!

Strange Cases This Year

The closing shadows are about to fall on one of the most eventful years in the history of Howard University—one of the most shameful

years. Early in the fall, Dean Donawa was cut down in his young, efficient career, with his ghost bobbing up every now and then to plague the administration of Howard University. If the ousting of Dean Donawa does not breed retribution, we all should turn pagans.

Mortgaging H.U.

Memorable will remain the attempt to mortgage the university to get a loan of $160,000, with the consequent ousting of the architect from his position of superintendent of buildings and grounds, because he was suspected of acquainting the Department of Interior with the information, thus blocking the deal. The break between the administration and one of its most valuable employees will remain live history.

Gough Case

The triumphant Gough gave the reading public a real kick for the greater part of the year. If he can sweep floors as cleverly as he can impress the "Executing" Committee with his innocence, he must be a wonder. Forced to pay back $50 contained in a registered letter, which was lost after he had signed for it, and detected in payroll irregularities, the worst that he has received in punishment has been an indictment. The administration refused to punish him, but refunded the $50 out of university funds, and returned one half the money obtained by the payroll ruse.

Dr. Shohan Twice Fired

The annals of the current college year will carry the queer case of Dr. Shohan, who was discharged twice in the same year, contesting the first, and accepting $4,000 for the second. His departure was desired so badly that he was sent adrift two months before the close of the term.

Scandal, too

Such an eventful year could not be complete without a scandal. Two Howard employees suing each other over allegations growing out of domestic charges will hold the limelight of Howard happenings for many days to come. The notoriety given to Howard by this case is easily the worst blow that has struck Howard during its existence. If the officials accused march in the commencement parade, there will be more curiosity to see them than there will be to glimpse any other feature of the exercises.

Howard commencements ordinarily draw huge crowds, but if the information is spread that the voice of the nation may be heard, and the head janitor and professor who is being sued on a charge of alienating the affections of a young wife, may be seen, Howard will have the best card of attraction possible. It might improve the ceremonious feature of the commencement if the administration kept under cover, that day, his Howard attractions.

Believe it or not

The administration plans to remain adamant in its attitude—so does the writer. The exposure will continue. In due season, somebody will hearken unto the Howard tale of woe and bless the souls of the sufferers. We frequently listen with strained patience to the animal howling on the outside before we open the door to let it in, or quiet it. Somebody will open the door to the truth about Howard University—believe it or not.

Commencement Speaker

PRESIDENT HERBERT HOOVER

HERBERT HOOVER TO ADDRESS H. U. GRADUATES TODAY

6-10-32

Washington

President Herbert Hoover will deliver the commencement address at Howard University this afternoon. The program will begin at 2:30 p.m., on the campus.

Over 300 graduates will receive their degrees. There are 18 master of arts, 17 lawyers, 55 doctors of medicine, 9 pharmacists, 10 dentists, 8 theologians. The rest are bachelors of arts and bachelors of science. This will be the first time a President of the United States has delivered a commencement address at Howard since 1924 when President Calvin Coolridge addressed the graduates.

New York American

JUN 11 1932

HOOVER LAUDS NEGRO COLLEGE

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP).—Standing before a group of negro college students at Howard University, President Hoover today congratulated them personally on their preparation to assume political and economic leadership among their people.

The President's commencement address at the University—one of the largest institutions of its kind in the East—was his first visit there since becoming President. His predecessor, Calvin Coolidge, addressed the students in 1928.

NEW YORK TIMES

JUN 11 1932

EDUCATION OF NEGRO LAUDED BY HOOVER

President Tells Howard University Graduates Their Alma Mater Is Helping to Build the Nation.

TRAINING FUTURE LEADERS

Mrs. Hoover and Secretary Wilbur Accompany Executive to Capital Institution, Largest in East.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—President Hoover, addressing the graduating class of Howard University this afternoon, told them that nothing the government had ever done in the way of meeting an obligation had reflected more credit upon it than the establishment of this Negro university in Washington. He declared that the Negroes were "being integrated fully" into the life of the nation, which was, he said, their natural right.

About 2,000 persons gave the President a warm greeting when he made his appearance and again when he left. The President was accompanied by Mrs. Hoover and Secretary Wilbur. The exercises were in the open air and the President's was the only speech.

The President's Address.

The President said:

It is an inspiration to come into this great institution of higher education for the Negro race. Nothing that the Federal Government has done reflects more credit upon for the meeting of an obligation than this institution to bring to a great segment of our population the means of overcoming a handicap for which they were not responsible and of leveling upward for them an equal opportunity to share in the full measure of citizenship with their brethren of other races.

It is vital in a democracy that the public opinion upon which it rests shall be an informed and educated opinion. The Negro race comprises 10 per cent of our population, and unless this 10 per cent is developed proportionately with the rest of the population, it cannot pull its proper strength at the oars of our pressing problems of democracy. To provide this development requires trained leadership, and I conceive that to be the function of Howard University.

You are providing here professional training in all those fields to which the community naturally looks for leadership—religion, law, medicine, education, science, art. You are providing this professional training to men and women of the colored race, to your own best talents, your own leaders by natural endowment.

Being Prepared for Leadership.

Through the instruction which they receive here, your natural leaders become trained leaders; and this training is of the same kinds and of equal efficiency with that which is provided for the natural leaders of the white race. By this process the colored people are being integrated fully into the broad stream of the national life, sharing in the obligation and opportunity for political service, for economic advancement for educational development of the individual and for enjoyment of all the benefits of science and art and general culture, including skilled medical service, more beautiful home surroundings and a share in the intellectual progress of mankind.

These things are the natural right of the citizens of a republic. The Federal Government has nobly acknowledged its duty to provide them here.

I congratulate the graduating class upon completing their studies with credit, and I congratulate the Negro race upon your efforts to prepare yourselves for leadership in their development. I wish you well in your careers upon which you now embark.

Colleges.

Hoover at Howard "U"-- A Timely Explanation

Amsterdam News

BY KELLY MILLER

PRESIDENT HOOVER delivered the commencement address to 356 graduates of Howard University at the commencement on June 10. This was not only his first appearance at this institution but his first formal address before a colored audience.

Kelly Miller.

Indeed, Mr. Hoover has evinced less formal interest in the colored group than any President since James Buchanan. This seeming ignoring of one-tenth of the American people does not necessarily grow out of lack of interest or sympathy or an attitude of calculated indifference and studied neglect, but is in harmony with his well-known policy of dealing with the people as a whole, and not in segments. The Jew, the Catholic and the women might file a similar bill of complaint against their President.

6-22-32

Howard University has come to typify the atonement of the American people for their ancient and present-day sins against the Negro race. For fifty years Congress has been voting liberal grants to this institution as a sort of sin offering to appease the national conscience. Both Republicans and Democrats have adopted this view.

The South, as well as the North, has agreed to adopt this institution as a step-child of the Federal Government. Only here and there is heard a feeble voice of dissent from an occasional die-hard Bourbon of the South. There is no human likelihood that Howard University will suffer loss of public approval and support unless its intended beneficiaries should frustrate the national purpose by ever-lasting bickering and wrangling, which would make this national largess non-effective.

Every President since Grant has paid this institution the homage of a visit except Wilson and Harding. The press of national business must have caused Wilson to break the precedent. He did, however, deliver a commencement address at Hampton. The untimely taking off of Harding undoubtedly accounts for his non-appearance at this national Negro institution.

Mindful of the line of precedents, Mr. Hoover, in his address, expressed regrets that the press of public business had deprived him of the coveted opportunity of visiting Howard during the past three years of his administration.

In his brief address, Mr. Hoover simply brought the greeting of the Federal Government to Howard University, and upheld the justification of Federal grants for the same reason as sundry of his predecessors had done before him. Mr. Hoover was accompanied by Mrs. Hoover, the second time that the university has been honored by the presence of the lady of the White House.

Listen now to a bit of unknown history. The first public grant to Howard University was secured under President Hayes, at a time when both branches of Congress were heavily Democratic.

It so happened that Dr. W. W. Patton, then president of Howard University, was a cousin of President Hayes. On the occasion of his visit to the university he was accompanied by Mrs. Hayes. The President and his wife were dinner guests of President Patton. This may have had something to do with the original Federal grant to this Negro institution. President Patton then lived next to the Honorable John M. Langston, the famous Negro lawyer and statesman. On his way back to the White House the President and Mrs. Hayes paid a social visit to their distinguished fellow Ohioan. The writer now occupies the estate in which this visitation took place.

When it was first announced that President Hoover was to appear at the university commencement, some speculated that the President was seeking to curry favor with the Negro in view of the approaching election; others opined that the university administration was thereby seeking to demonstrate to the public that it stood well in the estimation of the Government. We would like to discard both of these imputed political motives. It is to be hoped that Presidents in the future, as in the past, will delight in paying Howard University at least one visit during their respective administrations.

Mr. Hoover has the mind of the engineer and is practically devoid of political intuition. He practices the straightforwardness of his profession. There was not the slightest political implication in his address. He did not even follow the poor taste of Mr. Coolidge who, it seems, utilized the Howard University platform as an occasion to indulge in flattering platitudes about the remarkable progress which the race has made since emancipation. He had undoubtedly had his clerk look up the recent issue of the Negro Year Book.

With simple and unaffected dignity, Mr. Hoover expressed the greeting and good-will of the Government, as a half-dozen of his predecessors had done before him. His political status in the minds of black folks remains the same after his address as before. Education and politics will not mix. It will certainly be a bad day for the higher education of the Negro when Howard University becomes involved in the matrix of partisan politics.

General Oliver Otis Howard

Amsterdam News

AN 80-TON EQUESTRIAN STATUE of Major-General Oliver Otis Howard, the gift of the State of Maine, now marks the spot at Gettysburg where he commanded the Eleventh Union Army Corps in the Civil War. Howard University at Washington stands as a monument to his valor, not on the battlefield, but in the cause of the education of slaves, for whose freedom he fought. 11-23-32

DESCENDANTS of these freedmen should not forget General Howard's life story; for, while he was a military man in every sense of the word, all military men are not so fortunate as to found institutions which live long after they have passed on, unless they are endowed with some of the qualities of statesmanship which express themselves in love of one's fellow-man.

New York, N.Y.

GENERAL HOWARD was born at Leeds, Maine in 1830. He was graduated from West Point in 1854. He commanded a regiment of Maine volunteers in 1861 and was promoted to brigadier-general for gallantry at the first battle of Bull Run. He lost an arm at Fair Oaks in 1862, but this misfortune did not deprive the Union forces of his services, for in 1864 he commanded the army of Tennessee in the invasion of Georgia and later strode with Sherman as his right-wing commanded in that memorable march to the sea. The war over, he was made commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau and founded and was first president of the university which bears his name. He died in 1909.

LIKE THE 80-TON STATUE, which now stands on the battlefield at Gettysburg, the extensive buildings and grounds of Howard University are but a mass of stone, concrete, bricks and mortar, unless they symbolize the love and appreciation of his country and the Negro for the services he rendered to both of them during his life.

Colleges.

WHY THE BLACKMAIL?

HOWARD UNIVERSITY and its president Mordecai W. Johnson are again in the headlines. This time Dr. Johnson has been accused of condoning, more or less, the "dishonest" practices of a subordinate employee and of attempting to punish the university architect who "exposed" the dishonesty. Newspaper stories indicting Dr. Johnson have been coming out of Washington with much frequency in the last weeks, and again the cry has been raised about a congressional investigation of the university and its head.

Dr. Johnson, in last week's issue of the Journal and Guide, made public his side of the situation, and although his statements were couched in the guarded language of the executive, he said enough to clarify his position and to show that he did not use an iron hand in the matters of the institution, but that his Board of Trustees investigated and approved such action as was taken. It is difficult to know all the facts where records are not available, but although Dr. Johnson must have made some mistakes during his years at Howard, nothing in his past career or in his character suggests that he would be anything but honest in his dealings.

On the other hand, however, his opponents have been grabbing after every straw in order "to get even" with the university president, and the latest moves to bring suspicion of his works appear to be but another one of their efforts. Certainly, the words of persons who distribute unsigned broadsides demanding investigation of Howard University and removal of its president, as has been done recently in Washington cannot be given greater credence than Dr. Johnson's.

Howard University is located in the District of Columbia, but in no way is it just the property of the "sore-heads," who for political, and other reasons, seek to run it for their own narrow purposes, or who would have Dr. Johnson "cow-tow" to every hue and cry of the irreconciliables of You Street.

If Dr. Johnson has erred, then there should be men and women enough among Howard's alumni and on the Board of Trustees to call him to account without resort to near-blackmail and innuendo.

HOWARD BUDGET CUT TO TUNE OF HALF A MILLION

2-6-32

Washington, D. C.—(CNS)—Reporting out of committee the appropriation bill for the Department of Interior last week, the appropriations committee of the house of representatives, lopped off $535,000 of the $1,610,000 approved by the United States Budget Bureau for Howard University expenditures for the fiscal year 1932-33. The amount recommended by the committee for the institution was $1,075,000 or $485,000 less than the amount appropriated by congress last year. Inasmuch as most of the money cut from the approved budget refers to building projects, authorities of the university expressed the belief that the action of congress would not materially hamper the activity of the school during the next fiscal year.

However, Secretary Wilbur of the Interior Department was vigorous in his criticism of the budgetary reductions. Speaking of the Howard University appropriations he said: "This is trimming exactly 33 per cent. The cuts include among others, a $250,000 reduction in salaries."

The biggest cut in the appropriation was one of $300,000 from an approved budget of $400,000 for construction of a library. Previous appropriations from congress for this purpose total the amount of $400,000. With the additional $100,000, there will be ample funds to begin the library project which is not expected to be completed until 1935. The effect of this cut is simply to postpone the apropriation of moneys to which congress has already committed itself. Although there is a $25,000 salary cut and a $50,000 cut in appropriations for general expenses, it was pointed out that the same amounts are granted for these two items as for the present year. The most serious cut in the budget was the reduction of an approved expenditure of $460,000 for a central light and heating plant to $300,000. It was pointed out that the erection of a smaller plant would greatly hamper effective operation in later years when the university building plan is completed. Hope was expressed that the $110,000 reduction suffered in this item of the university's budget would be replaced when the bill reached the senate.

EDWARD HOPE IS NAMED TO NEW POST AT HOWARD

2-5-32

Receives Appointment As Superintendent Of Buildings-Grounds

The President and Trustees of Howard University announce the appointment of Edward S. Hope, B. S. in Civil Engineering, as Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. Hope is an A. B. from Morehouse College, 1923; B. S. in Civil Engineering, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1926; M. S. in Civil Engineering, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1927.

For years Mr. Hope worked with W. T. Courtney, Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds at Spellman College, where he filled a variety of positions from mechanic's helper to Acting Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds. In the summer of 1926 he was in charge of a water power survey for the Grenfell Mission at St. Anthony, Newfoundland. The following summer he entered the service of the New York State Department of Public Works, Division of Highways, and shortly afterwards took over the preparation of construction estimates on Conduit Boulevard on Long Island, which position he held until he left the service to go to Brazil for the Electric Bond and Share Company in August, 1928.

He worked for this company from August 1, 1928 to June, 1931. During this period the Emprezas Electricas Brasiletras entered into an extensive program of hydrographic investigation, gradually building this up until the company had about 200 stations and a corresponding force of men on hydrographic work, extending from Bahis in the north to Rio Grande de Sul in the south, and comprising water measurements, records, studies of existing plants and operation, studies of future developments in years to come, etc.

Mr. Hope was placed in charge of this department and his work was carried on the great satisfaction of the company.

He comes to Howard University with excellent training, with long, valuable and rich experience.

GRAND JURY TO PROBE PAYROLL PADDING AT H. U.

Officers Of The University Ordered To Bring All Office Records

2-19-32

A grand jury investigation into charges against high officials of Howard University was launched here Tuesday when a group of deputy United States Marshals began serving supenas on officers of the university, to appear before the body Wednesday.

Those named in the subpenas were directed to appear before the District grand jury next Wednesday to tell what they know of alleged charges against an officer of the school who will be investigated for alleged "pay roll padding." All of the officers to receive subpenas are directed to bring records of their office of all sorts for the grand jury probe.

Among those to receive subpenas are Albert I. Cassell, university architect, and Dr. Emmett J. Scott, secretary-treasurer who is to bring with him the records of his office. Daniel W. Edwards, cashier of Virginia State College, Petersburg, Va., also received a subpena. The grand jury is expected to investigate to see if there is any basis for returning an indictment against Eugene Gough, and his son, Samuel Gough, who is said to have been a student at Virginia State College.

The charge that is expected to be investigated is that of conspiring to commit false pretense, though, of course, the grand jury can return any finding it pleases.

The charge against the Goughs is that young Gough was placed on the payroll of Howard from September 15, 1931 to October 31, 1931, during which time he was supposed to have been working on the grounds of the school. Records of Virginia State College showing whether young Gough was in school at the time, or was here are to be exhibited.

United States Attorney Leo A. Rover admitted Tuesday night that his office had taken preliminary steps to investigate the incident. He said so far as he knew, the funds appropriated by the Government for the use of the school were not involved.

In explaining the Gough situation Dr. Johnson recently released a statement that Eugene Gough, the head janitor, signed his son's name to the payroll, but did it after the elder Gough had actually done the work. The senior Gough had previously signed his late wife's name while she was ill and continued to do so after the son took the job and later left for the Virginia school.

The executive board of the trustees exonerated Gough of all false pretense charges, but fined him half of the month's pay for failure to report that the son had left the university campus. The school lost nothing during the incident, according to the trustees as the senior Gough had taken care of the building in question.

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR DENIES HOWARD U. PROBE

The Interior Department denied knowledge of a congressional investigation of Howard University last week. A circular letter sent out last week by a "Special Investigation Committee" of the general alumni alleged that a congressional probe would be asked. The letter alleged "arrogance and ego" and other offenses and irregularities on the part of President Mordecai W. Johnson. The letter was unsigned and local alumni interviewed by the Tribune were ignorant of such a letter.

2-19-32

The Interior Department disburses funds to the university, and a committee headed by Dr. Walton C. John, of the Bureau of Education, makes periodical inspections. This committee, in its last report, told of advances in the 10-year expansion program of the university, and said, "as a result, there has been a marked improvement in the quality of instruction and in the morale of the teachers

and students.

It was stated that if charges are pressed against Dr. Johnson they would probably be heard first by the board of trustees, headed by General John H. Sherburne, of Boston, and including Dr. Ulysses G. B. Pierce, of Washington; Theodore Roosevelt, governor-general of the Phillippines, and Albert Bushnell Hart, of Cambridge, Mass.

Emmett J. Scott, secretary of the board, said last week no special meeting of the trustees had been called and that the next regular meeting is several months in the future. The letter sent to newspapers last week charges that some of the alumni opposition to Dr. Johnson has been brought to a focus by the removal of Albert I. Cassell, university architect, from the position of superintendent of buildings and grounds and the appointment of Edward Hope, son of Dr. John Hope, of Atlanta University, to the newly created post. Dr. Johnson in a recent release stated that this change was made due to the rush building program at Howard University which demanded the full time of Mr. Cassell.

ECONOMY OR MURDER?

IN December the U. S. Budget Bureau asked Congress to appropriate $1,610,000 to Howard University for next year. The House of Representatives cut this figure by more than half a million, $535,000 to be exact, or to $1,075,000. The Interior Department appropriations bill, of which the Howard budget was a part, passed the House with $1,075,000 as the sum for the largest Negro university. It had been confidently expected that the Senate would restore the appropriation to its original size or at least to a much higher level. But what did the Senate do? Its Appropriations Committee further reduced the appropriation by $400,000, making a total reduction of $935,000.

The injustice is so obvious and so great that a great metropolitan newspaper like the New York World Telegram has felt called upon to publish an editorial plea entitled "Save Howard University." Says that newspaper: "In times of depression and federal deficit appropriations must be cut. But the federal outlays for social services and education should be cut least because they already are so pitifully small. At least they should not be asked to take more than their proportionate share of the slash.

"This rule has been violated in the case of Howard. The cut in the entire Interior Department appropriations bill in the Senate is only three percent, while the Howard cut is fifty-eight percent.

"This is not economy. It is close to murder. No institution operating on a shoestring can take a blow like that and survive as an effective school."

The Negro dislikes to claim racial prejudice always, but there can be no other interpretation in the face of the facts. Virginia's Governor recommended to the General Assembly of this state over three million dollars for nine white schools and colleges, but less than two hundred thousand dollars for the only Negro college supported by the state in whole or in part. North Carolina College for Negroes at Durham is in dire straits and forced to call on the public for contributions to pay meager salaries because the Legislature of that state has expected it to survive on an appropriation of $29,000 a year.

All federal institutions and departments, all Virginia and North Carolina educational institutions supported wholly or partly by the states have been obliged to sustain substantial reductions in the money needed for their actual operating expenses. None of them can develop greatly under the present rules of economy, but it is to be wondered if at least some of the Negro institutions, always poorly provided for, can now even exist. In the name and under the guise of economy some of our governmental agencies are committing educational murder.

Government Officials Join Faculty in Celebrating Howard's Sixty-fifth Year

Chairman House Appropriations Committee Asserts Budget Cut Does Not Mean Reflection on University

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Congressmen and officials of the Department of the Interior joined with the trustees, faculty and alumni and students in the celebration of the Sixty-fifth anniversary of the granting of the charter to Howard University in special exercises held in Andrew Rankin Chapel last Wednesday morning.

President Mordecai W. Johnson was accorded one of the longest and loudest ovations that has greeted him during the five and half years of his administration as he arose to speak at the alumni senior charter day dinner following the exercises.

Concerning the cut in the Howard University appropriation, Edward T. Taylor, chairman of the sub-committee of the House Committee on Appropriations in charge of the Interior Department Appropriation Bill for 1933, told the gathering that "the reduction does not mean any reflection on Howard University; it means we must furlough these matters until we get back to a normal basis."

The Interior Department appropriations bill passed the House carrying only $1,075,000 for Howard University, which was $535,000 less than the estimates of the Budget Bureau, and the Senate Appropriations Committee cut out $400,000 more, leaving the bill carrying only $675,000 for that institution.

Dr. Walton C. John, specialist in the United States Office of Education; Frank Murphy of Ohio; Burton L. French of Idaho; Louis C. Cramton, former chairman of the subcommittee; Captain C. O. Howard, librarian in the Department of the Interior; Atty. W. Justin Carter, representing the trustees; Prof. J. P. Murchison, the faculty; James Ward, the Student Council; Atty. Nathan Dobbins and Miss May Miller, the alumni, and Mrs. Alma J. Scott, president of the Washington Howard Club, were among the speakers.

An innovation in the charter day dinner program was the presentation of a portrait of the late George William Cook by the department of commerce and finance. The presentation address was made by Atty. Roy W. Bond of Baltimore.

Warning telegrams to thirty-five leading United States Senators were dispatched Friday by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, giving notice of bitter Negro opposition to a budget cut by the Senate, which would hamstring the work of Howard University.

Investigate Howard University

NOW THAT THE SENATE has restored and passed the $935.000 item in the appropriation bill affecting Howard University, friends of that school and friends of education can breathe a little easier, knowing that the high calibre of work done there under the present administration will not be hampered through the lack of sufficient funds. As Senator Hatfield of West Virginia stated when he offered his amendment increasing from $100,000 to $400,000 the item for the building of a new library, "in this institution is assembled the largest body of intelligent and capable Negro scholars to be found connected with any enterprise of its kind in the world," and that "some of them have ventured into the field of creative scholarship and have made original contributions to the knowledge of the world. It is a monument to the American Negro's capacity for self-development and for responsible self-control."

ALL OF WHICH should not preclude or prevent an honest-to-goodness investigation of Howard University, as was voted for last week by the board of trustees of the institution and in a resolution introduced recently in Congress, from the president and the secretary-treasurer down to the humblest person connected with the school.

THOSE WHO KNOW Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, the president, do not believe that he has anything to fear from such an investigation; nor do we. They stress the facts that under his administration Congress has, from year to year, appropriated more money for the operation of the institution and the construction of new buildings; that the Colleges of Medicine and Dentistry furnish half of the Negro members of those professions, and that the University now operates the only first-class law school for Negroes in the United States. If Dr. Johnson's administration has been able to accomplish all of this in the face of the petty criticisms and bitter denunciation his enemies have directed at him, it argues that he would be able to accomplish much more if a Congressional investigation or one conducted under the auspices of the trustees themselves exposed and thwarted the crablike men whose machinations are a detriment to the institution. Dr. Emmett J. Scott, the secretary-treasurer, who has been repeatedly mentioned as the instigator of the fights on Dr. Johnson, says that he will welcome an investigation of his office and activity; so there appears to be no good reason why one should not be conducted at this time.

IF SUCH AN INVESTIGATION reveals that Dr. Johnson is a stumbling block to the progress of the institution, he should be asked to resign. On the other hand, if it does not, he, in co-operation with the board of trustees, should not hesitate to put out of the institution those individuals, no matter who they may be, who have outlived their usefulness and whose continued service is embarrassing to the cause of Negro education and leadership.

Colleges.

Howard University Alumni After Scalp of Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson As 65th Anniversary is Planned

Age 2-20-32

New York, N.Y.

Cite Series of Acts of Administrative Head Which They Say Are Prejudicial to Best Interest of the University

(Special to The New York Age)

Washington, D. C.—With preparations being made for the observance on March 2 of the 65th anniversary of the founding of Howard University, when the University will dedicate three new women's dormitories which have been recently erected at a cost of $770,000, rumors are rife that Howard will be the subject of a Congressional investigation following reported action on the part of a clique of Howard alumni who are fighting the administration of President Mordecai W. Johnson, first Negro to hold that important office.

Among the many charges lodged against Howard's resident by the alumni are recited a series of dissatisfactions beginning early in 1931. The first clash came in the University Law School with the alleged attempted ousting of James Cornelius Waters, jr., from his position as librian of the school. This move was seriously opposed by the law alumni. As a compromise Waters was given a year's absence to study library management at Columbia University.

Clash With Donowa

The next clash came with the suspension of Dr. Arnold Donowa, dean of the Dental School. Dr. Donowa is now suing the University for salary due him under the contract. The latest clash came when Albert I. Cassell, university architect, superintendent of buildings and grounds, was relieved of the building grounds superintendency and his place taken by Edward S. Hope, son of Dr. John Hope the president of Atlanta University.

Notwithstanding the opposition to Dr. Johnson by the alumni of the different departments who are now avowedly out after Dr. Johnson's scalp, the president in a statement to the press states that the alumni have given cheerfully and effectively responded to every important call which he has made to them.

Dr. Johnson's statement follows:

Cites Alumni Work

"During my administration the Alumni of Howard University have cheerfully and effectively respondeed to every important call which I have made to them. At the beginning of my administration they were the decisive factor in completing the $500,000 endowment for the Medical School. Last, year, at my solicitation, they provided a distinguished gift for the Honorable Louis C. Cramton. The Annual Charter Day Dinner at the University has been one of the most inspiring occasions connected with University Life.

"At present I am most deeply interested in the effort of the General Association to provide a loan fund and a number of scholarshis for needy students at Howard University. In Washington this work is being led by Mrs. Alma J. Scott, one of the most vigorous and efficient members of the Howard Alumni organization. The general campaign throughout the country is being handled by Linwood G. Koger, Alumni Secretary. Mr. Koger is employed on a budget provided jointly and in equal shares by the University and the Alumni Association.

"I am gratified to learn of the support which members of the Alumni Association have given him and I am looking forward with interest to the annual report of achievement which he will give at the close of the year. I have confidence that it will contribute to the pride and strength of the Howard University Alumni organization."

APPROPRIATION CUTS DESCRIBED AS "FURLOUGHS"

Journal and Guide

Ex-Congressman Flays Discrimination In Public Funds

3-12-32

Special to Journal and Guide

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Congressmen and officials of the Department of the Interior joined with the trustees, faculty, alumni, and students in celebrating the 65th anniversary of the granting of the charter to Howard University in special exercises held in Andrew Rankin Chapel last Wednesday morning of last week.

Norfolk Va.

President Mordecai W. Johnson was accorded one of the longest and loudest ovations that has greeted him during the five and a half years of his administration, as he arose to speak at the alumni-senior charter-day dinner which crowded the university dining hall as the conclusion of the day's celebration.

Concerning the cut in the Howard University appropriation, Representative Edward T. Taylor, chairman of the sub-committee of the House Committee on Appropriations in charge of the Interior Department Appropriation Bill for 1933, stated at the exercises Wednesday morning, that "the reduction does not mean any reflection on Howard University; it means we must furlough these matters until we get back to a normal basis."

Speaking further, Mr. Taylor urged the colored youth of the nation to get all of the education they could, and declared that they couldn't get too much.

Dr. Walton C. John, specialist in the U. S. Office of Education compared Howard's 65 years with the 300 years of growth and development of Harvard University, and stated that Howard is yet in its youth and as such, must experience the "squawks," misunderstandings, and difficulties of boys in their teens.

Expresses Hope

He urged the university to look forward to the completion of its ten-year program, despite all set-backs caused by the depression, as something that will eventually be a marvel to the world.

In addition to Representatives Frank Murphy of Ohio and Burton L. French of Idaho, both of whom spoke in terms of deep interest in the continued development of the university, Louis C. Cramton, former chairman of the sub-committee, now legal adviser of the Department of the Interior, reviewed his 18 years of service in Congress, and said he regarded the work which he had done in connection with the program for the development and building of Howard University, as the most important accomplishment made during his term in Congress.

Indians vs. Negroes

Mr. Cramton called attention to the appropriation of $6,000,000 to the education of Indians, of whom there are but 250,000 in the United States, with only 125,000 of that number as wards of the government, and stated that if, in spite of the depression, the government can make such appropriations for the education of one under-privileged class, he felt that they could appropriate $2,000,000 a year for the education of twelve million citizens no less under-privileged and handicapped than the Indians of the country.

Negro Leadership

Captain C. O. Howard, librarian in the Department of the Interior, stated that in founding the university, his father had intended that eventually its leadership would come from within the race.

Preceding the chapel exercises, one of the largest groups of faculty members ever assembld for such an occasion, marchd in academic procession.

Music for the exercises was furnished by the University Choir, and the Men's Glee Club, with vocal solos by Mrs. Edyth Sewell, and Miss Louise Burge of the School of Music.

211 Alumni On Faculty

During his address at the charter dinner, President Johnson called attention to the fact that as evidence of the university in its faith in the alumni, out of a faculty of 271 members, 211 are graduates of Howard University.

President Johnson also paid tribute to the responses of the alumni to the medical endowment and urged them to make larger contributions to a scholarship and student aid fund that might relieve the strain and hardship of student self-support at the university.

He called attention to the fact that 85 per cent of the male students of the university, in addition to summertime employment, are compelled to work during school time as a means of securing their physical existence.

Dr. Johnson expressed the hope that at the alumni-senior charter day dinner, which he described as one of the most inspiring occasions in the entire university program, that not only the name of the founder, but that the names and works of others who have contributed to the growth and development of the university might be frequently recalled.

Cook Portrait Presented

An innovation in the charter day dinner program was the presentation of a portrait of the late George William Cook, by the department of commerce and finance. The presentation address was made by Atty. Roy W. Bond of Baltimore.

Other speakers on the program were Atty. W. Justin Carter, representing the trustees; Prof. J. P. Murchison, the faculty; James Ward, the Student Council; Atty. Nathan Dobbins and Miss May Miller, the alumni; with a concluding address by Mrs. Alma J. Scott, president of the Washington Howard Club, and chairman of the committee sponsoring the charter day dinner.

HOWARD ALUMNI ASK PROBE OF UNIVERSITY

3-7-32

Secretary Denies He Was Instigator of Articles In Newspapers

A stormy session in which resolutions were adopted asking the Board of Trustees of Howard University to appoint a committee of the board to conduct an impartial investigation to restore tranquility at the university and the denial by the alumni secretary, Linwood G. Koger that he was responsible for the recent articles appearing in out of town papers flaying the administration, featured the semi-annual executive committee meeting of the General Alumni Association of Howard University which met Sunday afternoon at the Alumni Headquarters on the university campus.

Four members were absent from the session here. They were Dean Lucy Slowe, who is ill; Dean Kelly Miller, who was attending another meeting, Attorney George A. Parker and Carl Murphy.

Mrs. Alma J. Scott, is president of the General Alumni; Miss Thomasine Corrothers, chairman executive committee, and Linwood G. Koger, alumni secretary.

Letters of regret were sent by W. Justin Carter, of Harrisburg, Pa., who is an alumni trustee and an honorary member of the committee as well as Dr. J. T. W. Granady, president of the New York Club. In addition to the other local members of the committee present there were from out of town were:

Dr. S. L. Catlett, president of the General Association of Orange, N. J.; Dr. J. B. Stubbs, of Wilmington, vice-president; Mrs. Stubbs, representing the Wilmington Howard Club; Dr. George E. Bell, Mount Clair, N.J.; Dr. A. Maurice Curtis, Patterson, N.J.; Dr. L. Greeley Brown, Elizabeth, N.J.

Dean Slowe, chairman of committee on methods to elect alumni trustees sent in her report prior to the meeting with the following recommendation:

1. That the alumni association request the trustees to change the selective provision in the election of alumni members of the board of trustees.

2. That all candidates must have been out of college at least ten years and must hold an earned degree from the university and that no trustees be eligible for election for two consecutive terms.

3. That only paid up members of the alumni association be allowed to vote either in the primary or the general election.

4. That all ballots be unsigned, but the name of each voter shall be placed in his own hand-writing on the outside of the envelope containing his ballot.

A letter was submitted by Dean Miller which he had sent to the President of the University urging that the name of Dean Lucy Slowe will be placed on one of the new girl's dormitories in her honor because of her splendid service in selecting the present site on which they are built as well as being the originator of the plan to have a group of dormitories for girls and pushing the entire matter to a successful conclusion.

The report of the Alumni Secretary covered his visits to other alumni clubs and his efforts to raise money through them.

The resolution adopted were as follows:

The Executive Committee of the General Alumni Association of Howard University at its semi-annual meeting held at the Alumni Headquarters this week passed the following resolution with reference to the present state of affairs at the University:

Whereas certain unfortunate conditions have arisen at Howard University resulting in much unfavorable publicity and

Whereas rumors and inuendos have been circulated which have resulted in a continual state of unrest in the University and

Whereas these conditions and other allegations having culminated in a Grand Jury investigation and the introduction of a resolution in Congress authorizing an investigation of the University.

Therefore Be It Resolved That, we the Executive Committee of the General Alumni Association ask the Honorable Board of Trustees to appoint a committee of the Board to conduct an impartial and thorough investigation into these matters and that this committee recommend to the Board the necessary measures to restore tranquility in the University.

Be It Further Resolved That a copy of this Resolution be sent to the President of the University, the Chairman of the Board of Trustees, and the Press.

SAYS H. U. CUT OF NEARLY MILLION IS TEMPORARY

3-4-32

Representative Taylor Says Reduction In Budget Is "Furlough"

The nearly million slash in the Howrad University budget through the Interior Department supply bill was said to be temporary by members of the House Subcommittee on appropriations who were guests, Wednesday, of the university at the Charter Day exercises.

The Howard item in the measure as reported by the Senate Appropriations Committee is cut to $675,000. The original budget estimate for the university was $1,610,000.

The Senate committee again struck out the provisions written by the House that no salaries shall be increased and no vacancies shall be filled without a written order from the president. The House chopped $535,000 from the Howard University estimate and the Senate committee pared off an additional $400,000. The latter figures represent $300,000 for a heat, light and power plant and $100,000 toward the construction of a library building.

Members of the House Subcommittee on Appropriations including Representative Edward T. Taylor, chairman, of Colorado, attended the 65th anniversary of the university and granting of the university charter by Congress.

Representative Taylor said the committee's action "reflected in no way on Howard University," "The cuts were made," Representative Taylor said, "because we had to call a halt. They represent mere furloughs of projects which still are to come."

Representative Taylor urged the students, especially the girls, to prepare in school to support themselves. He said it's quite probable many of the girls will marry "no account" boys, "and you will find yourself in real need of independence."

Representative Frank Murphy, of Ohio, was also a speaker. Louis C. Cramton, former chairman of the committee, who now is a legal advisor in the Interior Department, reviewed his 18 years in Congress, and said he regarded his work in connection with Howard as the most important accomplishment during his term in Congress.

Other speakers were Representative Burton L. French, of Idaho; Representative William W. Hastings, of Oklahoma; and Representative William J. Granfield, of Massachusetts. Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of the university, presided. Dr. Johnson said cuts were in line with the country-wide necessity for economy.

The Rev. D. Butler Pratt, dean of the School of Religion, opened the exercises with the invocation. Music was furnished by the university choir, the Glee Club, and Mrs. Edyth Sewell, who sang a solo.

NEW YORK ~~EVENING~~ WORLD - Telegram

MAR 5 1932

SAVE HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

EDUCATION suffers unjust discrimination in the Interior Department appropriations bill now before the Senate. Whether this injustice is deliberate or unintentional is unimportant at this late day. The wrong should be corrected quickly.

Howard University in Washington, one of the few real institutions for higher learning of the Negro in the United States, is the chief victim. Rapid progress has been made by this university in recent years.

The pending Senate bill reduces the Howard appropriation to $675,000 for next year, compared with the first budget estimate of $1,942,000 and the current figure of $1,560,000.

In times of depression and federal deficit appropriations must be cut. But the federal outlays for social services and education should not be asked to take more than their proportionate share of the slash.

This rule has been violated in the case of Howard. The cut in the entire Interior Department appropriations bill in the Senate is only three per cent, while the Howard cut is fifty-eight per cent.

No institution operating on a shoestring can take a blow like that and survive as an effective school.

HOWARD BUDGET PROTESTS RAIN ON CONGRESSMEN

3-19-32

Colored America Is Heard From In Strong Terms

Norfolk, Va.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—Congress heard from colored America on the Howard University appropriation bill in no uncertain terms. The reductions from $1,942,000 asked for in its budget to $1,075,000 by the Democratic House and the further slash by the Republican control sub-committee of the Senator to $675,000, brought protests from every side.

Walter White, executive secretary of the N. A. A. C. P. telegraphed thirty-five senators protesting the emasculation of the appropriation for the coming year of the famous school. Dr. R. R. Moton wired a number of senators, both northern Republicans and southren Democrats with whom he is inclose touch, asking them to reconsider their action.

Congressman Oscar DePriest conferred with a number of Republican senators. He also secured the support of Senator J. Hamilton Lewis of Illinois. President Mordecai Johnson personally visited a number of the leading members of the upper body of congress, outlining the program of the university and pleading for support.

The executive director, Robert H. Lucas, of the Republican National Committee, has interested himself in the problem and lined up senators to approve the full budget requested.

It has developed that a considerable part of the opposition which brought about the reduction in Howard's appropriation could be traced to the Potomac Electric Power Company, a local electric light concern which was fighting the installation of a heating plant at the university which is being designed so as to permit the school to develop its own current. The power company is said to have maintained a lobby which fought the grant of the plea of economy during the hearings before the sub-committee.

Colleges

DePRIEST LINKS NAME OF DR. SCOTT IN H. U. PROBE

Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa

Congressman to Offer Amendment to Investigation Resolution—Board of Trustees Vote to Act In Matter.

3-19-32

BULLETIN!

WASHINGTON, D. C., Mar. 17.—At a special meeting of the board of trustees of Howard University, held at the Prince George Hotel, 28th street and Fifth avenue, New York City, Monday, the secretary-treasurer was directed to announce the following vote of the board:

"Be it resolved, that the chairman of the board appoint a committee of five trustees who shall select a disinterested person or agency for the purpose of ascertaining and reporting to the board all the facts regarding the organization and operation of Howard University.

"Resolved, that the committee report its recommendations with the expense involved at the next annual meeting of the board, to be held April 12, 1932."

General John H. Sherburne, of Boston, Mass., chairman of the board, appointed the following committee: Dr. Abraham Flexner, of New York City; Mr. George W. Crawford, New Haven, Conn.; Dr. Peter Marshall Murray of New York City; Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, of New York City, and Dr. Sara W. Brown, of Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 17—(ANP)—Congressmon Oscar DePriest announced Saturday that he would offer an amendment to the resolution to investigate Howard University, which was introduced two weeks ago by Representative Hall, white, of Mississippi, and that his amendment would call for an inquiry into the conduct and accounting of the office of the secretary-treasurer ot the university, Emmett Scott. Mr. DePriest's amendment reads, "after line 15 calling for an investigation add (4) the conduct, methods, accounting, forms and procedure, in force in the office of the secretary-treasurer, covering the bookkeeping, audit of accounts, receipts and disbursements; the purchase or sale of land or buildings, the placing of mortgages, or refunding same, together with fees, commissions and attendant expenses; said investigation to be by competent certified public accountants and for the period of the past ten years. (5) Any or all other activities that may call for investigation by reason of disclosures in connection with said investigation.

Mr. D[illegible] called on Representative Hall [illegible] Mississippi to inquire whether he would accept an amendment. Hall advised that he would.

Mr. DePriest reported that he asked the Mississippian his reasons for introducing the resolution which the colored congressman informed him might disrupt the leading institution of the country for Negroes.

"We don't bother you. Why not leave us alone?" he asked the white southerner.

Representative Hall told his Negro colleague that he had introduced the resolution because certain people had brought it to him and he had assumed upon their representation that it was a matter which required attention. Speculation is rife here as to who the person or persons were who interested the Mississippi congressman in the issue.

"I will present my amendment to the rules committee which has Hall's resolution in charge," said DePriest. "The committee has agreed not to present the matter unless I am in town. If the committee does not accept my amendment, I will present it upon the floor of the House and will make a speech in its behalf in which I will make certain pointed inquiries about the conduct of the business office of Howard and will ask about the interest of certain Washington bankers in the real estate transactions affecting the university as well as whether $1,500 was paid recently to stop a suit brought against the school and the secretary-treasurer by a book store owner who claimed irregularities. I will ask that the investigation include an inquiry as to whether there has been any misfeasance in the business office of the university."

IN HOWARD UNIVERSITY INVESTIGATION

Reporter

3-19-32

Birmingham, Ala

DR. EMMETT JAY SCOTT

An inquiry into Dr. Scott's activities as secretary-treasurer of Howard University is contemplated in an amendment to the resolution asking for an investigation of conditions at the institution offered by Congressman White of Mississippi. The amendment is sponsored by Congressman Oscar DePriest of Illinois.

N. A. A. C. P. AND LEADING CITIZENS TO OPPOSE CUT

Courier

NEW YORK, Mar. 17—Breaking party lines leading U. S. Senators have promised the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People by telegraph and letter that they will fight on the floor of the Senate if necessary to prevent the threatened hamstringing of Howard University by a 58 per cent budget cut.

Pittsburgh, Pa

Among the Senators who have positively pledged their support to the N. A. A. C. P. in its campaign against the Howard University budget slash, are the following:

Senator Reed Smoot, chairman Senate Finance Committee: "I am going to do everything in my power to have this item reinstated on the floor of the Senate."

Senator J. Hamilton Lewis of llinois: " . . . have succeeded in ringing the Committee to the conusion of returning that amendment the bill, and I will sustain it on e floor."

3-19-32

Senator Ashurst of Arizona: "Senor Ashurst has received your teleam and is in full sympathy with our views."

Senator Royal S. Copeland of New ork: "I will do my best."

Senator C. C. Dill: "I shall indeed e glad to investigate this and vote o have at least a part of it restored."

This year's budget of Howard Uniersity was $1,610,000, recommended y the Secretary of the Interior and pproved by the President's Bureau f the Budget and the $935,000 cut roposed in the Senate was $400,000 hort of the appropriation voted in he House of Representatives.

Such a cut was characterized as a murderous attack" and as "hamtringing the cause of higher education for Negroes in America." The N. A. A. C. P. promptly proceeded o fight the cut hammer and tongs. Senators were warned by telegraph of the bitter resentment of colored citizens of the country and of political retribution if such a slash should e voted.

Senator Edward P. Costigan, of Colorado, promised a fight against he cut on the floor of the Senate.

DEPRIEST TO OFFER AMENDMENT TO HOWARD UNIVERSITY INVESTIGATION RESOLUTION

Independent

(By the Associated Negro Press)

Washington, March 17.—Congressman DePriest announced Saturday that he would offer an amendment to the resolution to investigate Howard university which was introduced two weeks ago by Representative Hall, white, of Mississippi, and that his amendment would call for an inquiry into the conduct and accounting of the office of the secretary-treasurer of the university, Emmett Scott. Mr. DePriest's amendment reads, "after line 15 calling for an investigation add (4) the conduct, methods, accounting, forms and procedure, in force in the office of the secretary-treasurer, covering the bookkeeping, audit of accounts, receipts and disbursements; the purchase or sale of land or buildings, the placing of mortgages, or refunding same, together with fees, commissions and attendant expenses; said investigation to be by competent certified public accountants and for the period of the past ten years. (5) Any or all other activities that may call for investigation by reason of disclosures in connection with said investigation.

3-18-32

Atlanta, Ga

Mr. DePriest called on Representative Hall of Mississippi to

inquire whether he would accept an amendment. Hall advised that he would. Mr. DePriest reported that he asked the Mississippian his reasons for introducing the resolution which the colored congressman informed him might disrupt the leading institution of the country for Negroes.

"We don't bother you. Why not leave us alone?" he asked the white southerner.

Representative Hall told his Negro colleague that he had introduced the resolution because certain people had brought it to him and he had assumed upon their representation that it was a matter which required attention. Speculation is rife here as to who the person or persons were who interested the Mississippi congressman in the issue.

"I will present my amendment to the rules committee which has Hall's resolution in charge," said DePriest. "The committee has agreed not to present the matter unless I am in town. If the committee does not accept my amendment, I will present it upon the floor of the House and will make a speech in its behalf in which I will make certain pointed inquiries about the conduct of the business office of Howard and will ask about the interest of certain Washington bankers in the real estate transactions affecting the university, as well as whether $1,500 was paid recently to stop a suit brought against the school and the secretary-treasurer by a book store owner who claimed irregularities. I will ask that the investigation include an inquiry as to whether there has been any malfeasance in the business office of the university."

Howard University is to be investigated as a result of the agitation of a few hot-air agitators around Washington who want to run the school. The resolution in Congress to investigate the school came from a hill-billy from Mississippi, and you can guess who inspired it. But, nothing will come of the investigation because the Negroes who promoted it have no facts and nothing to present except their brilliant oratory. Talk is all right to the galleries, but it won't count before a congressional committee. resident PJohnson has done nothing except to refuse to wear the collar of a few would be leaders around Washington. D. C.

DENVER, COLO.
ROCKY MOUNTAIN NEWS

MAR 8 1932

SAVE HOWARD UNIVERSITY

EDUCATION suffers unjust discrimination in the interior department appropriations bill now before the senate. Whether this injustice is deliberate or unintentional is unimportant at this late day. The wrong should be corrected quickly.

Howard University in Washington, one of the few real institutions for higher learning of the Negro in the United States, is the chief victim. Rapid progress has been made by this university in recent years. Howard has won high rating from the national educational organizations and boards and has the confidence of federal authorities from President Hoover and Secretary of Interior Wilbur on down.

The pending senate bill reduces the Howard appropriation to $675,000 for next year, compared with the first budget estimate of $1,942,000 and the current figure of $1,560,000.

In times of depression and federal deficit appropriations must be cut. But the federal outlays for social services and education should be cut least because they already are so pitifully small. At least they should not be asked to take more than their proportionate share of the slash.

This rule has been violated in the case of Howard. The cut in the entire interior department appropriations bill in the senate is only 3 per cent, while the Howard cut is 58 per cent.

This is not economy. It is close to murder. No institution operating on a shoestring can take a blow like that and survive as an effective school.

We appeal to the senate to save Howard University.

SENATORS RALLY TO HOWARD'S SUPPORT--- CUTS RESTORED

Reporter 3-19-32

Washington, Mar. 17 (By ANP). Reversing its position of two weeks ago when the appropriation for Howard University was emasculated with a 58 per cent cut, the Senate Monday afternoon fell in behind amendments to the appropriation bill offered by Senator Edward P. Costigan, Colorado Democrat, and Senator Henry D. Hatfield, West Virginia, chairman of the Republican National Committee senatorial committee, and restored all the items originally cut out.

The Howard appropriation, as finally endorsed by the Senate calls for a total of $1,610,000, which stands out in healthy contrast to the threatened cut to $675,000 which the senators had first decided upon. The heating plant and library building items were both restored.

Birmingham, Ala

A combination of forces, led by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, swung into action when it was first learned that in the shaving of the interior department's appropriations, Howard was to be the chief sufferer. Political and educational leaders joined hands in a vigorous campaign to acquaint the senators with what would be the effect of their previous action. The Scripps-Howard newspapers, acquainted with the nature and effect of the senate's original action by the N.A.A.C. P., published a protest against the cut which carried the message and its portent throughout the nation.

SCOTT WELCOMES PROBE OF OFFICE AT UNIVERSITY

Tribune 3-18-32 Washington, D.C.

Says Investigation Will Silence Whispering Campaign

The move by the board of trustees of Howard University to begin a sweeping investigation into the university was seen by close interests of the institution as a direct break between the president and the secretary-treasurer.

The decision of the board was reached Monday, at a special meeting held at the Prince George Hotel, Twenty-eighth street and Fifth avenue, New York City.

The only official release sent out from the university was signed by Emmett J. Scott, secretary-treasurer. The statement follows:

"Be it resolved, that the chairman of the board appoint a committee of five trustees who shall select a disinterested person, or agency, for the purpose of ascertaining and reporting to the board all the facts regarding the organization and operation of Howard University.

"Resolved, that the committee report its recommendations with the expense involved at the next annual meeting of the board, which will be held April 12, 1932."

General John H. Sherburne, of Boston, chairman of the board, appointed the following committee: Dr. Abraham Flexner, New York; George W. Crawford, New Haven, Conn.; Dr. Peter Marshall Murray, New York; Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, New York; and Dr. Sara W. Brown, Washington.

The meeting of the trustees and the resolution to investigate the "organization and operation of Howard University" came on the heels of a resolution introduced by Representative Hall to conduct a probe into the affairs of the institution. The resolution introduced by the Mississippi representative pointed out a "spirit of unrest and educational turmoil" at the school. In his bill Representative Hall called attention to "the exact manner in which, and with what degree of fairness, prudence, and economy, the president and trustees of the university have administered and expended the public funds of the university" and an investigation into the pay roll padding by Eugene Gough, head janitor. Gough has since been indicted by a District grand jury.

Following this resolution Congressman Oscar DePriest proposed an amendment to the resolution calling for a ten-year investigation of the office of the secretary-treasurer. Close adherents of the university say this latest move by Oscar DePriest brings the fight of the president and the secretary-treasurer more into the open than it ever has been.

In a signd statement Emmett J. Scott, secretary-treasurer, told the press this week that his office would welcome and is eager for any investigation. He refused to comment further.

Dr. Mordecai Johnson refused to comment on the release issued by Mr. Scott. Dr. Sara W. Brown, member of the trustee board and a resident of Washington, could not be reached at her home this week. A reporter for the Tribune was told that she was in New York. Dr. Brown is the only woman member of the committee of five to form the special investigation body.

The announcement that the special committee would report its findings by April 12 reveals that the committee has some clear and well defined program as the time would not allow any extensive investigation.

Of the twenty-two members of the board of trustees eighteen were present, as follows: John H. Sherburne, president of the board, Boston, Mass.; Mordecia W. Johnson, president of the university; Sara W. Brown, Washington, D.C.; Thomas Jones, New York, N.Y.; Jesse E. Moorland, New York, N.Y.; Peter Marshall Murray, New York, N.Y.; James C. Napier, Nashville, Tenn.; Marcus F. Wheatland, Newport, R.I.; Louise C. Ball, New York, N.Y.; W. Justine Carter, Harrisburg, Pa.; George W. Crawford, New Haven, Conn.; Rolfe Cobleigh, Boston, Mass.; John R. Hawkins, Washington, D.C.; Walter G. Crump, New York, N.Y.; Victor B. Deyber, Washington, D. C.; Abraham Flexner, New York, N.Y.; Albert Bushnell Hart, Cambridge, Mass.; and C. H. Pope, Washington. D.C.

Colleges.

Laud Hatfield For Boosting Cause Of Howard In Senate

Courier 3-24-32
Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Mar. 24.—The members of Howard University Alumni Association of Charleston, and friends are expressing much gratification over the restoration of the appropriation for Howard University, and especially are they pleased with the fact that the item of $400,000 for the general library was restored on a motion made by Senator H. D. Hatfield of West Virginia, who has been a lifelong friend and champion of the rights of the Negro. While governor of the state he never permitted the opportunity to pass, it mattered not what the case might be, to extol the virtues of the Negro. He would always find an adroit manner by which he could bring into his discussions some reference to the Negro.

The following letter was sent to Senator Hatfield by T. G. Nutter on behalf of the Charleston alumni:

"Dear Sir:

I am writing you in regard to the disastrous cut in the appropriation for Howard University by the Senate Committee. I understand it has been cut from nearly $2,000,000 to less than $700,000 in the Interior Department's Appropriation Bill.

This blow renders Howard's program totally ineffective and means that it must be curtailed to a great extent, unless the appropriation is restored to its original amount. This is the leading university in the world for Negroes and most of them who desire to take a profession are compelled to attend Howard. You can readily see what this means to a group of twelve million. We have seventy-five graduates in this state and have a number of students attending Howard at the present time. We all are vitally interested in the institution and especially the appropriation for this year. I am, therefore, writing to ask you to lend your assistance in having the appropriation restored to its original amount.

It seems that the entire appropriation bill for the Interior Departments was cut only 3 per cent, while the appropriation for Howard University was cut 58 per cent. You readily see what a great injustice has been done this institution in this respect. We shall certainly appreciate anything you may be able to do to have the appropriation restored.

I had hoped to speak to you about the appropriation Saturday at Parkersburg, but just at the last minute I was unable to get away, as a matter developed which required my immediate attention. This blow renders Howards' program ineffective.

Thanking you for the consideration which I know this matter will receive at your hands, I am"

Much sympathy is being expressed here for Dr. Mordecai Johnson, who was pastor of the First Baptist Church for over ten years, and Mr. E. H. Gough, who was a deacon in that church, over the Gough incident at Howard. While here Rev. Johnson introduced many reforms in the religious life of the city and was quite active during the World war and helped organize an auxiliary among the Negroes of the city for the promotion of the war. Mr. Gough was born and reared in Charleston and enjoyed an enviable record as a good citizen of this city.

$535,000 ADDED TO HOWARD UNIV. THRU AMENDMEN'S

3-18-32
Washington, D. C.

Sum Of $300,000 Provided For New Library On Campus

Amendments to the amount of $535,000 additional funds to Howard University were attached Monday by the Senate to the Interior Department appropriations bill.

One amendment provided $300,000 additional for a new library building on the university campus. The adoption of this item followed a lively debate, with two Senators from the South arrayed against four Senators from the North and West.

Senator Huey P. Long (Democrat) Louisiana, said if Congress can vote funds for a colored institution in Washington, it can vote money for colored education in his own State. Senator Long proposed an amendment calling for $200,000 for the State of Louisiana to use in "eradicating illiteracy among the colored people."

In opposing the amendment, Mr. Long said:

"If we are going into the educational field to make a contribution to one private institution, I should like to see some sympathy and some interest manifested in these thousands and millions of school children in the different States of the Union whose educational opportunities are at this time seriously impaired in these depressed times. I have not seen for them in this body such enthusiasm as some have displayed for the private school in question. Zeal is shown only for this one private institution in the United States. It is proposed even to enter into the field of extravagance to show favoritism—extravagance under the present times and the financial situation which confronts the country. It is proposed to give them $400,000 to put up a building, and to make the funds available immeditely, to give them library facilities or opportunities, when the millions of boys and girls back in the States are not even having the coveted opportunity of a full term in the city or rural schools, this being due to the financial distress which prevails throughout the country, causing curtailment in the school terms in thousands of communities.

"I can not support an amendment to this kind when we are going to neglect and pass by unobserved and unnoticed these millions of ambitious and deserving boys and girls back in the States who just now do not have in full measure the necessary school privilege. I do not think we should deal lavishly with this institution by providing its students the luxury of library facilities while millions of the youth of the land yearn for that opportunity to which the Senator from Illinois referred, are being neglected, and apparently not even given a passing thought or sympathy by some.

Senator Smoot (Republican) Utah, made the point of order that the Long proposal had not been estimated for by the budget bureau or reported by a standing committee. Senator La Follette (Republican), Wisconsin, in the chair, sustained him.

The amendment increasing the House estimate of $100,000 for a new library building was offered by Senator Henry D. Hatfiedl (Republican), who recited the history and unique character of Howard University in the education of the Negro.

Three amendments proposed by Senator Edward P. Costigan (Democrat), Colorado, were approved by the Senate. One would increase appropriations for a new power plant at Howard from $300,000 to $460,000; another would increase appropriations for salaries from $450,000 to $475,000, and a third would increase funds for general expenses from $225,000 to $275,000.

Senator Hatfield, Senator Costigan, Senator Lewis (Democrat), Illinois, and Senator Keen (Republican), New Jersey, spoke in favor of the increased appropriations, while Senator Long and Senator Trummell (Democrat), Florida, argued it would be discriminatory not to make similar provisions for colored institutions in the States.

In speaking in support of the amendment Senator Hatfield said:

"The Federal Government is justified, therefore, in supporting this institution, because it is the only complete university organization in the United States ministering directly to the colored people, receiving any support so far from State or Federal tax; it is an institution which is carrying forward a comprehensive and fundamental group of services to this large group of our citizens, and is carrying it forward with a purpose and a spirit in keeping with the best traditions of American life, because it is an institution endeavoring to do a great work under severe handicaps and which is evidencing an admirable capacity to develop self-support through student dues and through private funds. It is not only a duty but a privilege of the Federal Government to provide that in times of depression like these the program of such an institution shall not suffer.

"The institution has shown a commendable spirit of co-operation with the agencies of the Federal Government in reducing its claims for appropriations in the very beginning of the year. During the normal year, 1933, the institution would have needed from the Federal Government $1,942,000. The administration of the institution cheerfully co-operated with the Bureau of the Budget in cutting away $332,914 of this sum in view of abnormal economic conditions prevailing in the country.

"The Budget figure of $1,610,000 was therefore a straight-forward and honest figure arrived at through careful thought upon the actual needs of the institution. The amount of $675,000 now standing in the Senate bill represents a cut of 58 per cent.

"The total cut from $1,610,000 to $675,000 included the following: Four hundred thousand dollars to complete the library, $460,000 for power plant, $25,000 for salaries, and $50,000 for general expenses, making a total cut of $935,000.

"No other appropriation in that bill is called upon to make a similar sacrifice or anything even approaching a similar sacrifice. The fact is that the average cut in the Interior bill, as it now stands before the Senate, is 3 per cent."

U. S. SENATE VOTES FUNDS REQUESTED

Journal and Guide

Friends Of University Restore Amount To Original Figure

3-19-32

PARTY LINES BROKEN

Norfolk, Va.

Many Developments In Muddled Situation At College

Special to Journal and Guide

WASHINGTON, D. C.— Appropriations for Howard University, carried in the Interior Department supply bill for the fiscal year 1933, were restored by the Senate last Monday to the amounts recommended by the Budget Bureau.

Amendments to the Interior Department appropriation bill, which were agreed to by the Senate, increased the Howard University appropriations to $1,610,000, the amount recommended by the Budget Bureau. The bill as passed by the House carried only $1,075,000. The Senate appropriations committee had further reduced that amount to $675,000.

By amendments offered by Senator Edward P. Costigan, Democrat, of Colorado, the Senate increased the items for salaries to $475,000, for general expenses to $250,000, and for a heat, light and power plant to $460,000.

It also increased the item for the completion of construction and equipment of a general library building to $400,000. The amendment for this item was offered by Senator Henry D. Hatfield, Republican, of West Virginia.

Party Lines Broken

The bill as passed by the House carried $450,000 for salaries, $225,000 for general expenses, $300,000 for a heat, light and power plant, and $100,000 for the construction of a library building. The Senate appropriations committee had struck from the bill the items for the heat, light and power plant and for the library building.

Party and sectional lines were broken in support of the appropriations for the university. Only two Senators, Park Trammell of Florida and Huey P. Long of Louisiana, both Democrats, opposed the amendments. Eastern and western Senators, Republica s and Democrats supported them.

Debate was [illegible] when Senator Reed Smoot, Republican, of Utah, in charge of the Interior Department appropriation bill, asked that the Costigan amendments be agreed to.

Type of Opposition

Senator Trammell opposed increasing the House appropriations on the ground that Howard University is a private institution. "To select only one private college in the United States for Federal aid," he declared, "is an entirely reprehensible policy."

Senator Royal S. Copeland, Democrat, of New York, joined in the discussion. He asked the Senate to accept the amendments "and let them go to conference, and there let it be determined whether or not these additional sums are needed. I think they are."

The New York Senator pointed out that Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University, had stated to the subcommittee of the Senate appropriations committee, which held hearings on the Interior Department supply bill, had sent away on sabbatical leave a number of their teachers and had contract arrangements with others. "Those teachers are back now," he said, "and there is a moral obligation, and doubtless a legal obligation, upon the part of the university to continue those teachers in their work."

Protests Have Effect

Supporting his amendments, Senator Costigan directed the attention of the Senate to protests against the cuts in Budget recommendations, which had been received from all parts of the country. "As a result," he said, "the Senate must now decide whether a serious blow is to be dealt to the unique and efficient services of Howard University, which is the only educational institution of its kind supported by the Federal Government."

Senator Hatfield stated that he knows "of no class of people under the American flag that has more nobly responded to the opportunities which have been given to them by the American people than the colored group. . . It is nothing more than right that the Congress should take care of the appropriation that was agreed upon by the Seventy-first Congress, which has for its purpose the continued development of Howard University and to take care of the student body which attends that institution in increasing numbers as hte years go by."

Senator Long interrupted Senator J. Hamilton Lewis, Democrat, of Illinois, to ask how many voters there are among the more than 300,000 colored people in Illinois.

Humanity, Not Politics

"Not having much interest in their politics but more in their humanity," Senator Lewis replied, "I have never had occasion to investigate their attitude in politics."

"In these very hard times in commerce and industry," Senator Lewis is stated, "the Negro is about the most helpless of our citizens. He is not, for reasons too apparent to be referred to, enjoying the membership of labor unions. At a time like this his opportunity to be employed is very limited. If we shall take away from that institution that which we contribute to their education, where shall they go.

"They can not collect contributions from their afflicted poor. Their people are in need and just at present so deprived of opportunity, because of these universal distresses which are afflicting us all, that there would to them be no recourse whatever. They have no work. They have nothing to contribute. Their friends of their color can not contribute. There is no vocation they can follow and by it earn returns. They stand desolate and helpless.

Eloquent Plea

"This honorable body does not turn its desires of economy to the particular items that cut away, work destruction of citizenship, and strike hope from their every human heart. I delight to approve of the amendments, as I am pleased to give them my support, and with the votes I give I extend congratulations to those eminent members of this body who tendered the amendments and gave their voice and services in this exalted undertaking of humanity and justice to a deserving people of a deserving citizenship."

Senator Hamilton F. Kean, Republican, of New Jersey, remarked that part of the unemployment of colored people "comes from a lack of education and lack of training." He expressed the hope that the amendments be agreed to "so as to give thece people the advantages of the opportunity which they so very richly deserve."

Long's "Noble Gesture"

Senator Long offered an amendment to appropriate the sum of $200,000 for the State of Louisiana, to be used in the work of eradicating illiteracy among the colored people.

Senator Smoot made the point of order against the amendment that it had not been estimated for, that it had not been reported by a standing committee, and that it would be an increase in the appropriation.

Senator Robert M. La Follette, Jr., Republican, of Wisconsin, presiding, sustained the point of order. Senator Long appealed from his ruling, but on request of Senator Henry F. Ashurst, Democrat, of Arizona, he withdrew his appeal.

FLEXNER'S PROBE OF HOWARD.

The two contending forces which for months have been gripped in a bitter struggle over administrative control of Howard University are in the last rounds of conflict and strife. The victor must score a clean knockout, the general impression being that somebody must sooner or later fade from the scene of conflict. Both sides have partisan followings and are calling on their social, religious, business and fraternal contacts for moral support. Propagandists are working overtime giving the public the "low down" as they see it. Political alliances are being formed. Stratagists are in command of both camps. It is to be a fight to a finish.

But neither the clamor of partisans, the intrigue of politicians nor press releases of propagandists will determine final judgment. The outcome will depend on the report to be submitted by Dr. Abraham Flexner of the General Education Board, delegated by his fellow-members on the trustee board to investigate conditions at Howard and ascertain the real causes for all the trouble and discord. In spite of idle gossip aligning Dr. Flexner with one faction or the other, those who know him feel assured that he will conduct the probe with an open mind and unquestioned impartiality. He is not one to be easily influenced by ballyhoo and issues not germane to the investigation. In individuals and personalities he is not primarily concerned but in the future progress of Howard University and higher education for Negroes.

GIRL SUES H. U. FOR $25,000 FOR LOSS OF FINGER

Says Bottle Exploded While Conducting Chemical Experiment

Miss Ruth Downing, a former student at Howard University, filed suit in the District Supreme Court Saturday against the university for $25,000 damage as a result of the loss of a finger and the use of her left hand during a chemical experiment on May 28, 1929.

Prior to that date Miss Downing says in her petition that she was a registered student taking a course in pharmacy leading to a degree. A week prior to th accident she states that she was in the chemistry laboratory under a professor conducting an experiment in chemistry from a certain manuel sheet handed to her by the professor or his assistant, which sheet gave directions for the preparation of methyl nitrate. She claims she had completed the experiment according to instructions and had obtained the desired product-mthyle nitrate.

Bottle Exploded

Miss Downing further alleges that she was directed to set the experiment aside to dry over, which instructions she followed. Later she was ordered to empty and clean the bottle containing the preparation and without warning or caution from the professor or his assistant she proceeded to empty the bottle and used a glass rod in order to remove a small piece or particle, calcium chloride, which had remained in the bottle.

While doing this the bottle violently exploded injuring her left hand. She says she was forced to remain in a hospital from May 28 to July 9, 1929 and as a result of the injury the index finger of her left hand had to be amputated as well as a part of her middle and ring fingers. The injury straightened the palm of her left hand so as to make it impossible to grasp anything with that hand. She also states that other parts of her body were cut which resulted in ugly scars. Miss Downing states in her bill she had to pay a doctor's bill of $100 and the injury has been the cause of her becoming a care to her parents. She says she has been forced to abandon certain work which enabled her to make a living and to give up her profession.

Miss Downing who lives at 3960 Parrish street, Philadelphia, is represented by Attorney Robert C. Handwerk.

DR. WILKINSON IS NEW HOWARD 'PROF'

WASHINGTON, Apr. 14 — The president and board of trustees of Howard University announce the appointment of Dr. Vernon A. Wilkinson of Kansas City, Mo., as assistant professor of physiological chemistry in the Howard University School of Medicine.

Education-1932

Florida

Colleges.

FLA. COLLEGE APPROVED BY DIXIE ASS'N

Courier 1-16-32

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., Jan. 14.—(A. N. P.)—President Mary McLeod Bethune is in receipt of a letter from the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States advising her that Bethune-Cookman College has met the requirements for recognition by that body, and has been voted an accredited Junior College in Class B. Other educational institutions for Negroes in Class B are: Tuskegee and Hampton Institutes. Of the large number of Negro schools rated in Class B, there are only three junior colleges, and Bethune-Cookman is one of them.

PROGRESSIVE

Courier 3-7-32

MARY McLEOD BETHUNE

Director of the Bethune-Cookman College in Florida. Under her leadership the institution has been making rapid strides.

Colleges.

STUDENTS AT N.U. FISK TO DEBATE AT REGAL ON SAT.

Whig 3-5-32

In conjunction with the regular two feature show for twenty-five cents at all times, there will be an added attraction at the Regal theater, 47th and South Park way, Saturday, March 5 at 9 p. m.

The innovation will be a debate between Northwestern and Fisk university students. The subject of which Fisk students will present the affirmative is: resolved that, All Intra-governmental War Debts and Reparations Should be Cancelled.

NEGRO COLLEGES RECEIVE NEW RATING

Atlanta, Ga.

By R. H. DORSEY

The Southern Association of College and Secondary Schools recently made a survey of a number of higher institutions of learning for Negroes.

1-14-32

As a result of the study the association accredited the following institutions in Group B. Florida A and M. College, Tallahassee; Clark University, Morehouse College, Spelman College, Atlanta; Paine College, Augusta, Ga.; Johnson C Smith College, Bennett's Women College, N. C. State College, Petersburg, Va.; Virginia Union University, Richmond, Va.; Knoxville College, Tennessee; Bishop College, Wiley College, Marshall, Tex.

Independent

In Group I are Talladega College, Alabama, and Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.

The Southern Association of Colleges had Dr. Wright of Dartmouth to direct the study.

Students who graduate from the above named institutions will be able to enter graduate and professional schools unconditionally. This rating is also concrete evidence of the remarkable progress the leading Negro colleges have recently made.

BUILDINGS AND FACULTY RANK HIGH

Call 3-13-32 Kansas City, Mo.

Attitude of Southern White Man Is Growing More Helpful

By C. A. FRANKLIN

The standard of education given in Negro colleges of the South is rising. Faculty members with degrees from the nation's best schools have made possible academic training that leaves no occasion for controversy over industrial training such as once raged against Booker Washington.

Fisk is Grade A

Fisk university, about which I wrote last week, is now accredited by the Southern association of colleges (white) and its degrees are on par with those of Vanderbilt and Duke. Let me direct your attention next to an even more ambitious program, the graduate school of Atlanta university at Atlanta, Georgia. To Kansas City people this university is already more than a name because it is where Clarence Bacote, son of Rev. and Mrs. S. W. Bacote, Rockefeller scholarship man, is head of the history department.

Colleges, Not High Schools

To understand Negroes colleges in the South and Atlanta in particular, one must have the background. The failure of the South's public school system to go beyond the three R's for Negroes made them do high school work. Some southern parents moved North as mine did in 1888, leaving Texas and going to Nebraska that I might get an education. Of late increasing commercial power and intelligence made the Negro's demand for a greater share of the public school funds one that could not be ignored. As a result, within the past ten years Atlanta has built a new high school for Negroes, and its colleges were left free to do more advanced work.

Atlanta university adjusted itself to the new conditions. It combined with Morehouse, a school for boys, and with Spelman, a school for girls endowed by Rockefeller and named in honor of his mother. John Hope of Morehouse became president of the reconstructed group. The General Education board backed the effort. New buildings are now going up and are to go up which will make this an educational center, high in capabilities and large in capacity. It is already attuned to the spirit of the new Negro, Atlanta university having set a standard from its very beginning which kept its students from any inferiority complex.

Beauty and Usefulness

I went into the new library, the first completed unit of what is to be a real university to judge by the costly buildings and equipment of well-known universities. The entrance hall is a gem of art. It is light caught up in marble and plaster and broken into facets by flying arch and high ceiling. Fumed oak trimmings and furnishings, every modern aid to storage and use of books, specially arranged nooks for graduate students doing research work, another wing already planned in advance of the need, books by the acre. The librarian, a veteran who had known the shabbiness and cramp of the old library, showed me through, and she seemed a bit disappointed that foresight had done so much that her personal efforts were less needed.

Well Built Buildings

There are ninety acres in the university campus, all of them in the

Southern Schools Are Raising Their Standards

(Continued from Page 1-B)

heart of the city, a few blocks removed from its railroad station and business district. They are to be improved with new modern buildings. Dormitories are being put up, the largest construction job now going on in Atlanta. It used to be the fashion to get money up north and have student labor put up school buildings for Negro education. Today the steel, concrete and brick modern buildings undertaken require professional contractors and high-grade equipment. I am told that Harvard has no better buildings than these going up in the South for Negro education.

High Grade Manhood

Atlanta U. has an immense athletic field being laid out in a natural amphitheatre and a new home for the president that stands in noble simplicity on one of the hills of the campus. But why talk of buildings when it is men after all that are the source of education! Atlanta university is the school from which Richard Wright, Sr. came, the man who is now president of the Citizens and Southern Bank of Philadelphia.

As a boy when a northern visitor to the school he attended in Georgia asked what message he should take back with him, Wright said, "Tell them we are rising." Mr. Wright was in Atlanta's first group of graduates, along with W. H. Crogman, the distinguished educator who passed away in Kansas City last fall. They with two others constituted the class of '76. Atlanta gave men character way back then. It has kept the faith through all the years. Its great president, Edmund Asa Ware, made it a labor of love and his son followed in his footsteps.

John Hope in Command

Now comes John Hope. He is the man whom Missouri invited to be president of Lincoln institute. He refused to leave his work of education in the South though the salary offered here was double what he received there. Hope is an acknowledged race leader, in its intellectual and moral strivings. I look for him to be the same man in his enlarged opportunities he has been in the past.

Education an Investment

Atlanta university was kept going in the days before business and philanthropy had become interested in Negro education. It was a struggle, but the Wares were men who took difficulties as a challenge. As a result of the sacrifices they and men like them have made, education for Negroes is today acknowledged to be an investment. Read the following appeal, sent out as a circular by Fenner and Beane, cotton brokers with membership in the cotton exchanges of New York, New Orleans and Liverpool. They issue it as their "Philosophy of Empire Building." It was first a printed appeal. Last fall they used the radio in southern states, and repeated the appeal by word of mouth. They say:

UTILIZING BLACK POWER

There are nearly 10,000,000 Negroes in the Southern states.

They are all workers, but very few of them are highly skilled workers.

Every one of them would welcome an opportunity for a bettered economic status.

Ten training schools for Negroes in each of ten southern states could add 100,000 trained workers to the South's labor supply every two years.

With such an additional labor supply assured, new industries would come to the South by hundreds.

The cost to the ten southern states would be about $5,000,000 a year, or $500,000 each.

The profit to the southern states within a few years would assume of the larger aspects of the national treasury balance.

Any all powerful king would train the Negroes to serve his country well.

Are the sovereign states of the South less wise?

Restriction of immigration and shorter working hours, promise a scarcity of labor in the United States several years hence.

Meanwhile, labor employing enterprises will seek those localities where the prospect for a sustained trained labor supply is greatest.

At the moment, the labor supply in the southern states is adequate to take care of new industries as they come.

But at the present rate of absorption this highly favorable condition cannot last long, unless the southern states immediately begin capitalizing, in a large way, their unique and extensive asset of black labor.

Whites Help Negro Schools

When southern white business men ask investment in Negro education, you can see why money is pouring into the South to erect and equip buildings. The men and women of the slave era who sponsored legislation prohibiting the educating of the blacks, must be restless in their graves now that their sons and daughters are helping to provide schools, and—now be astonished—even applying for places to teach in them.

The color line as it used to be is no more. Instead of hard fast rules that let no Negro through to anything, there are such amazing developments as Georgia university giving instruction to Negro teachers, and even giving credits to a Negro for work done under their faculty. It is upon this higher ground that the races will meet in the future, and men like Hope are our Moses and Joshua.

One man's work, a hospital, the only private hospital for Negroes in Atlanta will be my text for next week. I shall give you also my impression of Meharry, the newly built hospital and school for doctors, dentists and nurses.

Schools for Negroes

AT PRESENT there are 112 colleges and universities for Negroes in the fifteen Southern states. Thirty are under public control, and eighty-two under private and denominational control. In addition to the colleges and universities listed, the various churches support a large number of schools of elementary and secondary grade, though the number and cost are not known.

The enrollment in these colleges in 1916 was 2,637; by 1927 it had increased to 13,647; and in 1930 had reached 19,000, with 2,072 receiving degrees that year. A tabulation of the 11,973 college students enrolled in teacher-training courses in 1930, shows majority of our trained young Negroes do not take kindly to the ministry. They go into medicine and dentistry, into the school room and business enterprises. Already many of our Conferences are in the hands of supply pastors, and will be more so if you keep this standard and do not make some modification. The best judges as to who ought to come into the Annual Conferences are the members of Annual Conferences, and I hope that Dr. Hammond's amendment will prevail.

SEVEN COLLEGES REPRESENTED AT I S C CONFERENCE

Journal and Guide

Delegates Vote To Form Permanent Social Conf.

5-7-32

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Students of Howard University, Bennett College, Virginia Union University, Virginia State College, West Virginia State College, Lincoln University and Miner Teachers' College, united in an Intercollegiate Social Science Conference at Howard University Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of last week.

Norfolk, Va.

Included among the speakers were Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, editor of the Crisis; Dr. Raymond L. Buell, director of the American Foreign Policy Association, former member of the faculty at Harvard University; Ben Stolberg, noted liberal; Dr. Abram L. Harris, head of the department of economics; Emmett E. Dorsey, of the faculty of political science; and President Mordecai W. Johnson, who gave the address of welcome.

In addition to the guest speakers, several student papers were read, together with an opening address by James N. Ward, president of the Howard Student Council.

Notables address Group

Dr. DuBois urged the formation of a consumers organization in which colored people would produce the commodities necessary for life without the idea of private profit but as a means of economic advancement of the group.

Dr. Buell expressed the belief that the minority must rely upon themselves for a solution of their own problems.

Mr. Dorsey in his address on Friday evening advocated clear thinking in the direction of the labor party similar to that in England. Inasmuch as 90 per cent of the Negroes are laborers, Mr. Dorsey expressed the conviction that only thru such a movement can the Negro hope for an equitable adjustment of his economic condition.

Dr. Harris saw as a common fault, the failure to recognize the fact that the problems of the Negro laborer are essentially the same as those of the white laborer and must be met on a common basis.

Form Permanent Organization

Following each of these sessions there were lively discussions from the floor. Student papers included ones by Joy Powell, representing the Political Science Club; Frank Davis, Lucius Young, Royal Puryear, representing the Historical Society; Wilfred Moore, and William B. Bryant.

So enthusiastic was the response to the conference that action was taken at a luncheon on Saturday to form a permanent organization.

Colleges.

SPELMAN OBSERVES 51ST ANNIVERSARY; DR. JACK SPEAKER

9-18

Dr. Theodore Jack, vice president of Emory University, made the Founder's Day address at services held in commemoration of Spelman's fifty-first anniversary Monday afternoon in Sisters chapel.

Recalling educational institutions of history, once great but known now only because of famous alumni, Dr. Jack emphasized the relation of the student to the educational foundation, as the product which the institution is turning out and left with his audience for self-analysis the five questions asked by Owen D. Young concerning true education: "Have you enlarged your knowledge of obligation and increased your capacity to perform? Have you developed your inclinations and made more sensitive your emotions? Have you discovered your mental aptitudes? Have you learned enough about the machinery of society and its history to enable you to apply your gifts effectively? Have you acquired skill in communication with others?"

Other guests seated on the platform with President Florence M. Read, of Spelman College, and Dr. Jack included Dr. Gordon Singleton and J. C. Dixon, of the state department of education; Dr. W. W. Alexander, president of Dillard University, New Orleans; Dr. E. R. Carter pastor of Friendship Baptist church; Dr. D. D. Crawford, secretary of the Missionary Baptist Convention of Georgia; Kendall Weisiger, assistant to the president, Southern Bell Telephone Company; Judge E. Marvin Underwood, Dr. John Hope, president of Atlanta University; President S. H. Archer, of Morehouse College; President M. S. Davage, of Clark University; Dr. Franklin H. Clapp, president of Gammon Theological Seminary, and Forrester Washington, director of the Atlanta School of Social Work.

Assault Of Student By White 'Prof' Recalled

8-27-32

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 25 — The smouldering fires of dissension which started several months ago at the well-known Gammon Seminary flared forth again when an announcement was made that Dr. William Yancey Bell, a Ph. D. from Yale and an eminent scholar and teacher, would not be a member of the Gammon faculty during the coming term. The statement also indicated that Dr. Bell had accepted a position on the faculty of Morris Brown University in East Atlanta.

While speculation has been rife as to the reason for Bell's resignation and no official statement has been made, it is apparent that the teacher's reaction to the Martin-Hurdle case was the beginning of his differences with the institution. Dr. D. D. Martin, white, a member of Gammon faculty for 20 or more years, and secretary of the Steward Missionary Foundation, which maintains and supports the School of Missions, is said to have assaulted Edwin Hurdle of Texas, a member of the 1932 senior class, over some misunderstanding about Hurdle's work at Gammon. Martin wanted to resign, due to the unpleasant situation which arose, but the trustee board ordered that Martin be retained in his same position. The following day, Dr. Bell, Professor E. A. Paul and 20 students are said to have handed in their resignation. President Clapp then took the position and stated that any student who withdrew under fire would be subject to "dishonorable dismissal."

Public Becomes Aroused

The students then appealed to public sentiment, and a committee of leading Negro citizens of Atlanta came to their assistance and used their influence in their behalf. This resulted in a meeting of the Citizens' Committee and President F. H. Clapp and a conclusion was reached that the students be permitted to "use their own discretion" relative to attending the classes taught by Dr. Martin. The position taken by the student body resulted in Dr. Martin's classes being "boycotted," the annual Missionary Convention, which is an annual spring feature at Gammon, was unable to be held, and his classes having been deserted by the students, Dr. Martin spent the last few weeks of the school term away from Gammon's campus. Some claim he was in Ohio attending meetings. He did not return for the recent commencement.

Won't Be Reprimanded

When the trustee board of Gammon and the Stewart Missionary Foundation met at Atlanta in June they concluded that Dr. Clapp had not discharged his full duty, as he had been ordered, to dismiss any student who would not attend Dr. Martin's classes, and attempted to reprimand Dr. Clapp for this failure. To which President Clapp would not submit, and forthwith tendered his resignation, effective immediately. These two boards are alleged to have asked Dr. Clapp to withhold his resignation until they could secure a proper person to succeed to the presidency of Gammon. Dr. Clapp did not concur, but gave in his resignation and left the next day for California and the West.

Dr. Bell turned down the proposal to return to Gammon, since Dr. Paul would not also be accepted along with him. The failure of the board to do this caused him to accept the Morris Brown University position. It is not known how many students will spurn Gammon this fall.

GAMMON'S NEGRO PRESIDENT

The Methodist Episcopal Church rings true to form as the presidency of Gammon Theological Seminary, old established Atlanta school for the training of young Negro men is turned over to Dr. King, capable Negro educator. The announcement was recently made by Bishop Wilbur P. Thirkield, chairman of the Board of Trustees, that the institution for many years managed by a white president would hereafter be in charge of a Negro.

9-29-32

Many friendly and earnest white educators and benefactors from the North have been sent into the South during the past half century or more to further the cause of education among Negroes and their efforts have borne excellent results. Their schools have produced capable and representative young Negro men and women who are rendering worthwhile service in many professions and besides, there have been a sufficient number of these graduates to take over the presidencies of practically all of the denomination's schools, to say nothing of supply the faculty quotas. Too, the great connection has placed the stamp of approval on their efforts in educating the Negro to the extent that their general conferences have elevated two Negroes to their Board of Bishops.

The attitude of these Methodists can be compared only to the American Missionary Association, controlling the schools of the Congregational Church, as they train young Negro men and women for service and after they have qualified for leadership, they are given positions on the faculties and at the heads of Negro schools. There is a total absence of that apparent tendency of certain white "missionaries" from the North to use these Negro institutions as a perpetual training camp for their young white men and women. There are certain institutions, one of which is right in our midst, that manifests a disinclination to employ Negroes on their faculty, even in the face of the growing sentiment favoring Negro leadership for Negroes.

If these denominations controlling institutions for the training of Negroes are desirous of manifesting the proper spirit toward those people whom they insist they have tried to help along the lines of education and religion, they should consider the fine attitude of the Methodist Episcopal Church the Northern Baptists and Congregationalists who are plac-

... Northern Baptists and Congregationalists who are placing efficient Negro leadership in charge wherever and whenever the opportunity permits.

Chairman Of Methodist Negro Meeting Named

NASHVILLE, TENN., Sept. 23.—(AP)—The Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, announced here tonight that J. E. Edgerton, of Lebanon, Tenn., chairman of the board of the National Manufacturers Association, has accepted an appointment as chairman of the jubilee convention of Payne College, Methodist school for negroes at Augusta, Ga.

9-24-32

The college will celebrate its 50th anniversary next year.

Members of the committee of which Mr. Edgerton is chairman are Bishop Warren A. Candler, of Atlanta, honorary chairman; Dr. J. W. Perry and Dr. Elmer T. Clark, of Nashville, and Dr. E. C. Peters, president of Payne College.

Colleges.

HISTORY OF MOREHOUSE OUTLINED

Interest In College Past Aroused As Birthday Nears

STARTED IN 1867

Morehouse college will observe the 65th anniversary of its founding on Thursday, February 18. John W. Davis, Morehouse '11, President of West Virginia State college, Institute, West Virginia, and a member of President Hoover's National Advisory Committee on Education, will be the speaker. President Davis will meet the students and alumni informally at 9:30 a. m., and will address students, alumni and the general public at 8 p. m. in Sale chapel, Morehouse campus.

Morehouse college was organized in 1867 in the city of Augusta, Ga., under the name of "The Augusta Institute." In 1879 under the presidency of Rev. Joseph T. Robert, LL.D., it was removed to Atlanta and incorporated under the name "Atlanta Baptist Seminary." At this stage of its growth the institution owned only one building, a comparatively small three-story structure, located near what is now Terminal Station. President Robert was succeeded in 1885 by President Samuel Graves, D.D., who served as president until 1890. He remained as Professor of Theology for four years after that. President George Sale served from 1890 to 1906, when he resigned to become Superintendent of Education of the American Baptist Home Mission society. Dr. John Hope, who had been a professor on the faculty since 1898, became president in 1906, and served twenty-five years, resigning in order to devote his full time to the presidency of Atlanta University. In 1931 Samuel H. Archer, who had been associated with the college since 1905 as professor of education, acting coach of the football team, dean of the college and acting president, was elected president.

In 1897 amendments to the charter were secured, granting full college powers and changing the name of the institution to Atlanta Baptist college. In 1913 the name was again changed by charter amendment to "Morehouse College," in honor of Henry L. Morehouse, D.D., Corresponding Secretary of the American Baptist Home Mission Society and a life-long friend and benefactor of the Negro race. The college is now a member of the Association of Collleges for Negro Youth and the Association of American Colleges, and is accredited by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

MOREHOUSE OBSERVES 65TH BIRTHDAY TODAY

Morehouse College today celebrates its 65th anniversary. President John W. Davis, of West Virginia State College, a member of President Hoover's national advisory committee on education and one of the foremost negro educators, will be the speaker. He will meet the alumni and students informally at 9 o'clock this morning, and will address the general public at a mass meeting in Sale chapel at 8 o'clock tonight.

Morehouse College is the only college for negro men in this section of the country. Its more than 1,000 graduates are working in 35 states and 5 foreign countries, and include college presidents, teachers, pastors, physicians, lawyers, businessmen, social workers, dentists, journalists, engineers, chemists, artists, Y. M. C. A. workers, and leaders in many other fields. It is expected that large numbers of alumni will return to the college today to join in the observation of the anniversary of its founding.

SPELMAN COLLEGE GRADUATES TO HEAR NIEBURHR, WRIGHT

The commencement program at Spelman College will get under way next Sunday when the graduates, together with the members of the graduating classes of Morehouse College and Atlanta University will hear the baccalaureate address by Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr, associate professor of philosophy of religion, of Union Theological Seminary. The address will be made at 3 o'clock in the afternoon at Sisters chapel.

Class day exercises will be held on Monday afternoon, May 30, while the annual presentation of awards will be made at the regular Tuesday night chapel service.

The graduating exercises will be held at 10:30 o'clock, Wednesday morning, June 1, with Dr. Arthur D. Wright, president of the Jeanes fund and the Slater fund, making the address to the class.

Atlanta U. Leases Building On Campus to Morris Brown

Constitution 6-1-32

Undergraduate Department Will Be Taken Over in September; Identities Not To Be Merged.

Morris Brown University, upon the opening of school in September, will occupy the campus and buildings formerly used by the undergraduate department of the Atlanta University, it was announced Tuesday following a meeting of the Morris Brown board of trustees. Agreement to lease the grounds to Morris Brown carried the condition that the latter institution keep up the grounds and buildings used. The two schools will maintain separate identity under the agreement, though faculty members will interchange between the two.

In his report, President W. A. Fountain, of Morris Brown, outlined in detail the reason for this change of base of operation.

"The physical plant at the present location has long since been inadequate," he said. "It not only is too small, but is otherwise unsatisfactory. That the accrediting agencies would not give Morris Brown class 'A' rating as long as it remained in the present overcrowded and congested quarters.

"The board of trustees of Atlanta University agreed to lease to the board of trustees of Morris Brown college the buildings formerly occupied by Atlanta University undergraduate school, provided the trustees of Morris Brown college would agree to keep the buildings and grounds in good condition. Through the transfer, Morris Brown's proximity to Atlanta University graduate school will provide an opportunity for an exchange of faculty which will go a long way toward obtaining for Morris Brown the classification it has striven to attain. There is no sacrifice of identity and property of the African Methodist Episcopal church in Georgia."

The school was founded some 50 years ago, with Bishop Dickerson serving as chairman of the trustee board. During these 50 years, it has been presided over by the following bishops: Bishops Dickerson, '80-'84; Shorter, '84-'88; Gaines, '88-'92; Grant, '92-'96; Turner, '96-'08; Smith, '08-'12; Flipper, '12-'24, and Fountain, '24 to date.

During this half century approximately 1,300 young men and women have gone out as graduates and are distributed among various professions and vocations as follows: College presidents, 5; dentists, 30; doctors, 50; teachers, 600; businessmen, 200; musicians, 50; lawyers, 10; trained nurses, 100, and preachers, 250.

The cost of operation has averaged $40,000 a year, which makes a grand total of $2,000,000, all but approximately $35,000 of which has been raised by negroes.

The additional space and facilities offered by the new location will serve to strengthen the program of negro self-help which has characterized this institution from its beginning and will enable Morris Brown to take its place as one of the foremost educational institutions of the nation.

SPELMAN SENIORS HOLD CLASS DAY; TREE IS PLANTED

The planting of ivy in front of Tapley hall, in honor of President Emeritus Lucy Hale Tapley, and the presentation of a class tree by the graduating class, featured the class day exercises of Spelman College Monday. Ruby Louise Sampson, leading honor student, presented the shrubberies and the tree and Miss Florence M. Reed, president of the college, made the acceptance response.

The class poem was read by the author, Marjorie Stewart, following which the alumnae paraded and singing was held on the campus. Preceding the out-of-door ceremonies exercises were held in Howe Memorial hall, with Oteele Eloise Nichols, president of the senior class, conducting the ceremonies. A symposium of college majors conducted by the seniors opened the exercises.

Graduating exercises will be held in Sisters chapel at 10:30 o'clock Wednesday morning.

Address by Senator to Feature Atlanta U. Ceremony Saturday

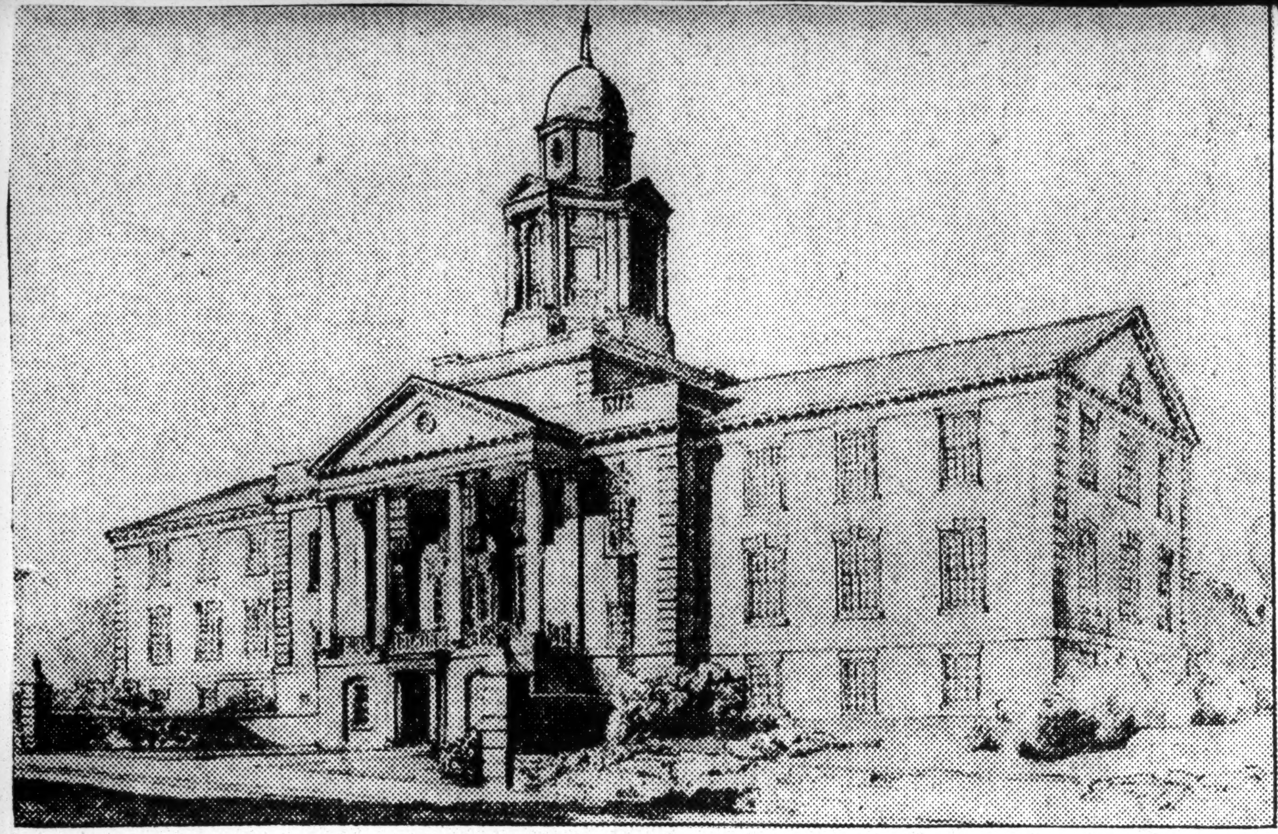
The first step in what is probably the most ambitious programs of expansion ever undertaken by a negro university in the south will reach its climax at Atlanta University Saturday afternoon when the new library building on the campus is dedicated amid impressive exercises led by prominent educators.

Exercises will be held on the campus beginning at 2:30 o'clock, preceded by an academic procession beginning at Rockefeller hall, on Spelman College campus and ending in an assemblage on the university campus immediately adjacent to the new library facing Chestnut street. John Hope, of Atlanta, president of the university, will preside.

United States Senator Frederic C. Walcott, of Connecticut, will deliver the dedicatory address for the new library, which was erected and equipped at a cost of $300,000 under a grant from the general education board, and the building will be accepted formally by Dean Sage, of New York, president of the university's board of trustees. Dr. James Weldon Johnson, noted negro poet and professor of English at Fisk University, will deliver an address in behalf of the alumni of Atlanta University.

At a special convocation celebrating the dedication of the library, to be held at the university tonight, Dr. George Barton Cutten, president of Colgate University, will be principal speaker. Representatives of many of the leading educational foundations and religious societies that are engaged in negro education will respond to the address of welcome to be delivered by Dr. Will W. Alexander, director of the commission on interracial co-operation. Negro spirituals and folk songs will be presented by a chorus under direction of Professor Kemper Herreld.

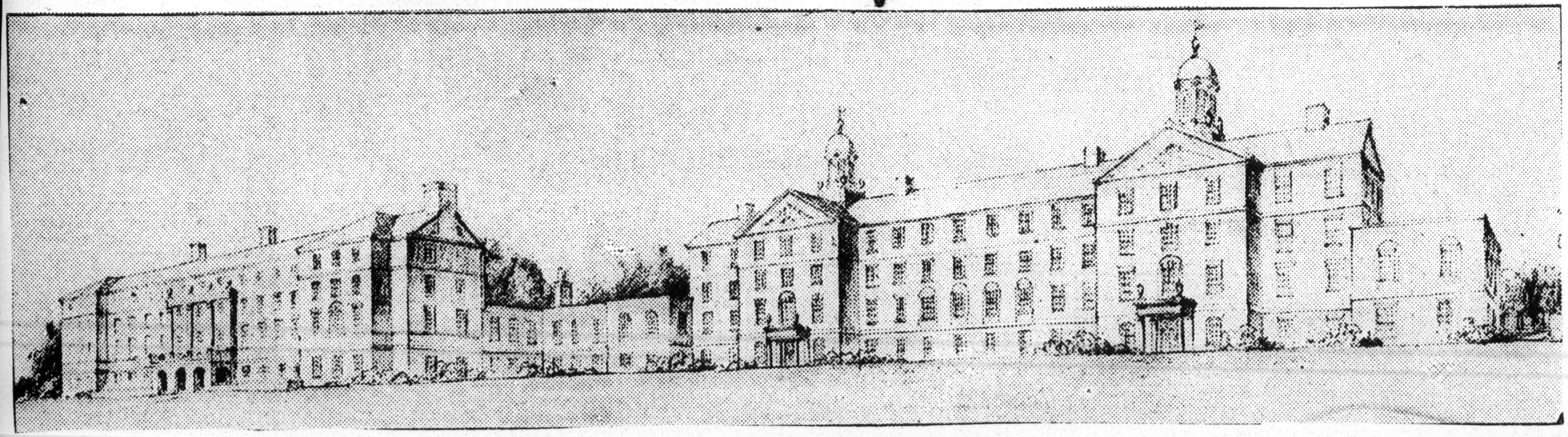
At Saturday's dedication exercises, in addition to Senator Walcott and Dean Sage, educators attending the dedication will include Dr. Harvey W. Cox, president of Emory University, and Dr. James Ross McCain, president of Agnes Scott. The Morehouse glee club and the Morehouse-Spelman chorus will render an elaborate program of music.



The above buildings, which will cost about $460,000, are under construction at Atlanta University, Atlanta's negro college. The building at the top is the Administration building which will cost $110,000. It is on Chestnut street between Fair street and Greensferry avenue. The lower building is the dormitory which also is on Chestnut street between Mitchell and Beckwith streets. This building will cost about $350,000. The library at the school was recently completed. The dormitory building will be finished on October 1. The men's and women's dormitories are four stories and connected by a kitchen and dining room. Georgia material is being used in the buildings, and 200 people are employed. The Barge-Thompson Company has the contract.

New Buildings Have Been Started for Atlanta University

Constitution – Atlanta Ga. 5-22-32



Education - Ga. Georgia

Colleges.

Paine College Is Put On Accredited List

Journal & Guide

AUGUSTA, Ga.—President E. C. Peters of Paine College, has just received official notice that Paine College was placed on the accredited list of The Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States at a meeting recently held by this association in Montgomery, Alabama. This is the highest rating given colleges and universities in the South, white or colored.

Norfolk, Va.

This rating means that colored youth in this section can now secure at this institution all the advantages of a high grade liberal arts education.

The holder of the Bachelor of Arts degree will be accepted into any professional or graduate school in the country without any conditions whatsoever.

1-2-32

The Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States has only recently admitted the Negro colleges to membership in the association. At the 1930 meeting about five Negro colleges were admitted and, about the same number this year at the meeting recently held at Montgomery, Alabama, at which time Paine College was admitted.

Commerce, Ga. News Jan 7-1932

Dr. E. C. Peters, president of Paine college at Augusta, an institution of higher learning for negroes, has announced the institution has been received into the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

Paine College Moves Up Into "A" Classification

Age

By JESSIE O. THOMAS

Editor of The New York Age:

As a result of the progressive and aggressive program of development set up by Pres. E. Peters, Paine College, Augusta, Ga., has recently met all requirements imposed by the Accrediting Association of Southern Colleges and Secondary Schools of the rank as "A" grade College.

This means that her students will be given the credit and recognition for having completed four years of training in an accredited College, which will entitle them to admission to do post-graduate work, in any of the large eastern universities.

This evidence of continued progress emphasizes the fact that President Peters and his board of trustees are unwilling to rely upon denominational appeal to get students. The fact that students can get the same training and recognition and credit for it, as any other class A College, satisfactorily answers the question that is raised, in the experience of each parent when he is debating where to send his boy or girl, for his or her undergraduate training.

The fact that the Accrediting Agency of the Southern white colleges have included Negro colleges on a parity with the white colleges with like equipment and facilities, brings the Negro colleges for the first time into relationship with the institution of learning of the other group that is most helpless.

The fact that Negro colleges cannot get into membership until they meet all requirements, serves as a stimulation. It also means that the accrediting officials, as well as the officers of the white universities and colleges in general, will be more interested in and more concerned about the status of the participating Negro institution. This will have a most salutary effect upon lifting the general level and tone of Negro education, both in public high schools as well as in private colleges and universities.

3-3-32 Ga.

Big Permit Issued For Negro College

Telegraph 3-5-32

ATLANTA, March 4 (AP)—A $330,000 building permit, the largest here in two years, was issued Friday to Atlanta university, Negro school, for a new dormitory. The building will be 36 by 700 feet, three stories and basement, of concrete, tile and brick.

Ga.

Atlanta University Viewed as Great National Graduate School of Future

Amsterdam News 2-24-32 New York, N.Y.

Development of "Six-Year Plan" Rapidly Being Carried to Completion, Says Dean Sage at Alumni Dinner Here

In Atlanta University, first Negro institution to devote itself exclusively to graduate work, there is coming into being a great national university comparable to the chief centers of learning in the North and West, Dean Sage, New York lawyer and president of the Board of trustees of Atlanta University, told more than a hundred alumni of the university at a dinner on last Wednesday evening at the West 137th street branch of the Y. W. C. A.

At the dinner, which was attended largely by graduates living in and about New York City, President John Hope, Miss Florence M. Read, president of Spelman College, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, editor of the Crisis, and Mr. Sage outlined the recent developments at Atlanta and told of the "six-year" plan which is being carried rapidly forward.

In the absence of James Weldon Johnson, chairman of the dinner committee, George W. Hodges, vice-chairman, presided. Arrangements for the dinner were made by a committee headed by MaBelle White Williams, secretary, and comprising Cora Calhoun Horne, Mary Badger Cummings, Mattie Smith Lyman, Madeline Gassett Rooks, Estelle Gassett, Edgar Parks and Dr. Lewis P. Williams.

Speaking as a trustee of the university for some thirty years and as a friend and classmate of late President Edward T. Ware, Mr. Sage told how changing needs of the Negro had led to the affiliation of Atlanta University with Morehouse College for men and Spelman College for women, and the consequent creation within the university of graduate school of liberal learning that, he said, would "grow and magnify in importance and attain a position of eminence among the universities in this country."

He recounted how the great educational foundations of the country had backed this project by substantial grants for current expenses, how one donor had provided $1,000,000 for necessary new buildings and their endowment, how the General Education Board had furnished funds for a magnificent new library, and how recently the Carnegie Corporation had given the university $100,000 to create a full professorship in the university's school of economics and business administration. All these developments, he pointed out, were evidences of the faith of the university's friends in its future.

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"Atlanta University had a task in the old days, a task that it did better than any institution of the South, black or white. It stood for certain ideals when it took courage to take such a stand. These ideals have spread all over the South and have become commonplace. Today in the United States we are having new deals. We are realizing that education is a matter of extending the boundaries of knowledge. If this is needed anywhere, it surely is needed by the colored people," Dr. DuBois said.

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Tribune

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Colleges.

Paine College Is Put On Accredited List

Journal & Guide

AUGUSTA, Ga.—President E. C. Peters of Paine College, has just received official notice that Paine College was placed on the accredited list of The Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States at a meeting recently held by this association in Montgomery, Alabama. This is the highest rating given colleges and universities in the South, white or colored.

Norfolk, Va.

This rating means that colored youth in this section can now secure at this institution all the advantages of a high grade liberal arts education.

The holder of the Bachelor of Arts degree will be accepted into any professional or graduate school in the country without any conditions whatsoever.

1-2-32

The Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States has only recently admitted the Negro colleges to membership in the association. At the 1930 meeting about five Negro colleges were admitted and, about the same number this year at the meeting recently held at Montgomery, Alabama, at which time Paine College was admitted.

Commerce, Ga.

News

Jan 7-1932

Dr. E. C. Peters, president of Paine college at Augusta, an institution of higher learning for negroes, has announced the institution has been received into the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

Paine College Moves Up Into "A" Classification

Age

By JESSIE O. THOMAS

Editor of The New York Age:

As a result of the progressive and aggressive program of development set up by Pres. E. Peters, Paine College, Augusta, Ga., has recently met all requirements imposed by the Accrediting Association of Southern Colleges and Secondary Schools of the rank as A grade College.

1-23-32

New York, N.Y.

This means that her students will be given the credit and recognition for having completed four years of training in an accredited College, which will entitle them to admission to do post-graduate work, in any of the large eastern universities.

This evidence of continued progress emphasizes the fact that President Peters and his board of trustees are unwilling to rely upon denominational appeal to get students. The fact that students can get the same training and recognition and credit for it, as any other class A College, satisfactorily answers the question that is raised, in the experience of each parent when he is debating where to send his boy or girl, for his or her undergraduate training.

The fact that the Accrediting Agency of the Southern white colleges have included Negro colleges on a parity with the white colleges with like equipment and facilities, brings the Negro colleges for the first time into relationship with the institution of learning of the other group that is most helpless.

The fact that Negro colleges cannot get into membership until they meet all requirements, serves as a stimulation It also means that the accrediting officials, as well as the officers of the white universities and colleges in general, will be more interested in and more concerned about the status of the participating Negro institution. This will have a most salutary effect upon lifting the general level and tone of Negro education, both in public high schools as well as in private colleges universities.

Big Permit Issued For Negro College

Telegraph

ATLANTA, March 4 (AP)—A $330,000 building permit, the largest here in two years, was issued Friday to Atlanta university, Negro school, for a new dormitory. The building will be 36 by 700 feet, three stories and basement, of concrete, tile and brick.

3-5-32

Ga.

Atlanta University Viewed as Great National Graduate School of Future

Amsterdam News

2-24-32

New York, N.Y.

Development of "Six-Year Plan" Rapidly Being Carried to Completion, Says Dean Sage at Alumni Dinner Here

In Atlanta University, first Negro institution to devote itself exclusively to graduate work, there is coming into being a great national university comparable to the chief centers of learning in the North and West, Dean Sage, New York lawyer and president of the Board of trustees of Atlanta University, told more than a hundred alumni of the university at a dinner on last Wednesday evening at the West 137th street branch of the Y. W. C. A.

At the dinner, which was attended largely by graduates living in and about New York City, President John Hope, Miss Florence M. Read, president of Spelman College, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, editor of the Crisis, and Mr. Sage outlined the recent developments at Atlanta and told of the "six-year" plan which is being carried rapidly forward.

In the absence of James Weldon Johnson, chairman of the dinner committee, George W. Hodges, vice-chairman, presided. Arrangements for the dinner were made by a committee headed by MaBelle White Williams, secretary, and comprising Cora Calhoun Horne, Mary Badger Cummings, Mattie Smith Lyman Madeline Gassett Rooks, Estelle Gassett, Edgar Parks and Dr. Lewis P Williams.

Speaking as a trustee of the university for some thirty years and as a friend and classmate of late President Edward T. Ware, Mr. Sage told how changing needs of the Negro had led to the affiliation of Atlanta University with Morehouse College for men and Spelman College for women, and the consequent creation within the university of graduate school of liberal learning that, he said, would 'grow and magnify in importance and attain a position of eminence among the universities in this country."

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DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE
REEL 40

Two "Profs" Quit As Offending White Teacher Is Retained

Courier 3-5-32
Pittsburgh, Pa.

47 Of 55 Students Also Quit

ATLANTA, Ga., Mar. 3—As a result of an aroused feeling of dissatisfaction growing out of the failure of the trustees of Gammon Theological Seminary to accept the resignation of Dr. D. D. Martin, professor of Christian missions, charged with using physical force in ejecting E. M. Hurdle, a student, from his office, two other professors of the seminary, Dr. William Y. Bell, head of the department of New Testament and Prof. E. A. Paul of the same department have resigned and 47 of the 55 students enrolled in the school have withdrawn.

Martin Collars Student

It is alleged that the professor in question, Dr. D. D. Martin, became enraged with E. M. Hurdle, a senior, who had been employed in Martin's office as secretary, when the student attempted to make a more satisfactory adjustment of his working hours. He, Martin, is said to have collared Hurdle and ejected him from the office, and later gave his job to another student.

This act provoked widespread comment on the part of the student-body, who petitioned a thorough investigation of the affair. This petition was signed by 47 members of the group.

Faculty Sides With Students

Findings growing out of this investigation led members of the faculty to unanimously concur that the effectiveness of Dr. Martin's work at the Seminary had been seriously and permanently impaired and they further concurred with the Missions professor in the announcement of his intentions to present his resignation to the board of trustees of the Stewart Missionary Foundation, which body controls the Seminary.

Board Rescinds Faculty Action

Since the findings of the administration and faculty members, the executive committee of the board of trustees of which Bishop F. T. Kenney is chairman, met and rescinded the action of the faculty, disregarded the attitude of the student-body altogether, and retained Dr. Martin in his chair of Missions with a threat of expulsion to any student who objected to attending any of his classes.

In view of the attitude assumed by the trustees in ignoring the students petition and in rescinding the faculty action, Dr. William Y. Bell and Prof. E. A. Paul resigned.

MORRIS BROWN PLANS FOUNDER'S DAY RITES

Constitution 3-16-32
Atlanta, Ga.

Public exercises of Founder's Day will be observed in the chapel of Morris Brown University at 10 o'clock this morning. President W. A. Fountain will be master of ceremonies.

The A. M. E. Ministers' Union will feature the occasion, with Dr. D. T. Babcock, pastor St. Paul A. M. E. church, heading the committee.

W. H. C. Brown, Washington, D. C., will be principal speaker on Founder's Day, and special addresses also will be made by Bishop J. S. Flipper, D. D., LL.D., of the A. M. E. diocese of Florida, and Bishop W. A. Fountain, A. M., Ph.D., chancellor of the university system of the A. M. E. schools and presiding bishop of Georgia.

The life of the school will be portrayed during its many years of existence through the speakers and special workers at these exercises.

SPELMAN COLLEGE NURSERY SCHOOL

Atlanta
4-1-32

Offers Summer School Students Opportunities For Observation

Nashville, Tenn.

When the Atlanta University-Morehouse-Spelman Summer School, with the Atlanta School of Social Work affiliated, opens Saturday, June 11, students will find at Spelman College a well organized nursery school opened to them for observation and study.

The entire nursery school movement is one of recent origin, and the starting of schools for the Negro child of pre-school age is among the most recent developments. Two experimental schools of this latest sort are known to have been started within the last two years, by private individuals in Washington, D. C. But the first considerable project in the field of Negro nursery school education in the South was launched at Spelman College on November 6, 1930. Now nearing the close of the second year of operation, the school remains the only one of its kind in the country; and interest in its program has been shown not only by the Spelman community, but also by the general public of the City of Atlanta, by educators throughout the South, and by visitors from various parts of the United States and from foreign countries.

The Nursery School is headed by Miss Pearlie Reed, Director, who has come to Spelman especially well equipped through her study of children at the University of Cincinnati and her valuable experience as Director of Negro Work in Child Care and Parent Education, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio, 1929-30. In connection with the summer session, Miss Reed will give a course in Child Development. This course is a study of the development of children from two to five years of age, and is organized to show the relation between the physical, mental, emotional, and social development of child life. The work of the course will be correlated with the activities of the Nursery School.

Miss Reed and her staff will be on hand during the summer session to consult with teachers concerning any definite problems at their schools. Last summer teachers were invited to come to the Director's office for a conference on problems which dealt with the young child who is sent to school with the larger children because the parents have to work all day. With the assistance of the Director, a plan was worked out for equipping a small space for these children where they might play and have their naps, and for providing them a wholesome warm lunch. In connection with the Rural School Institute, the Director of the Nursery School talked about "Simple Things that May be Done for Better Development of Children in Rural Schools." In a similar way, teachers attending the summer session this summer will find at the Nursery School, and in conference with Miss Reed, opportunities for gaining valuable information which will help them in meeting particular problems at their schools.

Dedication of A. U. Library to Be Held April 30th

Independent
Atlanta, Ga.
4-8-32

Atlanta, Ga.—The new Atlanta University Library will be dedicated on Saturday afternoon, April 30, according to an announcement made today by President John Hope. The address of dedication will be made by United States Senator Frederic Collin Walcott of Connecticut, Chief spokesman of the University will be Dr. James Weldon Johnson, Spence Professor of Creative English at Fisk University, who is an alumnus of Atlanta University and a member of its governing board.

The building will be formally accepted by Mr. Dean Sage, of New York City, chairman of the University Board of Trustees. President John Hope will preside at the ceremonies which will be held in the new building and will commence at 2:30 o'clock.

On the evening preceding the dedication, Friday, April 29, a special convocation will be held in Sisters Chapel, Spelman College, at which spokesmen of the chief educational foundations and religious organizations that have contributed to the advancement of Negro education will respond to the greetings of Dr. Will W. Alexander, who will preside. The address of the evening will be made by Dr. George Barton Cutten, president of Colgate University, Hamilton, New York.

Following the exercises of dedication on Saturday afternoon the University will be the host at a tea in Morgan Hall, Spelman College campus, and in honor of the visitors a play and concert will be given that evening in Sisters Chapel.

The Atlanta University Library, which has been erected under a grant from the General Education Board at a cost of $300,000, is regarded as one of the finest library buildings in the South. Designed by James Gamble Rogers, of New York City, who is best known as the architect of the new buildings at Yale University and the Columbia University-Presbyterian Hospital Medical Center at New York City, the building conforms to the most modern ideas in library structure, and is in keeping with the Georgian Colonial architecture of the University group. It has been constructed by the Barge-Thompson Company of Atlanta.

Under the terms of the General Education Board grant, it is the aim and purpose of the University to make the Library serve not only Atlanta University and the two colleges affiliated with it, Spelman College for women and Morehouse College for men, but the other institutions of higher learning in Atlanta, namely Morris Brown College, Clark University, and Gammon Theological Seminary, which may enter into cooperative arrangements with Atlanta for use of the Library.

Colleges

BELOW THE MASON-DIXON LINE

By JESSE O. THOMAS

Courier Apr 16-32

(Exclusively to The Pittsburgh Courier)

Pittsburgh, Pa.

ATLANTA, Ga., Apr. 14—The field work of a very important survey of certain Negro colleges and secondary schools has just been completed. The assembling of material and writing up of final report remain to be done.

This work has been done under the Joint Educational Survey Commission, with headquarters in Nashville, Tenn. The survey was made of the schools operated by the M. E. Church for its Negro members and the schools of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church. The Methodist Episcopal Church, South cooperated in the survey and financial help was given to the study by the General Education Board and the Rosenwald Fund. This assistance was in addition to funds contributed by the three churches already named.

The survey was started in October, 1931. The schools studied are: Morgan College Baltimore Md.; Bennett College for Women, Greensboro, N. C.; Chaflin College, Orangeburg, S. C.; Clark University, Atlanta, Ga.; Philander Smith College, Little Rock Ark.; Rust College, Holly Springs Miss.; Samuel Huston College, Austin, Tex.; Wiley College, Marshall, Tex.; Bethune Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla.; Morristown Normal and Industrial College, Morristown, Tenn.; all of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Texas College, Tyler, Tex.; Lane College, Jackson, Tenn.; Mississippi Industrial College, Holly Springs, Miss.; Miles Memorial College, Birmingham, Ala.; Arkansas Haygood College, Moten, Ark.; Williams Institute, South Boston, Va.; and Holsey Institute of Cordele, Ga., and Paine College, Augusta, Ga.; of the C. M. E. Church.

This study was made at the request and under the general direction of the Board of Education of the M. E. Church and the Commission on Cooperation of the M. E. Church, South and the C. M. E. Church. Of the latter organization Dr. W. W. Alexander is chairman and W. A. Bell is secretary.

There were six members of the group making the survey, each with a special phase of the study to be responsible for. They were: Fred McCuistion, associate director of the Rosenwald Fund, who served as director of the survey; Dr. Ray L. Hamon, associate professor of the Department of School Administration, Peabody College, Nashville, Tenn.; N. C. Newbold, director division of Negro Education, State of North Carolina; Dean J. P. Brawley of Clark University, Atlanta, Ga.; W. A. Bell, secretary of the Commission on Cooperation and counsel of the M. E. Church, South and the C. M. E. Church, Atlanta, Ga.; and Dean J. W. Seabrook of the State Normal School, Fayetteville, N. C.

While making a study of the schools named, the group visited a number of other schools, white and colored, and undertook to get a working knowledge of all the schools for Negroes in the area covered. The first drafts of the report are now being prepared, charts and graphs are being made and other valuable information is being assembled for incorporation in the final reports which will be made to the Joint Commission and to the three churches responsible for the survey. Out of this study is expected to be formulated a program for education for the two churches whose schools have been studied.

This carefully organized factual material should register in the reorganization and enriching of many of the courses of study in such a way as to more nearly qualify the students to satisfy the demands of an ever changing social order.

Colleges.

MERGER OF WESTERN U. AND FLIPPER DAVIS CONSIDERED

Dace

The merging of Western university, Kansas City, Kas., and Flipper Davis college, both A. M. E. schools is being considered by the executive boards of both institutions, according to Bishop John A. Gregg, chancellor of Western university. The combined school would be on the property of Western university.

8/5/32

Bishop Gregg, J. P. King, president of Western university; the Rev. J. R. Ransom, the Rev. W. B. Brooks, presiding elder; the Rev. M. S. Bryant, the Rev. F. D. L. McDonald, the Rev. Carl F. Flipper and G. A. Gregg, vice-president of Western, comprising the executive board of the Kansas school, returned Tuesday morning from Tullahassee where an inspection of the Flipper Davis plant was made.

Members of the executive board of the Oklahoma institution are expected to come here the latter part of the month to inspect Western university property. A joint meeting of both boards is slated for Oct. 19, to determine whether the merger will take place or not.

T. M. Greene is president of the Flipper Davis college. It is located in the 14th Episcopal district presided over by Bishop William D. Johnson. The school is 18 years old. The campus and property proper cover 40 acres and is situated close to a rich oil section.

Colleges.

Unusual Dean

Journal and Guide

The authorities of the Louisville Municipal College announced that at the meeting of the committee on accredited relations of the University of Kentucky, the Municipal College was recognized as a fully accredited four year, "A-grade," standard college.

1-9-32

When the college opened in February of 1931 it offered only the first two years of college work. Thus within a year of the formal opening of the college, it has been recognized as a fully accredited, standard, four-year institution. The eighty students of last February have increased to one hundred and eighty-five at the present time. This college, the youngest in the entire field of Negro education, is operated by the board of trustees of the University of Louisville, and is unique in that it is the only four-year municipally controlled and supported college for Negroes in America. A Negro, Dr. Rufus E. Clement (above), is Dean. The other administrative officers are white.

Colleges.

Edgar B. Sterm Gets Honor in New Orleans

New Orleans, La.—In recognition o fhis work in bringing about the merger of Straight College, New Orleans University and the Flint-Godridge Hospital into one organization under the name Dillard University, the Times-Picayune has selected Edgar B. Stern, business man and president of the new university's board of trustees, as the recipient of its annual award of a loving cup for the most distinguished service to the community during the year. It is the city's highest civic honor.

Mr. Stern is a son-in-law of Julius Rosenwald.

DILLARD NO GOLD BRICK COLLEGE, SAYS PREXY

NEW ORLEANS, La. (ANP)—The new Dillard University to be established in this city will be an institution at which colored students will receive training to enable them to face the problems of the race and "not a gold brick college like so many we have now," Dr. Will W. Alexander, president of the institution stated in an address before the Council of Social Agencies in the Association of Commerce building.

"We are planning Dillard University as a place at which we will not concern ourselves so much with the remote things and remote places as os many of our southern institutions do," he said. "Our main aim is to enable the students to think intelligentl ythrough his situation. And we haven't any solution to hand to him on a golden platter.

CURRIVULUM.

"Teaching of public health nursing, of recreational leaders, and of business and economics in the undergraduate departments will be included, although the full curriculum of the university is not yet completed," he announced. "The economic future o fthe South is bound up in the future of the colored race in the South, and the two cannot be separated," he explained.

"The Negro's difficulties in this section are mainly economic. The South has suffered economically, and yo ucan't handle one phase of this question without the other.

"The colored man is suffering because he has moved to the city, where he is not equipped to compete in many of the industries, and ... his efforts as a skilled worker in many lines cannot be utilized, and because under prsent financial conditions white men are ready to take over all jobs formerly regarded as 'Negroes' work.' Almost every colored man who has a job today has a white man on his heels for it," he said.

"In one city I know of, white garbage me nstop at colored homes and the old dignified colored waiter is being replaced by the white girls whose grandmothers would never have considered such a thing."

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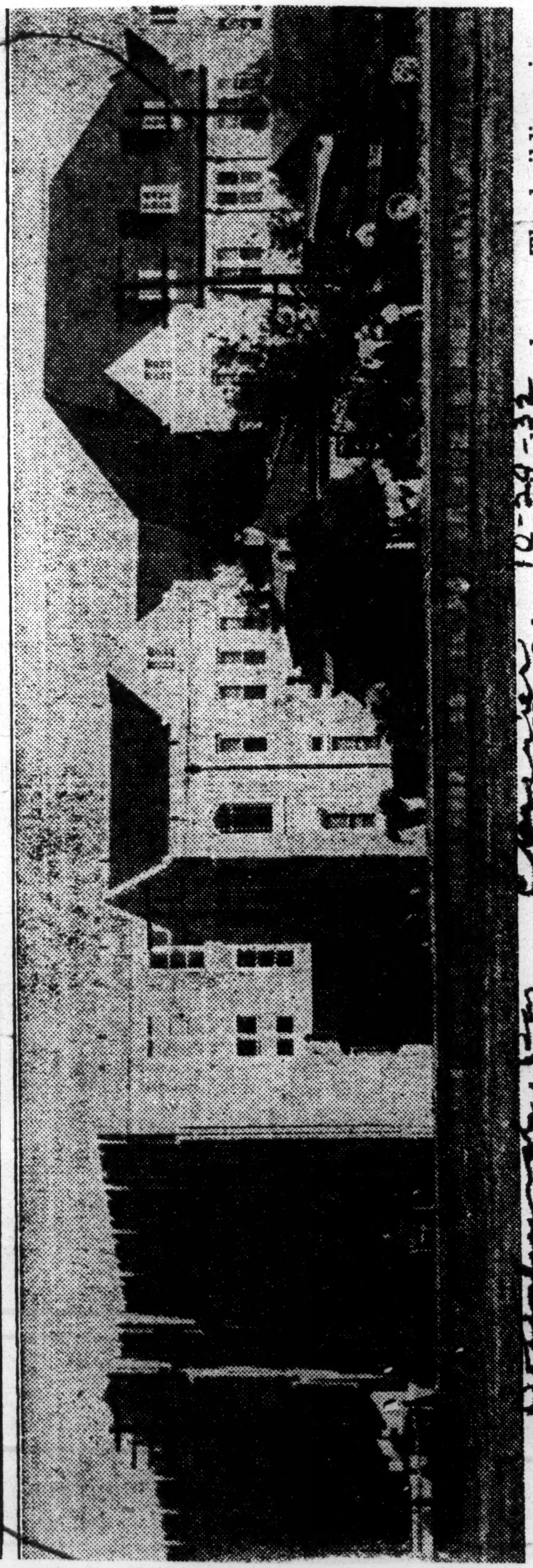
PART OF NEW ORLEANS' SIX MILLION DOLLAR UNIVERSITY



The first unit of the $6,000,000 Xavier University at New Orleans, La., is shown above. The buildings in the picture were erected at a cost of $500,000. The university is endowed by the famous and socially prominent Drexel family of Philadelphia.

Colleges.

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Age 2-6-32

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Great Future Is Seen For Dillard 'U'

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa 2-13-32

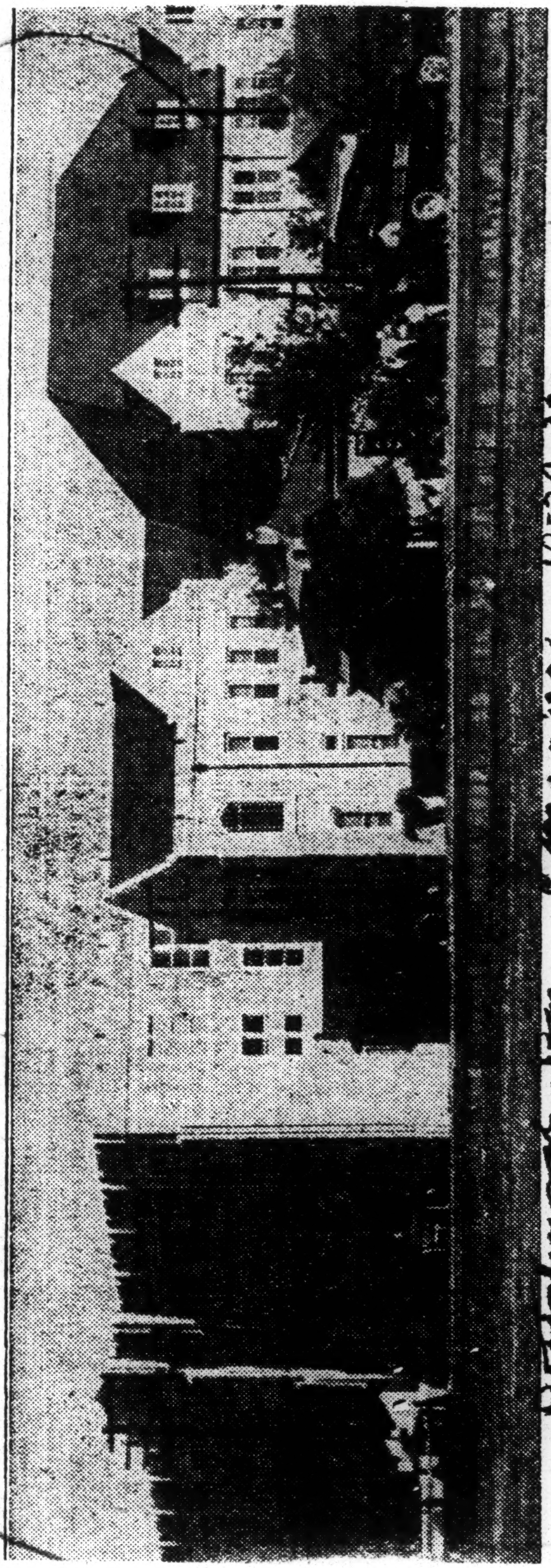
NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 11.—(ANP)—The new Dillard University to be established in this city will be an institution at which Negroes will receive training to enable them to face the problems of the race and "not a gold brick college like so many we have now," Dr. Will W. Alexander, president of the institution, stated in an address before the Council of Social Agencies in the Association of Commerce building.

"We are planning Dillard University as a place at which we will not concern ourselves so much with the remote things and remote places as so many of our southern institutions do," he said. "Our main aim is to enable the Negro to think intelligently through his situation. And we haven't any solution to hand to him on a golden platter.

"Teaching of public health nursing, of recreational leaders, and of business and economics in the undergraduate departments, will be included, although the full curriculum of the university is not yet completed, he announced. The economic future of the South is bound up in the future of the Negro race in the South, and the two cannot be separated, he explained.

"The Negro's difficulties in this section are mainly economic. The South has suffered economically, and you can't handle one phase of this question without the other."

PART OF NEW ORLEANS' SIX MILLION DOLLAR UNIVERSITY



Pittsburgh Courier 12-29-32

The first unit of the $6,000,000 Xavier University at New Orleans, La., is shown above. The buildings in the picture were erected at a cost of $500,000. The univ ersity is endowed by the famous and socially prominent Drexel family of Philadelphia.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Education—1932

Colleges.

Missouri.

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY (MO.) IS NOW FULLY ACCREDITED

North Central Association Gives Institution Recognition. A Program of Development and Expansion Planned

Last Sunday in an address over station WSBC, Chicago, President Charles W. Florence announced that Lincoln university of Missouri recently became a full-fledged member of the North Central Association as a teachers' college. This recognition by one of the leading accrediting agencies of this country was due to recent improvements and additions in both physical and non-physical educational facilities in the university.

Praises School's Faculty

In this address, President Florence said among other things that his faculty consisted of thirty men and women, that each of the full-time members of the faculty holds at least a master's degree, that several of these members have completed the residence requirements for the doctor's degree, that some of the schools from which degrees have been earned by these faculty members are Harvard, Columbia, Pennsylvania, Chicago, Northwestern, Boston, Amherst, Cornell, Minnesota, Ohio State, California, Oregon, Iowa, Colorado, Cincinnati, DePauw, Kansas and Dijon, and that these members are drawn from 21 states.

"Also," continued Mr. Florence "there are enrolled in the university at present 354 students. 316 of these are residents of the State of Missouri. Practically all classes are up to standard size; and, despite the depression, the total number compares rather favorably with that of previous years.

Developments Planned

"The immediate items on the program of development call for (1) a fully accredited college of liberal arts to provide a liberal education and preparation for further specialized study along the line of the student's chief interest as well as the development of character and high moral ideals; (2) a fully accredited college of education for the training of regular high school teachers and teachers of special subjects such as home economics and agriculture; (3) a fully accredited college of business; (4) An A-1 school of agriculture and industry, and (5) an efficient extension service department. The philosophy of education at Lincoln university is to give to every boy and girl the kind and amount of education which his interests and intellect demand and which the resources of the school and the circumstances surrounding the student will permit. No single or simple formula of education will fit the Negro any better than it would any other race or group.

Holds Optimistic View

"One of the most helpful signs in the educational world is the increasing willingness on the part of practically all the states to assume the responsibility for the education of all of its citizens. Missouri has gone on record as favoring equality of opportunity in education regardless of race, creed or place of residence in the State; and it has gone far toward its realization.

"The money expended by the State of Missouri for Lincoln university has brought rich returns in the lives and services of the thirteen hundred and twelve graduates of the institution. This number includes several hundred teachers, lawyers, doctors, dentists, and other professional and business men and women.

"I am not unmindful of other thouands who did not graduate from the institution, but who came under the influence of the school; and, though many of these are walking in the humbler paths of life, they all are serving better their day and generation because of their educational experience in Lincoln university."

Colleges.

LINCOLN UNIV CURATORS SUED

Argus 1-8-32

Ex-President N. B. Young Takes Legal Action To Collect Back Salary He Claims Is Due Him

St. Louis

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 4.—Special to the St. Louis Argus.—Ex-president Nathan B. Young of Lincoln University filed suit today in the circuit court against the Board of Curators of that institution to compel them to pay him one thousand dollars which he alleges is due him for salary.

In his petition the plaintiff states that he was employed at a salary of four thousand dollars for twelve months for the scholastic year, 1930-31, and that he performed all the duties imposed upon him as president, but that the defendant's curators did, without just cause, terminate his term as president and withhold a balance of the salary due him of one thousand dollars.

The suit is based upon a breach of contract. H. B. Lauf of Jefferson City, attorney for Mr. Young, stated that the curators were liable under the contract and that he had no doubts as to the outcome of the suit.

John B. Edwards, attorney, president of the Board of Curators of Lincoln university, stated that the board acted within its rights in discharging Mr. Young; and that it would resist the suit to collect the one thousand dollars.

The suit is filed for the February term of Cole County Circuit Court, but the date for a hearing has not been set.

PRINCIPAL HODGE GIVES DATA ON JUNIOR COLLEGE

Call 9-2-32

Because of the many queries concerning enrollment and tuition fees in Sumner junior college, Principal John Hodge has released this week full information on registration, costs and requirements of the institution. A list of subjects available is being published also. Junior college will begin Monday morning, September 12.

When to Enroll

All junior college students are expected to enroll Tuesday, September 6, between the hours of nine and five. These hours will be adhered to because of other schedules of work. College work is being placed in the first periods of the day. Most college pupils will be able to leave school at 11:15 a. m. Those who take Spanish will be out at noon, and those who take botany will remain as late as 1:30 p. m. on laboratory days. The first three periods one may enroll in college algebra, English literature, rhetoric, advanced composition, psychology, sociology, economics, history of England. Economics is offered for the first time in the college. Second semester rhetoric will be offered for those who did not take it the second semester last year. Psychology, sociology and economics will be repeated in the second semester this year, at which time it will be possible to get also trigonometry, analytic geometry contemporary American history, as well as the continued courses from the first semester.

Who Pays Tuition?

There seems to be some confusion about tuition charges in the Sumner junior college, according to Mr. Hodge. There is no tuition charge to those students whose parents are bona fide residents of Kansas City, Kas. There is a charge for all students whose residence is outside the city limits of Kansas City, Kansas. Those who live in the state of Kansas, but outside the city limits must pay $14.00 each month for nine months, and those who live in another state must pay $20.00 each month. College students of Wyandotte county may have $8.00 of the $14.00 paid by the county superintendent. Application should be made at the court house. High school pupils outside the city, but still in Kansas pay $10.00 per month. The county may pay $8.00 of this amount. High school pupils outside the state of Kansas pay $15.50 per month. All tuition payments must be made in advance near the first of the calendar month. Enrollments will not be completed for students outside the city until receipts for tuition are shown. They are enrolled for only one month at a time. The monthly payment of tuition permits a renewal of the enrollment.

Why Only College, Out-of-Town Pupils Enroll?

Last year's students of Sumner and Northeast graduates have already enrolled. Their program cards will be awaiting them Monday, September 12 at the opening of school. On that day pupils will be assigned to rooms upon arrival according to the alphabet, using pupils last names. In these rooms they will be given all information. Students who were not in Sumner or Northeast last year will enroll Wednesday, Thursday or Friday, September 7, 8, and 9.

Transcripts Necessary

College pupils who did not graduate from Sumner and all out-of-town candidates for entrance to Sumner high school should have a transcript of their credits mailed from the institution they last attended direct to the registrar of Sumner junior college or to the Sumner high school. Pupils' personal grade cards are not accepted.

There will be no enrolling on the first day of school.

Colleges.

College Heads in Washington Meet

Chicago Defender

2/27/32

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 26.—The national advisory committee on education of Negroes, formed by Secretary of the Interior Ray Lyman Wilbur, met here Tuesday for a discussion of federal problems of Race education. Among the speakers at the conference were Dr. Ambrose Caliver, senior specialist in education of the United States office of education, and Dr. John William Cooper, commissioner of education.

Members of the national advisory committee include the following prominent educators: Miss Fannie C. Williams, New Orleans, La.; H. Council Trenholm, president of Alabama State college, Montgomery, Ala.; Garnet C. Wilkerson, first assistant superintendent of public schools, Washington, D. C.; H. O. Cook, Kansas City, Mo.; W. A. Robinson, principal of the Atlanta university laboratory school, Atlanta, Ga.; Dr. Jane Ellen McAllister, Washington, D. C.; Harry W. Green, Institute, W. Va.; B. F. Hubert, Savannah, Ga.; Dwight Holmes, Washington, D. C.; President C. W. Florence, Lincoln university, Jefferson City, Mo.; President John W. Davis, West Virginia State college; President W. J. Hale, Tennessee State college; President John M. Gandy, Virginia State college, and President Mordecai Johnson of Howard university.

ENTIRE COUNTRY REPRESENTED AT EDUCATION MEET

Journal and Guide

Washington Outdoes Itself To Entertain 8,000 Visitors

2-27-32

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(CNS)—Educational and social circles here out did themselves for the entertainment of the distinguished guests who were in the city this week and last in attendance on the conference of the National Advisory Committee on Education of Negroes and the superintendents' convention of the National Educational Association.

On George Washington's birthday the Musolit Club held a reception for the guests in the master ballroom of Masonic Temple. One of the features of the reception, in addition to dancing, was a colonial ballet commemorative of George Washington given under the direction of Mrs. Mabel Jones Freeman.

A number of events were planned for the visitors by the Columbian Educational Association, of which M. Grant Lucas is president. Monday there was a luncheon in their honor at the Armstrong High School. And on Wednesday a reception by the association for the guest at the New Girl's Dormitory of Howard University from 6 to 8 p.m.

Norfolk Va.

Many Noted Educators

Among the prominent educators at the meeting were: President H. Council Trenholm of Alabama State Teachers College, Montgomery, Ala.; H. S. Trigg, supervisor of colored high schools, Raleigh, N. C.; W. R. Valentine, principal of Bordentown Industrial Institute, Bordentown, N. J.; Garnet C. Wilkinson, first assistant supervisor of public schools of this city; Miss Fannie C. Williams, principal of the Valena C. Jones School, New Orleans, La.; Dean T. B. Williams, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; Dean J. W. Seabrook, State Normal School, Fayetteville, N. C.; President E. S. Hubert, Georgia State College for Negroes, Savannah, Ga.; President Mordecai Johnson, Howard University; Dr. Jane Ellen McAllister, Miner Teachers College; Fred McCurstion, association director of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, Nashville, Tenn.; M. C. Newbold, director of the division of Negro Education, Raleigh, N. C.

Also President J. J. Rhoades, Bishop College, Marshall, Tex.; W. A. Robinson, principal of the Atlanta University Laboratory School, Atlanta, Ga.; H. A. Cook, principal of Lincoln High School, Kansas City, Mo.; W. A. Donnell, assistant executive secretary of the American Educational Association, New York City; President John W. Davis, West Virginia State College, Institute, W. Va.; Dr. J. H. Dillard of the Jeanes-Slater Fund, Charlottesville, Va.;

Both Races Represented

Leon M. Favrot, white, general field agent of the General Education Board, Baton Rouge, La.; President C. W. Florence, Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo.; President John M. Gandy, Virginia State College, Petersburg, Va.; Harry W. Green professor of education, West Virginia State College, Institute, W. Va.; President W. J. Hale, Tennessee A. and I. College, Nashville, Tenn; and, Dean Dwight O. W. Holmes, Howard University.

The members of the local committees of the Columbian Education Association was composed of the following:

Reception committee—Miss Julia E. Brooks, chairman; Mrs. O. W. Spivey, J. C. Bruce, Miss T. Correthers, Miss C. E. Martin, Mrs. Sylvia Olden, Mrs. G. H. Woodard, Mr. G. S. Wormley and Mrs. J. C. Payne.

Luncheon committee—Mrs. O. W. Spivey, chairman, Miss Julia E. Brooks, Miss E. E. Pinkney, J. H. Cowar, Mrs. Fannie B. Gould, Mrs. L. C. Randolph, Miss L. G. Arnold, A. O. Stafford, Mrs. F. H. Douglas, Miss Gertrude Watkins, Mrs. W. C. Mayer, Miss Jennie E. Mistapha and Miss Mineola Kirkland.

Housing committee— George H. Murray, chairman, E. B. Henderson, J. F. Gregory, Miss E. E. Bowis and J. E. Syphax.

About 8,000 delegates to the superintendents' convention crowded Constitution Hall, Sunday evening and listened to a very pleasing recital by 50 select voices of the Hampton Institute Choir, under the direction of Ernest Hays, acting director.

GOVT. EXPERTS, ADVISORY BODY MEET TOGETHER

Journal and Guide

Progress Of Nation-wide Survey Is Reported

3-5-32

WASHINGTON—(CNS) — The third annual conference of the National Advisory Committee on the Education of Negroes was held here in the Department of Interior building last Tuesday in connection with the meeting of the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association.

Norfolk Va.

The conference this year met for the purpose of advising with Dr. Ambrose Caliver, senior specialist in the United States Office of Education, concerning the progress of secondary and teacher education surveys, and the problems of the survey of school finance.

At the request of Doctor Caliver who has immediate direction of the activities of the committee, W. A. Robinson, principal of the Laboratory School of Atlanta University presided at the morning session and Dean W. T. B. Williams of Tuskegee Institute presided at the afternoon session.

Brief Addresses Made

Brief addresses were made by the following persons: Mrs. Katherine M. Cook, chief of the special problems division of the Office of Education, who welcomed the committee, thanked them for their cooperation, and stated the aims of the special problems division; Miss Florence Hale, president of the National Education Association, whose theme was "Glorification of common place things"; Dr. Leonard V. Koos, associated director of the survey of secondary education, who discussed the various stages of study; Dr. Edwin C. Broome, president of the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association, who spoke briefly, stressing the value of cooperation in the solution of common problems.

Dr. Caliver made a report on his findings in a study of the availability of high school facilities for colored youth, and received suggestions concerning certain types of additional information which the committee deemed advisable to ascertain.

Discuss Finance

The major portion of the afternoon session was devoted to a consideration of the school finance survey. After a few remarks by Dr. William John Cooper, Dr. Paul R. Mort, associate director of the school finance survey, was presented to the group. Dr. Mort discussed at length the general outline of the finance survey with particular reference to those phases having special significance for colored persons in states having separate school systems.

The members of the committee present were: H. O. Cook, principal, Lincoln High School, Kansas City, Mo.; W. A. Daniel, associate executive secretary, American Missionary Association; President John W. Davis, West Virginia State College; Leo M. Favrot, general field agent, General Education Board; President John M. Gandy, Virginia State College; President W. J. Hale, Tennessee State College; Dr. Jane Ellen McAllister, Miner Teachers College; Fred McCuistion, associate director, Julius Rosenwald Fund.

N. C. Newbold, director, Division of Negro Education, Raleigh, N. C.; W. A. Robinson, principal, Laboratory School, Atlanta University; Dean J. W. Seabrook, State Normal School, Fayetteville, N. C.; President H. C. Trenholm, Alabama State Teachers College; W. R. Valentine, principal, Manual Training and Industrial School, Bordentown, New Jersey; Garnet C. Wilkinson, first assistant superintendent of schools, Washington, D. C.; Dean W. T. B. Williams, Tuskegee Institute; Dean D. O. W. Holmes, Howard University.

Many Interested Visitors

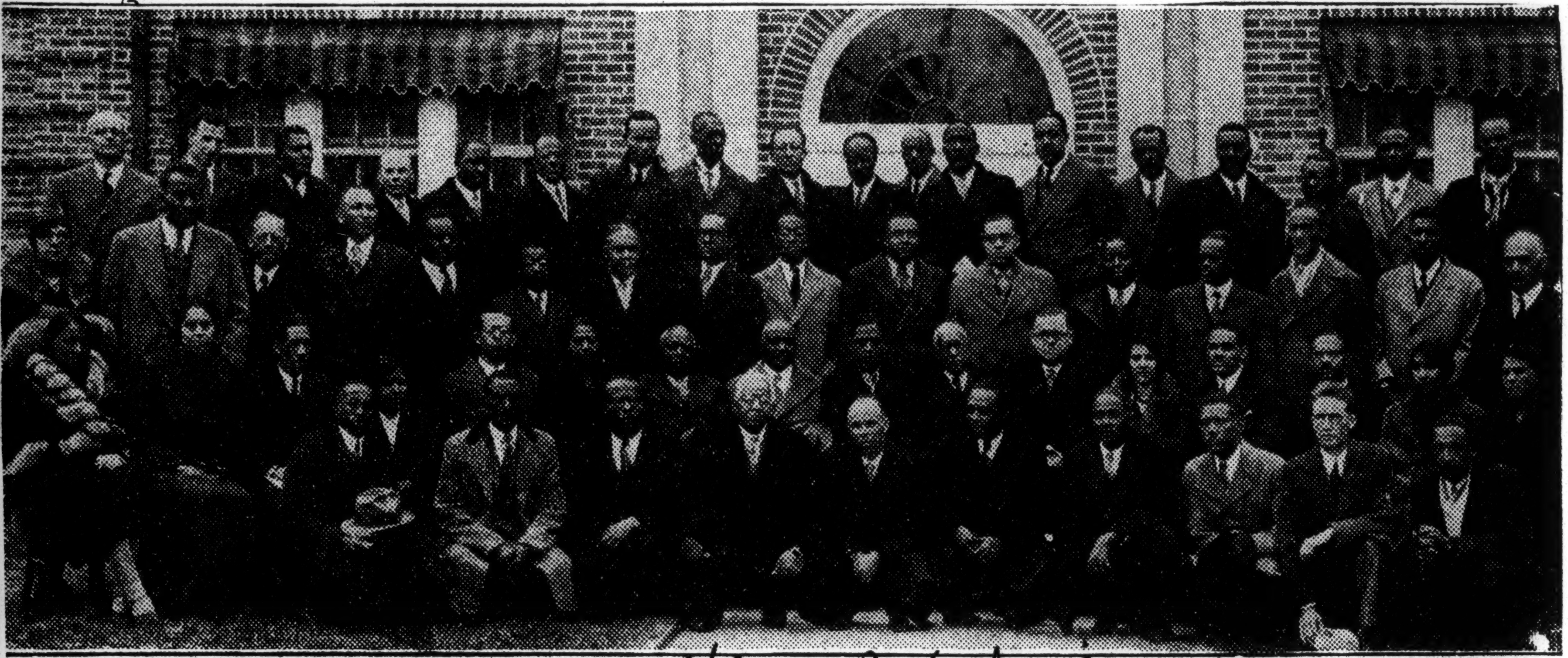
In addition to the members of the regular Advisory Committee, upon the invitation of Commissioner Cooper, certain other persons having close connection with Negro education were present.

They were: Miss Marie White home economics division, Federal Board for Vocational Education; S. L. Smith, director for Southern Schools, Julius Rosenwald Fund; H. O. Sargent, special agent for Negro schools, Richmond, Va.; Arthur D. Wright, director, Jeanes and Slater Funds; G. H. Ferguson, assistant director of Negro education, Raleigh, N. C.; Miss Mabel Carney, professor rural education, Teachers College, Columbia University.

A number of other visitors attended one or both sessions of the conference, including F. M. Wood, director of Negro Schools, Baltimore, Maryland; Dr. Jackson Davis, agent, General Education Board; President R. S. Grossley, State College for Colored Youth, Dover, Delaware; President S. G. Atkins, Winston-Salem Teachers College; George B. Murphy, teacher, Baltimore Public Schools; and M. Grant Lucas, Columbian Education Association.

National Association of Colored Deans and Registrars

Colleges.



Chicago Defender 3-26-32

EDUCATORS MEET—Seveny delegates and guest speakers, representing 50 institutions of higher education for the youth of the Race, attended the seventh annual session of the National Association of Collegiate Deans and Registrars at Alcorn A. and M. college. Officers elected are Dean R. E. Clements, Louisville Municipal college, president; Dean R. O'Hara Lanier, Florida A. and M. college, vice president; Dean J. T. Cater, Talladega, vice president; Dean G. W. Gore, Tennessee A. and I., secretary; Registrar W. H. Higgins, Southern university, assistant secretary; Dean J. W. Haywood, Morgan college, treasurer; executive committee, Dean J. C. Holmes, Alcorn college; Dean J. C. Tinner, Bishop college, and Dean J. T. Larson, Straight college.

75 COLLEGES TO BE REPRESENTED AT DEANS' MEET

WASHINGTON.—One hundred delegates representing seventy-five colleges throughout the country are expected at the seventh annual meeting of the National Association of Collegiate Deans and Registrars in Negro Schools at the Alcorn A. and M. College, Alcorn, Miss., March 9-12, according to Fred D. Wilkinson, president of the organization and registrar of Howard University.

Among the speakers to be heard and subjects to be discussed will be W. F. Bond, state superintendent of education, Jackson, Miss.; Fred R. McCuiston, associate director of Southern schools for the Rosenwald fund, will speak on, "The Southern Association and Improvement of College Standards."

Mr. McCuiston is successor to Prof. A. D. Wright, white, formerly of Dartmouth, who was executive agent of the Southern association accrediting colored schools, last year.

Howard Represented.

An innovation in the program will be an address on, "Student Health," by Dr. E. H. Allen Howard University physician. Dr. E. P. Davis dean of the college of liberal arts at Howard, will discuss, "Scholarship." Miss Ethel E. McGhee, dean of women at Spelman, will lead the discussion on, "Personnel."

Prof. Wright will speak on, "Present-day Colleges for Negro Youth," and Dr. Leo M. Favrot, general field agent of the General Education board, with offices at New Orleans, on "The Survival of the Fit."

TO MAKE PLEA

P. H. EASOM, state agent for colored schools, Jackson, Miss., will offer, "A Plea for Better Type of Product from ur Colleges," and Dean J. P. Brawley, Clark University, will discuss, "Improvement of Instructions at the College Level."

S. H. Adams, registrar of J. C. Smith University, will speak on, "The Registrar as an Educational Counselor." Dr. E. C. Mitchell, Morris Brown, and the Rev. Howard Thurman, chaplain of Morehouse, will speak on "College Curriculum Content in Relation to Negro Needs," and "The Place of the Chapel in the Life of the College Student," respec''vely.

H. Council Trenholm, president of Montgomery Teachers' College, will deliver an address on, "Professional Organizations in Negro Education."

W. T. B. Williams, of Tuskegee, will offor a forecast in the subject, "Higher Education for Negroes in 1950."

According to Mr. Wilkinson, one of the most interesting phases of the convention is the Question Box, designed to help solve problems in the respective fields. It will be conducted this year by John B. Code, registrar of Prairie View State College.

Music for the occasion will be provided by a men's quartet of the Alcorn School.

COLLEGE WOMEN COME TO VIRGINIA FOR CONVENTION

Virginia State College To Be The Host April 1-2

PETERSBURG, Va.—The National Association of College Women in ninth annual convention at Virginia State College, here, will open its first session at 9 a.m., Friday, April 1, and will continue through Saturday, April 2, 1932.

Centering its attention upon the theme, "College alumnae and educational policies," the conference will consider several phases of education as it affects Negro youth throughout the country, but particularly in the South.

At the public meeting at 12:30 p. m., Friday in the college chapel, Miss Juanita P. Howard, of Washington, D. C., president of the N. A. C. W., will give a "History of the N. A. C. W.," and Miss Frances O. Grant, of Bordentown, New Jersey, sectional director of the East, will talk on "The Present Day Challenge to Youth."

College Head Speaks

Following this meeting, Dr. John M. Gandy, president of Virginia State College, will be guest speaker at the luncheon session, and will give "An administrator's view of the function of the N. A. C. W., in College Affairs."

The luncheon session on Saturday will be devoted to a consideration of library facilities in the South with discussions centering about "The place of the modern library in the life of the community" and "Library problems of Negroes in the South." Miss Pearl Snodgrass, librarian of St. Augustine's College, Raleigh, N. C., will speak on the former subject, while Miss Odell Green, assistant Librarian at Howard University, will lead the discussion on the latter.

Howard Dean Attends

A report of the findings of the recent Talladega Conference of Deans and Advisers to Women and Girls in Southern Schools will be heard at the Saturday afternoon session. This report will be followed by a round table discussion of "Personnel Problems" under the leadership of Miss Lucy D. Slowe, dean of women at Howard University.

The officers of the N. A. C. W., are: President, Miss Juanita P. Howard, Washington, D. C.; vice-president, Miss Edna M. Colson, Petersburg; corresponding secretary, Miss Sadie I. Daniel, Washington, D. C.; secretary-treasurer, Dr. Georgiana R. Simpson, Washington, D. C.

Sectional directors are: North—Miss Blanch Johnson, Cleveland, O.; South—Miss Ernestine Gadsden, Petersburg; East—Miss Frances O. Grant, Bordentown, N. J.; West—Miss Edwina M. Wright, St. Louis, Mo.

Elected members of executive committee are: Mrs. Eva B. Holmes, Raleigh, N. C.; Miss Ruth W. Howard, Minneapolis, Minn.; Dean Lucy D. Slowe, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Grace R. Wood, Westfield, N. J.

COLLEGE WOMEN IN SESSION FRI.

PETERSBURG, Va.—The National Association of College Women opening their Ninth Annual Convention at Virginia State College, Petersburg, Va., will hold its first session at 9 a.m., Friday, and will continue through Saturday.

Centering its attention upon the theme: "College Alumnae and Educational Policies," the conference will consider several phases of Education as it affects Negro youth throughout the country, but particularly in the South.

At the public meeting on Friday, Miss Juanita P. Howard, of Washington, D.C., president of the N.A.C.W. will give a "History of the N.A.C.W." and Miss Frances O. Grant, of Bordentown, N.J., sectional director of the East, will talk on, "The Present Day Challenge to Youth."

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Delegates are expected from N.A.C.W branches as follows: Baltimore, Md., Cleveland, Ohio, Columbus, Ohio, Delaware State, Northern New Jersey, St. Louis, Mo., Petersburg, Va., Raleigh, N.C., Talladega, Ala., Wilberforce, Ohio, and Washington, D.C.

The officers of the N.A.C.W. are: president, Miss Juanita P. Howard, Washington, D.C.; vice-president, Miss Edna M. Colston, Petersburg, Va.; corresponding secretary, Miss Sadie I. Daniel, Washingtno, D.C.; secretary-treasurer, Dr. Georgiana R. Simpson, Washington, D.C.

Sectional Directors—North, Miss Blanche Johnson, Cleveland, Ohio; South, Miss Ernestine Gadsden, Petersburg, Va.; East, Miss Frances O. Grant, Bordentown, N.J.; West, Miss Edwina M. Wright, St. Louis, Mo.

Elected Members of the Executive Committee: Mrs. Eva B. Holmes, Raleigh, N.C.; Miss Ruth W. Howard, Minneapolis, Minn.; Dean Lucy D. Slowe, Washingotn, D.C.; Mrs. Grace R. Wood, Westfield, N.J.

COLLEGE WOMEN END NINTH CONFERENCE

First Meeting Held On Campus

PETERSBURG, Va. — Centering its attention upon the theme, "College Alumnae and Educational Policies," the ninth annual conference of the National Association of College Women took into consideration several important phases of education as it affects Negro youth thruout the country, but particularly in the South. This ninth session of the association was the first to be held on a college campus.

After preliminary business of the convention was completed on Friday morning, the public meeting of the conference was held in the college chapel. President John M. Gandy welcomed the association to the campus, pointing out the tremendous strides which women have made in the field of education since the time that education for women was placed on par with that of men.

Cites History

Miss Juanita P. Howard of Washington, D. C., president of the association, gave a "History of the N. A. C. W." tracing the development of the organization from its humble beginning as a small club in Washington nine years ago to its present position of National importance in the educational affairs of the nation.

Miss Frances O. Grant of Bordentown, New Jersey, eastern sectional director of the association delivered an inspiring and masterful address on the subject "The Present Day Challenge to Youth." Exhorting the students to increase their capacity to serve in order to increase their power to earn, Miss Grant emphasized the importance of being able to "deliver the goods" in the present day challenge to youth.

The luncheon session on Saturday was devoted to a consideration of library facilities in the South with Miss Pearl Snodgrass, librarian of St. Augustine's College, Raleigh, N. C. and Miss Odell Green of Howard, University leading the discussion.

JUANITA HOWARD AGAIN ELECTED TO HEAD WOMEN

PETERSBURG, Va.—The National Association of College Women, which aims to promote the college women for mutual benefit, held its ninth annual convention Friday and Saturday at the Virginia State College, with all sections of the country represented.

The North was represented by Blanche E. Johnson; the South by Ernestine Gadsen; the West by Edwina M. Wright, and the East by Frances O. Grant.

Miss Juanita P. Howard, of Washington, president of the association, called the first session to order at 10 a.m., Friday, at which time reports were made by the president, vice-president, secretary-treasurer and corresponding secretary.

The public meeting which was held in the college chapel at 12:30 p.m., was the outstanding assembly of the convention. Miss Edna Colson, vice-president of the N.A.C.W., presided. Dr. John M. Gandy, president of the Virginia State College, presented greetings. Following his remarks, Miss Howard gave the audience an interesting account of the history of the association.

In one of the most eloquent addresses, Miss Frances O. Grant spoke on the present-day challenge to youth. Miss Grant reminded the student body that there is no place in the modern scheme of affairs for slackers and sluggards.

The afternoon session was given over ot reports of various committees. The meeting of the nominating committee was held Saturday morning, with Mrs. Eva Holmes, of St. Augustine's College, presiding.

A later session was devoted to the reports of committees and the sectional directors. "The Place of the Modern Library in the Life of the Community" was the subject of the address of Miss Pearl Snodgrass, librarian of the St. Augustine's College, at the afternoon session. The round-table discussion was led by Miss Odell Green, assistant librarian at Howard University. Library problems of the group in the South were discussed.

One of the most inspiring sessions was held on Saturday afternoon, at which time there was a conference with deans and advisers of women leaders. Dean Lucy D. Slowe, of Howard University, was the leader of the discussion of personal problems. A report of the fourth annual conference of deans held at Tuskegee was als omade.

Miss Howard presided at the closing session when discussions of activities and problems of the branches were heard.

Officers Elected

The officers for the ensuing year are: Miss Juanita P. Howard, president; Miss Edna Colston, vice-president; Dr. Georgianna Simpson, secretary-treasurer; Mrs. Esther P. Shaw, corresponding sceretary; Mrs. Fannie Dorsey, publicity secretary.

The outstanding social events during the convention were a reception for the delegates on Friday at the residence of President and Mrs. Gandy, and the annual banquet.

WOMEN MEET IN CONFAB ON OUR COLLEGES

PETERSBURG, Va., April 8.—The ninth annual convention of the National Association of College Women met here at Virginia State college Friday and Saturday of last week to discuss "College Alumnae and Educational Problems."

The discussion was centered largely on problems affecting colleges of the South.

Speakers at the convention included Miss Juanita Howard, president of the organization; Miss Frances O. Grant of Bordentown, N. J.; Dr. John M. Gandy, president of Virginia State colelge; Miss Pearl Snodgrass, librarian of St. Augustine college in Raleigh, N. C.; Dean Lucy Slowe of Howard university and Miss Odell Green, assistant librarian at Howard university. Delegates from Baltimore, Md.; Cleveland, Ohio; Petersburg, Va.; Raleigh, N. C.; Talledega, Ala.; Wilberforce, Ohio, and Washington, D. C., were present.

The officers of the N. A. C. W. are as follows: Miss Juanita P. Howard, president, Washington, D. C.; Miss Edna M. Colson, vice president, Petersburg, Va.; Miss Sadie I. Daniel, corresponding secretary, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Georgiana R. Simpson, secretary-treasurer, Washington, D. C. Sectional directors: North, Miss Blanche Johnson, Cleveland, Ohio; South, Miss Ernestine Gadsden, Petersburg, Va.; East, Miss Frances O. Grant, Bordentown, N. J.; West, Miss Edwina M. Wright, St. Louis, Mo. Elected members of the executive committee are: Mrs. Eva B. Holmes, Raleigh, N. C.; Miss Ruth W. Howard, Minneapolis, Minn.; Dean Lucy D. Slowe, Washington, D. C., and Mrs. Grace R. Wood, Westfield, N. J.

Education—1932

North Carolina.

Colleges.

School Heads Oppose Isolation Feature of N. Carolina Institutions

Call 6-10-32

RALEIGH. — (CNS) — While endorsing the principle of the proposed consolidation of state supported Negro collegiate institutions into a North Carolina State university for Negroes proposed as a result of a survey by the State Department of Education, the plan to have the schools controlled by an "isolated board" was vigorously opposed by the heads of the five institutions involved at a hearing held at the state capitol last week.

Kansas City, Mo.

The educators based their objections on the ground that any board created especially to control the proposed consolidated university would tend to isolate the cause of higher education for Negroes in the state from the general program of higher education. They felt further that the schools under such control would be at a decided financial disadvantage.

Five Schools Involved

The schools involved in the proposed merger are the Negro Agricultural and Technical college at Greensboro; North Carolina College for Negroes at Durham, and the Negro Normal schools at Elizabeth City, Fayetteville and Winston-Salem.

The committee composed of representatives of these schools felt that "the cause of higher education would be better served if it were linked up with the general program of higher education in the state." They adopted a recommendation that the five institutions be included under whatever general board of boards are set up to control the white public institutions which are being consolidated beginning July 1 of this year, feeling that "it is important that grave attention be paid to measures and principles, and that care be taken to place the destiny of Negro education not in the hands of individuals."

PROF. L. S. COZART ACCEPTS DEANSHIP OF BARBER-SCOTIA COLLEGE

Afro-American

Prof. L. S. Cozart, who for the past three years has been Executive Secretary of the North Carolina Teachers' Association, resigns to become Dean of the Barber-Scotia Junior College, Concord, North Carolina, which recently was reorganized and affiliated with Johnson C. Smith University, of Charlotte, North Carolina, as one of its Junior College Divisions. 7-16-32

Mr. Cozart has a splendid record in the field of education in North Carolina both as a teacher and principal. His first experience as a teacher was at the Mary Potter High School, Oxford, from which place he went to Raleigh in 1926 to take up the duties of principal of the Washington High School. He rendered a unique service in that capacity in helping to bring the school to Group 1-AA classification. In 1929 he became the first full-time Executive Secretary of the North Carolina Teachers' Association and Editor of the North Carolina Teachers' Record, an educational journal that ranks high among periodicals of its kind.

Mr. Cozart was graduated from Johnson C. Smith University in 1916, received the B. S. degree from Columbia University, New York, in 1924, and later earned the M. A. degree at the same institution.

The Executive Board of the North Carolina Teachers' Association received Mr. Cozart's resignation with regret and pronounced his work as secretary and editor as highly satisfactory. The incoming secretary, yet to be appointed, will assume the duties of office August 1, 1932.

Colleges

Brick Junior College Wins Standard Rating

Brick, N. C.—The Brick Junior College, one of the six schools of college grade under the A. M. A., has been approved as a standard four-year high school by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools in its annual meeting held recently at Montgomery, Ala. It was given a "B" rating, which admits its graduates to the junior year of standard four-year colleges.

NEW STUDENT LOAN PLAN AT KITTRELL

KITTRELL, N. C., Jan. 14—President D. K. Cherry announces a new Student Loan Plan at Kittrell College. Beginning Feb. 1, 1932 at the opening of the second semester students may be loaned a sum of money not to exceed one-half of their total expenses, nor less than $50.

All students taking advantage of the loan will pay the sum of $50 cash and sign loan notes for an equal amount. This $50 cash plus note for same will pay all expenses of the student until the close of the semester. This includes: board, room, tuition, lights, heat, etc., for the entire semester. Money may be borrowed for a period of from 2 to 5 years. Thus a freshman borrowing will be required to begin retiring the principal on his loan either one year after he leaves school for work.

SHAW CONDUCTING $50,000 CAMPAIGN

1-30-32

RALLEIGH, N. C., Jan. 28—(CNS) —Shaw University launched this month a campaign for $50,000 to care for the current expenses of the institution and to make certain necessary repairs in its physical plant. Much of the campaigning is going on among the alumni and interested colored friends of the school. The towns of Raleigh and Winston-Salem have each set $1,000 as their goal toward the fund, and the Baptist State Convention of North Carolina has contributed $1,500 to the fund.

President William Stuart Nelson, first colored president of the school, has indicated that the campaign takes an especial significance because of the determination of the alumni to take a larger responsibility with regard to the upkeep of the university.

Instructor Tells Of College Rating

BENNETT INSTRUCTOR SAYS ALL NEGRO COLLEGES HAVE BEEN RATED "A" BY SOME KIND OF AGENCY.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Writing in the February issue of the BENNETT BULLETIN, a quarterly issued from Bennett College for Women, Greensboro, N. C., George W. Streator, instructor in mathematics at that institution, states "It is one of the classic evils of this rating business that every Negro college has been rated "A" by some educational body. Courtesy ratings, based on the work done by one or two exceptional graduates have sometimes secured for colleges an acceptance into graduate schools. Graduate work itself is open to wide interpretation. It is obvious to anyone familiar with the trend of the Negro graduate students that two thirds of our masters of arts and doctors of philosophy have elected the Social Sciences and Education. There is a marked paucity of graduate students in those fields which are basic in modern civilization, namely the natural and physical sciences. What does it all mean? It means that there ought to be a concerted effort on the part of Negro colleges to push their standards far ahead of minimum requirements in order to encourage more students to inquire into these neglected fields."

The writer further declared that the time had come when the teacher in the Negro college must cease decrying "the poor quality of freshmen." Poor high school teaching could be traced back to poor college training, he said. "Instead of a blind adherence to the superficialities of education, the Negro college must devote all of its energies to the finest of the things that its limited means will allow."

The BULLETIN, copies of which may be obtained on request from the college, also contains an article on "Improving College Instruction," by Miss Alice G. Taylor, instructor in Education at Bennett College for Women. There is an editorial tribute to Julius Rosenwald.

TO CONDUCT SYMPOSIUM ON HIGHER EDUCATION

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Mar. 7.—The trustees, faculty and students of Johnson C. Smith University are conducting a symposium on higher education among Negroes as a part of the anniversary exercises of the twenty-five years of service of President Henry Lawrence McCrorey and the sixty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the institution.

GOVERNOR WELCOMES SHAW PREXY

3-28-32

RALEIGH, N. C., May 26—Hon. O. Max Gardner, Governor of North Carolina, will deliver the welcome address on behalf of the state of North Carolina at the inauguration of William Stuart Nelson, president of Shaw University, Tuesday, May 31.

Governor Gardner has repeatedly shown a genuine friendly attitude toward our race, even interceding for the Negro in cases where such interference, though justifiable, would previously have not been tolerated. His speaking at President Nelson's inauguration should be an indication that education and a fair measure of politics in North Carolina have placed that state among the most prospective states in the country in the present crisis of racial prejudice, considering the tactful and systematic attack which President Nelson has already made in his administration and the broadness of State Director Newbold in his educational program.

PLAN EXPANSION PROGRAM AT JOHNSON C. SMITH UNIVERSITY

4-17-32

CHARLOTTE, N. C., April 15.—Four new buildings will be constructed at Johnson C. Smith university at a cost of $600,000, Dr. J. M. Gaston of Pittsburgh, Pa., secretary and assistant treasurer of the board of national missions of the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America, announced last week.

Dr. Gaston also announced the affiliation with Johnson C. Smith university of the Barber-Scotia junior college of Concord, the latter institution assuming the name of the Junior College of Johnson C. Smith university and sending its graduates to the Charlotte institution for their junior and senior years in college.

Three-Year Program

Just when the building program will begin was not definitely stated by Dr. Gaston. However, it was pointed out that it is expected the work will be completed within the next three years. Some of the money necessary for the project is already in the hands of the university's trustees and Dr. Henry Lawrence McCrorey, president of the institution, has been authorized to start negotiations immediately for securing the remainder of the money, it was stated by Dr. Gaston.

The project includes four new buildings, each to cost $150,000. One of these is a dormitory for girls which will be constructed across the street from the president's home. Another is the Duke administration building, which will be located at the right of the present administration building.

Plan New Library

The third building will be Divinity hall, a dormitory for theological students. This will be constructed adjacent to the present theological building. Dr. Gaston announced also that the university will soon have a theological library, separate from its present library. The other building will be a central heating plant.

About 35 students who will finish their course at the Barber-Scotia college this year will be at the university next year, according to Dr. Gaston. A building across the street from the university will be arranged for their use until they are able to occupy the new girls' dormitory.

A number of interesting facts concerning the university were brought out by Dr. Gaston. During the 25 years that Dr. McCrorey has been president the institution has never closed a year's work with a deficit. It has always operated on a cash basis and all of its buildings have been built on a cash basis.

He also stated that the university's endowment is $3,100,000 and expressed the hope that it will be $4,000,000 in three years.

SHAW'S GOOD WORK.

In an address to a group of Raleigh citizens yesterday President Nelson, of Shaw University, told an interesting story of the zeal and enthusiasm which the alumni of Shaw and other Negroes of the State are manifesting for that excellent Negro college. Already this year the Negroes of the State have raised $8,000 toward the current expenses of the institution and are earnest in its support.

The good influence of Shaw is felt not only in Raleigh but all over the State and in other States. It has furnished many doctors, preachers, and teachers as well as better trained men and women in every calling. "In my practive of the law," said J. M. Broughton, "I have never known but one Shaw student to be haled into court for wrong-doing." This proves that Shaw is training its students to be law abiding.

Never in all Shaw's sixty years, though it has brought from $50,000 and $75,000 a year to be expended in Raleigh, have the Shaw authorities asked the citizens of Raleigh for a dollar. Today Shaw, like other institutions, has felt the hand of money stringency, and Raleigh should show its appreciation of its long usefulness by responding to the call to render temporary assistance. It will be money well invested.

RALEIGH, N. C.
NEWS OBSERVER
MAY 3 1932

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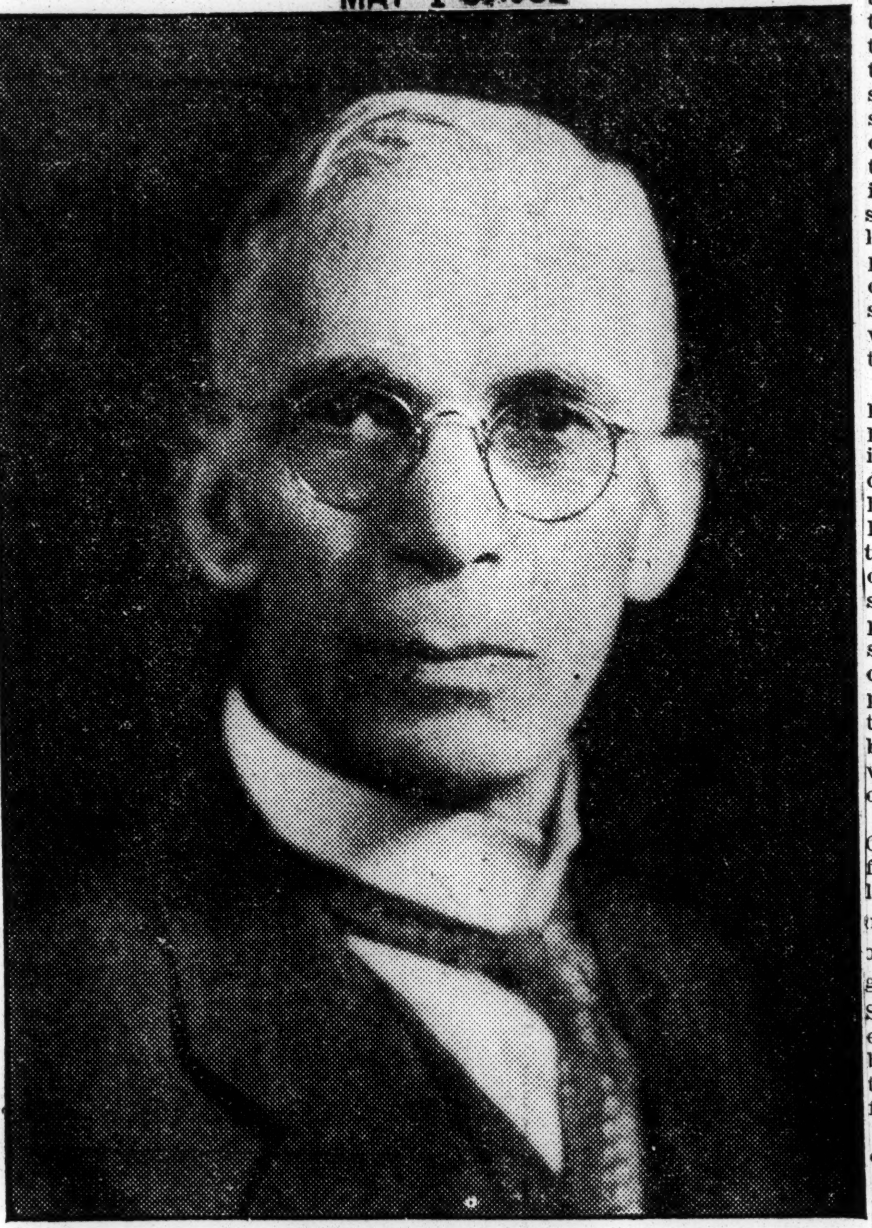
Smith University Is Aid To Negro Youth

NEW YORK TIMES
MAY 1 8 1932



DR. H. L. McCROREY
Dr. McCrorey, president of Johnson C. Smith university, has for many years been a vital force in the education of negro youth.

Institution in Charlotte Receives Benefits From Woman's Benevolence; Provides Moral Training.

Johnson C. Smith university is in the city of Charlotte. The campus of 75 acres,, comprises the highest elevation in the city. From the University hill there is a clear and distinct view of the many buildings in the city.

Before coming to Charlotte, a prospective student desiring to enter the university, should invariably write to the registrar, stating clearly what studies he has completed and what courses of study he desires to take. Failure to comply with this generally involves a great deal of difficulty. The registrar will then send him a blank form for a certificate of his record by the authorities of the school he last attended.

From the Southern Railway station the campus is conveniently reached by any car going west on the Southern Public Utility company's line.

On arriving at the university students will report at the registrar's office in the main building on the university campus.

The university buildings are all located on the main campus. They are steam heated and are lighted by electricity, and are completely furnished. They are in charge of a superintendent of buildings and pains are taken to keep them always in a sanitary condition.

Johnson C. Smith university is a Christian institution. Its purpose is to offer the students who come to it the best intellectual opportunities that can be afforded. It believes that the only genuine education is that which places emphasis upon spiritual values. To this end the institution seeks to develop in the student those qualities that make for the highest ype of citizenship. The institution seeks to develop in the student the proper attitude toward life and to enable him to realize his place in society. Such courses are offered as will enable him to understand and appreciate the world in which he lives and the opportunities that it offers for service.

The institution seeks to accomplish the following objectives: To prepare men for effective leadership in the important pursuits of life; to develop the moral character and religious life of the student; to stimulate an intellectual desire for truth; to create a desire for the highest degree of efficiency in the profession chosen as his life's work; to prepare young men for Christian service such as the ministry, and other forms of religious works; to prepare young men for service as teachers; to give the students background for later professional work, such as medicine, law and other specialized vocations.

In 1925 the gifts of Mrs. Johnson C. Smith were augmented by a gift from James B. Duke, a multi-millionaire of Charlotte. his gave the institution an income from about one and one quarter millions. This gift of Mr. Duke to Johnson C. Smith university plus the substantial endowment made to the university by Mrs. Johnson C. Smith, affords the institution unusual opportunities for larger and more varied service.

The present site contains 75 acres of land and 22 buildings.

The institution is under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.

Athletic sports are permitted and encouraged within certain prescribed limits, chiefly for the following reasons: First, they provide wholesome recreation; second, they give healthful exercises in the open air. Growing youth naturally seek recreation of some kind. This recreation should be something radically different from their sedentary habits of study, and should contribute directly to their well-being. The faculty maintains supervision over the athletics in order that it may be assured that the various sports are conduced on a high and clean basis, and that they are not indulged in to the extent that studies or duties are neglected.

N. C. SCHOOL MERGER MEETS OPPOSITION

Journal and Guide

Separate Control Board Not Thought Best

6-11-32

RALEIGH, N. C.—(CNS)—While endosing the principle of the proposed consolidation of state supported Negro collegiate institutions into a North Carolina state university for Negroes, proposed as a result of a survey by the state department of education, the plan to have the schools controlled by an "isolated board" was vigorously opposed by the heads of the five institutions involved, at a hearing held at the state capitol last week.

Norfolk, Va.

The educators based their objections on the grounds that any board created especially to control the proposed consolidated university would tend to isolate the cause of higher education for Negroes in the state from the general program of higher education. They felt further that the schools under such control would be at a decided financial disadvantage.

The schools involved in the proposed merger are the Agricultural and Technical College at Greensboro; North Carolina College for Negroes at Durham, and the State Normal Schools at Elizabeth City, Fayetteville, and Winston-Salem.

The committee composed of representatives of these schools felt that "the cause of higher education would be better served if it were linked up with the general program of higher education in the state." They adopted a recommendation that the five institutions be included under whatever general board or boards are set up to control the white public institutions which are being consolidated beginning July 1 of this year, feeling that "it is important that grave attention be paid to measures and principles, and that care be taken to place the destiny of Negro education not in the hands of individuals."

A committee named to consider cooperative measures for elimination of duplications of service and to frame the legislative program is composed of Dean Seabrooks of Fayetteville Normal; Dean A. Elder of the North Carolina College for Negroes at Durham; and Dean T. E. McKinney of Johnson C. Smith at Charlotte, a private institution.

Colleges

WILBERFORCE UNIVERSITY NEWS

The second annual meeting of the Ohio International Institute convened at Wilberforce University on February 12, 1932. The Institute was directed by Professor Charles H. Johnson, the charman of the Committee on Intercollegiate Contacts at Wilberforce University. 3-24-32

The meeting was opened with devotions by Rev. W. H. Tilford, Xenia, O. President Jones, of Wilberforce, delivered a welcome address to the members of the Institute, after which Mr Omar K. Ward, a student, gave an address entitled "A Tribute to Lincoln's Spirit." The remainder of the morning session and the afternoon session was spent in the discussion of several problems of international interest. Dr. Elizabeth Nutting, Ph.D., spoke on "The Minorities." Rabbi J. Levinger, Ph.D., spoke on "The Jew, An International People." Dr. T. E. Jones, president of Fisk University, spoke on "Japan An International Problem." Dr. H. R. Spencer spoke about "Disarmament." After each of the speeches very lively and interesting round-table discussions wer held. Mr. L. C. Wen, of China, gave us some very valuable information concerning the present China-Japanese crisis.

The evening was spent in a delightful entertainment in the form of an International Musicale. There were musical selections, both instrumental and vocal, representing about a dozen nationalities, among them Germany, Sweden, Denmark, South Africa, Spain and others. Professor C. W. Saulsbury, head of the music department at Wilberforce, directed the musicale.

The Ohio Internationale Institute is a college movement and fellowship, not for agreement, but for seeking the truth. The Institute and Celebration is to direct the minds of college students to present-day international conditions.

Reported by
RICHARD R. WRIGHT, 3rd.

WARRICK NAMED NEW HEAD AT WILBERFORCE

4-16-32 Afro—

WILBERFORCE, Ohio.—After two meetings of the trustee board of the combined normal and industrial department at Wilberforce, Prof. E. Champ Warrick was elected to serve the unexpired term of the late Superintendent R. C. Bundy.

Prof. Warrick, whose service has long been conspicuous at Wilberforce, is a graduate of the school, having received his B.S. in 1908. From the University of Wisconsin he was granted an A.B. degree in 1916. Since then he has taken graduate study at the University of Wisconsin and Ohio State University.

During the years 1925-28, Superintendent Warrick acted as dean of the college of liberal arts and as summer school director. The last two years he has acted as chariman of the department of high school teacher training.

Prof. J. E. Newsome, for the last seven months, assistant to the superintendent, has been appointed to the position left vacant by Superintendent Warrick.

Infant Dies

Suddenly stricken with cholera infantum, the seven-month-old baby son of Prof. and Mrs. G. T. Frazier, died at seven o'clock Saturday morning. Prof. Frazier, history teacher, was father of two children, Thursa Anne and G. Thurston. rJ.

Anniversary Of W. Wilberforce Being Planned

Celebration to Be Discussed At Life and History Association Meeting

11-3-32

Attacked Slavery

By CARTER G. WOODSON

Scholars attending the annual meeting of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History at Atlanta on the 10th of November will take up the matter as to how the Negroes of the United States should participate next year in the centennial Celebration of the anniversary of the triumph in 1833 of William Wilberforce and his coworkers in the struggle for freedom

Carter G. Woodson

in the British Empire. Any Negro with a sense of gratitude will not let this great demonstration in England fail to affect him in some way. These reformers early attacked the traffic in human flesh and finally came out boldly for the extermination of that moral and economic evil which we call slavery.

GETTING READY FOR CELEBRATION

The Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society, of London, is taking the lead in the preparation for the anniversary. Nothing can be more appropriate than to have this organization thus function. It has come down to us from the early anti-slavery efforts of Thomas H. Clarkson, Grandville Sharp, and Zachary Macaulay. These men were trying not only to emancipate the Negroes within their own jurisdiction, but they were endeavoring to exterminate the institution wherever it existed. In this way they aided the efforts of the abolitionists in the United States. They stimulated also similar endeavors of the anti-slavery circles in France, of such men as Lecomte de Mirabeau, Le Marquis de Lafayette, Condorcet, Jean Pierre Brissot, Claviere, and later Sieyes, Petion, Gregoire, Robespierre, and the Duke de la Rochefoucauld.

BIOGRAPHY OF WILBERFORCE

Mr. John H. Harris, Parliamentary Secretary of the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society, has been asked to write an appropriate biography of William Wilberforce to mark particularly this celebration. To make this treatment both interesting and valuable it is desired that historians on this side will not only supply him with evidences of the influence of William Wilberforce in the struggle for freedom in America, but that they will furnish him also with facts showing the conditions in this country against which Wilberforce and his co-workers inveighed.

This celebration in England, then will be in many respects a world dem onstration of the appreciation of th people of today for these men who ha the courage to fly in the face of publi opinion and proclaim equality and jus tice as the only real platform for th progress of mankind. While person from other parts of the world will mak their contribution to this most timel and significant observance, the friend of freedom on this side of the Atlanti especially should join heartily wit them. The Negroes of this day can not expect friends to make the sacrifice of losing economic opportunity and social position in fighting their battles if they are to be easily forgotten by those who have benefited by their martyrdom.

WANT SUPPORT OF AMERICAN NEGRO

These friends of freedom in Europe moreover, are appealing for more moral support from the Negroes on this side. What they are doing redounds especially to the good of the native in Africa and thus indirectly to persons of African blood in all parts of the world. Immediately after the emancipation of slavery in the British Empire, just as it happened here after the Civil War, those who had formerly enslaved the Negroes thought to impose upon them other disabilities and thus reduce them to a state not much better than that of slavery. These daring reformers in New England have kept up the fight against such a policy and have thereby enabled the Negro in the British Empire to escape as much serfdom as he has.

At the present time, however, they are battling against similar conditions in Africa. In the South African Union, in Kenya, in Rhodesia, in the Camerons, and wherever such conditions obtain they are fighting forced labor which is slavery in another form. They are denouncing the land policy of the British dependencies by which the natives are deprived of the best soil and turned lose to die in the unproductive wilderness. These reformers are still insisting that the native be left in possession of his land and be given adequate education and ample opportunity for social and economic development. As Wilberforce and Clarkson achieved a nominal emancipation of the slaves in their day, so may these workers by securing proper cooperation succeed in solving today the problems of the descendants of these bondmen.

LOBBYING MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT

The method of attack of these reformers, too, is not the foolhardy one which we often resort to in the United States. They are not pouting and passing resolutions, as we do when a new form of segregation is imposed upon us because we have recently advocated and accepted the same sort of segregation in another form. These men and women are lobbying the British Parliament and legislative bodies of other lands to secure action in behalf of the oppressed natives throughout the world. I was especially pleased to find Mr. Harris and his staff of workers at the League of Nations meeting in Geneva last month when they endeavored to bring before that body every complaint which has been reported to them from the oppressed in the modern world. When we think of such unselfish effort in our behalf made by members of the race to which we do not belong, we must bow our heads in shame in contemplating the little that we do to save ourselves from the new bondage to which we are now being directed.

The Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, therefore, backed by the sentiment of the intelligent Negroes of the United States, will not only dispatch a word of greeting to these reformers in England but will try to raise sufficient money to send to London for that celebration next year a courageous member of the race—some one who will not merely participate passively in these exercises but will express in no uncertain terms our keen appreciation of what they have done for liberty and freedom.

Colleges

EXPENSES AT LANGSTON U. UNDER NEW PRESIDENT ARE BROUGHT UNDER FIRE

LANGSTON, Okla., Jan. 21.—(ANP)—Considerable worry is prevalent within the camp of Governor Murray's supporters due to the recent disclosures as to the high expenses under the five month's regime of I. W. Young, as president of Langston university, and some members of the board of regents are demanding that there be a drastic investigation at once to determine the cause.

1-22-32

The recently made public expenditures show that there has been over eleven thousand more dollars spent for expenses at the university for December under the presidency of Young than was the average monthly expense item of the school under the presidency of the recently ousted Dr. Zachary I. Hubert. It is alleged that it was at the demand of Governor Murray that Young was elected to the presidency. Young had served as president prior to Hubert's administration, and the latter was removed at the insistence, it is alleged, of Murray. The Negro citizens of the state bitterly opposed the naming of Young. However, it was alleged that Young was given the place to pay for services rendered during the gubernatorial campaign; hence, Dr. Hubert, a man of great executive ability and a long and distinguished record in the realm of education, was ousted and Young was restored.

Hubert's Administration Less Expensive

It is reported that Dr. Hubert's average monthly expense bill ranged from $4,500 to $6,000 during his administration. It is also alleged that when Young left Langston university prior to the Hubert administration, the institution was heavily in debt and the revolving fund was greatly depleted. When Dr. Hubert left the institution five months ago, all debts had been paid and there was left on hand a cash balance of $16,000 in the revolving fund, which is an emergency fund to be drawn upon when the current or monthly expenses exceed the regular school revenue. During the five months Dr. Young has been back as president, the expenses, according to board members, have exceeded the revenues, and the revolving fund has been depleted from $16,000 to $10,000

Principals Endorse Flipper Davis Col.

By BENJAMIN H. HILL

12-14-32

It is stimulating even to the most doleful and depressed members of the Negro race living in this hectic age of universal heart failure and defeatism, to catch the gleam of the dazzling light of promise—emanating from a most unexpected source and to see enshrouded the thing, once looked upon as a hopeless and hazardous experiment, in the white rays of help and valuable service.

How stimulating then, must be the news to those who out of their love for the race and its advancement ,that Flipper Davis College has ceased to stagger and is speedily righting itself to ascend to greater hei[illegible] [illegible] ost before the pessimistic predictions of failure and defeat have been swallowed up in thin air—Flipper Davis took a step forward.

Due to the remarkable foresght of President W. T. Johnson, his devoted interest to the ca[illegible], his virility and aggressveness and his will to do, Flipper Davis College is on the road to recovery. On the tenth of December, by special invitation, President Johnson met with the principals of the State of Oklahoma.

And this most august body, representing the cream of our leadership not only of the State of Oklahoma but of the nation, heard him! Heard him make a plea for the life of a Christian institution

greater than it is generally believed to be, and the 'wet' vote is far less than what many politicians think it to be."

Speaking further, Bishop Carter said: "The overwhelming Democratic majority in the recent national election was no sign of a preponderant 'wet' sentiment on the part of the American people. The Democratic party would do well not to attach too much credit to itself for the majority rolled up in the recent campaign. The recent vote was not a vote quite so much for Roosevelt and the Democrats as it was a vote against President Hoover. The nation had simply become sick and tired and disgusted with President Hoover, and the Democratic majority was rather a vote against President Hoover, than one for Roosevelt."

The Chicago bishop also said 'The Democrats and the 'wets must not delude themselves in believing that they have whipped the 'drys,' for most certainly that is not the case. The fact is, however that the 'drys' were inactive during the campaign ,and since the 'wets' were very alert, there was nothing for them to do but to develop the belief that the 'wets' had won; but, not so. Heretofore there has been little opposition offered the 'wets' by the 'drys,' but from now on, we are in for a battle royal."

Colleges.

Cheyney Becomes State Teachers College As DuBois, Notables Speak

Courier 6-11-32
Pittsburgh, Pa.

By BERNICE DUTRIEUILLE

CHEYNEY, Pa., June 9—Even the heavens appeared to glow with a high degree of satisfaction as it beamed down upon that modest but impressive procession of capped and gowned graduates, led by the principal, Dr. Leslie Pinkney Hill; Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and Dr. Harry T. Burleigh as it encircled the Cheyney campus on last Monday afternoon.

This was just a few moments before Cheyney Training School for Teachers was officially transformed into a state teachers' college at Cheyney, with Dr. Hill as its president.

In all truth then, Memorial Day held a triple significance for those present at the commencement exercises, which were held in Pennsylvania Hall on that afternoon, as Dr. Henry Klonower, as proxy for the head of the State Council of Education, formally presented to James G. Biddle, chairman of the board of trustees, the decree which empowered that institution to confer upon its fourth-year graduates the baccalaureate degree in home economics and the privilege of conferring similar honors in industrial arts upon the students completing the prescribed college courses next year, and each ensuing year thereafter.

To Dr. Hill then Mr. Biddle turned and handed the framed certificate conferring the degree-granting authority.

Dr. W. E. Burghardt DuBois delivered the commencement address the subject of which was "Happiness," with the doctrine of communism subtly woven throughout this philosophical treatise.

As graduate representative, James R. Dumpson delivered an oration "The Educated Man in the Time of Depresson." And Lorraine Booker, another of the talented members of the class, rendered two vocal selections, "Care Selve," by Handel, and Oscar Rasbach's offering of Joyce Kilmer's "Trees."

The class presentation to the school of a portrait of David G. Yarnall, by Laura Wheeler Waring, art and music instructor, was one of the concluding features.

In his brief remarks, Harry T. Burleigh urged the development of state teachers' colleges as a great center of music here in Pennsylvania, placing especial emphasis upon the inherent talent and beauty and originality to be found in the race and the wealth of material right there on the campus.

Rev. John R. Logan had opened the program and the singing of the Cheyney Alma Mater closed it.

The list of graduates and honor students follow:

B. S. DEGREE IN ECONOMICS

1—E. Lorraine Booker, McKeesport, Pa.
2—Elaine A. Johnson Philadelphia
3—Gladys M. Jones, Philadelphia.
4—Lucy C. Francis, Philadelphia.

HOME ECONOMICS DEPT.
Three-Year Course
Group III

1—Hermione C. Hill, Cheyney, Pa
2—Evelyn M. James Philadelphia
3—Lucia E. Jones, Philadelphia.
4—Mae S. Tate, Philadelphia.
5—Helen E. Wilson, Philadelphia.

INDUSTRIAL ARTS DEPT.
Three-Year Course
Group VI

1—Jerome A. Cuff, Philadelphia.
2—Leon H. Fisher, West Chester Pa.

NORMAL ACADEMIC DEPT.
Two-Year Course
Group I

1—Lilyan L. Burrell, Media, Pa.
2—Catherine L. Miller, Harrisburg, Pa.
3—Flaxie R. Jackson, Philadelphia.
4—Agnes E. Johns, Pittsburgh.
5—Olive E. Suydam, Philadelphia.
6—Gladys M. Thompson, Coatesville, Pa.

Group II

1—Aleen B. Cooper, Philadelphia.
2—Marcella I. Beckett, Philadelphia.
3—Dorothy M. Grigsby, Harrisburg, Pa.
4—M. Frances Gordon, Princeton, N. J.
5—Robert E. Hazelwood Philadelphia.
6—Esther M. Irwin, Williamsport, Pa.
7—Herman Laws, Chester, Pa.
8—John R. Johnston, Connellsville, Pa.
9—Cleo McClellan, Norristown Pa.
10—Laura A. Steele West Chester, Pa.
11—Eureka B. Whord, Philadelphia.
12—Mary J. McNeal, Willow Grove, Pa.
13—Lureathia E. Jones, Philadelphia.
14—Horatio F. Smith, Philadelphia.
15—Frances M. Champ, Philipsburg, Pa.
16—Daisy E. Robertson, Chester, Pa.
17—Eula L. Simpson, Chester, Pa.
18—Isabella H. Stricklin, Willow Grove, Pa.
19—Georgia B. Williams, Philadelphia.

Students who completed their work for graduation Jan. 16, 1932:

20—William S. Carden, Philadelphia.
21—Lillian G. Davis, Philadelphia.
22—James R. Dumpson, Philadelphia.
23—Lillian E. Manduell, Philadelphia.
24—Helen L. Morton, Philadelphia.
25—Mercedes C. Robinson, Rye, N. Y.
26—Marian A. Washington, Philadelphia.

HONOR STUDENTS

Katherine L. Russell Lucia E. Jones, Agnes E. Johns, Ruth Molson, Mathilde Johnson, Lucy C. Francis, Flaxie R. Jackson, Marcella I. Beckett, Hermione C. Hill, Mabel D. Booker, Rosa J. Smith, Geraldine Gordon, E. Lorraine Booker, Eureka Whord, Dorothy Grigsby Hazel Lewis, Jerome A. Cuff, Lois Robinson, James H. Moore, Elaine A. Johnson, Helen H. Wilson, Evelyn M. James.

PHILADELPHIA, PA
~~EVENING~~ PUBLIC LEDGER
DEC 4 1932

NEGROES DISCUSS FUTURE TEACHING

Dr. Rule Denies Cheyney College Is Segregated School, Open Only to Race

CO-OPERATION IS URGED

Special to the Public Ledger

Cheyney, Pa., Dec. 3.—Led by Dr Leslie Pinckney Hill, president of the Cheyney State Teachers College, a group of the State's leading Negroes met here today to consider the Future of Negro Education in Pennsylvania.

The meeting was officially the biennial session of the Pennsylvania State Negro Council, which has for one of its objects the furthering of education for Negroes and the creation of a vocational school in Philadelphia.

Among the speakers was Dr. James N. Rule, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, who outlined the problem of education and the economic situation.

The superintendent also discouraged the growing propaganda that Cheyney is looked upon as a segregated college for the training of Negro students only by the State.

"Cheyney is no more a segregated school than any of the other State teachers' colleges," Mr. Rule said. "White students have as much right to attend here as Negro students have to attend the other colleges which are supported by State funds."

Rachel Davis DuBois, Columbia University expert on race relations and an instructor in race attitudes in the Boston and Washington school systems, spoke on race relations in schools. She emphasized the creation of a consciousness on the part of students of the contributions of all races as one of the cures for strained racial attitudes.

Following her speech the group adopted a resolution urging co-operation toward harmonious action in schools.

Officers elected for the next meeting of the council, which will be held at Cheyney early in June, are: Dr. Leslie Hill, president; H. Washington Rhodes, vice president; Frances Shuster Bowman, secretary, and Mrs. G. Edward Dickerson, treasurer.

South Carolina.

Education - 1932

Colleges.

Columbia, S. C. State
Friday, October 7, 1932

NEGRO EDUCATORS TO MEET SATURDAY

The presidents, deans and registrars of five Negro colleges in South Carolina will meet in their regular annual session Saturday morning, at the South Carolina State A. and M. college of Orangeburg, according to an announcement from Dean A. G. Smith of Benedict college, secretary of the conference. Problems of curriculum construction and classification of students in the colleges coming from the schools in South Carolina will be topics for discussion at the conference.

Since the last annual meeting in Columbia, two important officers have been lost. Dr. R. S. Wilkinson, former president of the South Carolina State A. and M. college, who died in February, was president of the conference from its beginning several years ago. Dr. D. H. Sims, former president of Allen university and now bishop to South Africa for the African Methodist Episcopal church, and vice president. Other officers who are still active are, President J. J. Starks, treasurer, and Dean A. G. Smith, secretary, both of Benedict college.

The five colleges that will have representatives at the conference are Allen and Benedict colleges of Columbia, Morris college of Sumter, Claflin and South Carolina State colleges of Orangeburg.

Colleges.

SUGGEST CHANGE OF NAME FOR ALLEN UNIV.

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 9.—(A N. P.)—The Right Rev. D. H. Sims retiring president of Allen University, who was elevated to the bishopric at the recent annual conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, recommended to the board of trustees of the school this week that the name be changed from Allen University to Allen College, the building of an endowment fund, a reorganization of the board of trustees so that there shall be 36 instead of 100 members and the elimination of the first and second high school

ALLEN COLLEGE NOT MERGED WITH KITTRELL COLLEGE

Palmetto Leader

Columbia S. C.

8/6/32

Because of the misleading reports that have appeared in the Afro-American and perhaps other papers pertaining to the proposed Allen-Kittrell merger, I am compelled, though reluctantly, to make a statement, in order that the school that falls under my immediate supervision as bishop of the seventh episcopal district of the A. M. E. Church in South Carolina, might receive no further set-back.

First, the reports tend to give the impression that the merger suggested by the late general conference has already taken place. Second, the categorical statment was made that the Reverend Charles Stewart has been named president of Allen-Kittrell University. Certainly no one has been authorized to release to the press any such statements, because the machinery for effecting the proposed merger has not as yet been put in operation.

These press reports have caused many of the supporters of Allen College to believe that the doors of Allen will not be opened to undergraduate students during the approaching school-year, and that such work will be carried on at Kittrell. There is nothing farther from the truth. Such an impression while doing Allen harm will not do a dimes worth of good to Kittrell. Allen will continue to operate along her usual lines until such time as there is complete accord among the constituency of the second and the seventh episcopal districts.

Instead of heightening the chance of an early consummation of the proposed merger, such ill-timed press releases as those higherto alluded to can have no other effect than to lessen the possibility of a successful merger ever taking place. I regret exceedingly that it became necessary to make this statement, but my duty to the people of South Carolina who have labored for these fifty-two years that Allen might live, would not permit me to remain silent in the face of practices that would cause all their labors to crumble in the dust of futility. And, too, due to the ill-timed press reports appearing in the Afro-American, it is from the lay members of our church in South Carolina that most objection to the proposed merger comes.

I sincerely hope that no more reports such as those that have appeared will again appear until there has been complete agreement between both the Episcopal heads and the constituents of the second and seventh episcopal districts. Both the Episcopal heads should be apprised of what is released concerning the work they have been given to supervise.

NOAH W. WILLIAMS,

Bishop of the Seventh Episcopal District.

Colleges.

CELEBRATED FISK UNIVERSITY CHOIR AND ITS REGULAR AND GUEST CONDUCTORS

Journal and Guide 5-7-32 Norfolk, Va.

Above are shown members of the celebrated Fisk University Choir, which won new laurels last winter when it broadcast every Sunday night over a nation-wide radio network. At the recent Festival of Music at Fisk it played a prominent part. In the front row are the famous Fisk Jubilee Singers. The elderly gentleman in the center is Dr. T. Tertius Noble, of New York who was guest conductor of the choir at the festival. At his right is Ray Francis Brown, director of the choir. In the back row at the left is Davis Mannes, chairman of the music committee of the board of trustees. The white-haired man at the extreme left is Paul D. Cravath, chairman of the trustee board. The lady in the center of the back row is Miss Alice M. Grass, organist.

DEATH KNELL FOR FISK SINGERS IS SOUNDED

Afro-American

Vote to Disband Singers After this Year.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., (CNS.) — The Fisk Jubilee Singers, who have become famous throughout the world, will no longer exist as a paid unit of Fisk University after this year, unless a radio contract for their services or some other financial guarantee is effected.

This action was voted upon at a meeting of the board of trustees of the university held here last Saturday. The action was necessary because of the large cost of maintaining the unit and the need for a general reduction of expenditure by the university.

In keeping with this reduction the trustee board also voted a 27 per cent cut in all budget estimates of the school for the next fiscal year, with the exception of schoarship and salary estimates.

Voted Pension

In taking the action concerning the Jubilee Singers, the trustee board made provision for Mrs. James Myers, who with her husband, now deceased, was for many years conffinected with the singers, by voting her a life pension. The services fo Ludie Collins, bass singer of the group for a number of years, was also rewarded by a university grant for a year's study of music in New York City.

The discontinuance of the Jubilee Singers marks the end of a musical tradition at Fisk nearly as old as the school itself, a tradition that has won for the university countless friends and which has carried the school's name all over the world.

Started under the auspices of George White, one of the first music teachers at Fisk, the group began in humble and almost improverished circumstances to give concerts in small towns so that funds might be raised to keep the school going.

Early efforts, after a few reverses, were highly successful and the group was soon being requested to give recitals abroad. They were commanded to appear before Queen Victoria of England and won high praise from Gladstone, the prime minister at that time. Financially a success, the group was able to raise funds for the building of Jubilee Hall, and later Livingston Hall two of the first buildings on the Fisk campus.

Competition Blamed

For many years the Fisk Jubilee Sings were the only choral group singing spirituals; and their beautifully artistic and sincere presentation of these expressions of Negro religious life did much to conserve for all time this great class of American music.

In late years, however, the growing expense attendant upon keeping the group together, and the numerous competing groups of singers, devoting themselves to spirituals, has made it almost impossible for the Fisk Singers to survive without sapping up an undue portion of university funds for their upkeep.

Jubilee Singers Who May Be Disbanded

FISK JUBILEE SINGERS

Journal and Guide

The entire country heard with regret the news that the Fisk Jubilee Singers would cease to exist as a paid unit of the Nashville university after this year unless a radio contract for their services or some other financial guarantee is effected. The singers have become famous throughout the world, being the first musical unit from an American Negro college to tour Europe. Their disbanding will bring to an end a musical tradition nearly as old as the school itself. 5-7-32

Norfolk Va.

The singers shown above are (left to right, front row), Miss Anne Goodwin, Ludie Collins, and Mrs. James A. Myers, director; back row, William McIver, Frank Render, and Jerome Wright.

Colleges.

KNOXVILLE COLLEGE GROUP COMPLAIN OF UNJUST CHARGE IMPOSED BY PRESIDENT

East Tennessee News
Knoxville, Tenn
2-11-32

Sent Telegrams To Parents Following Student Strike, Of Own Volition.—Hostility Continues As Administration Exhibits Distaste At Student Demands.

The latest outcropping of the unfair and wholly unjust attitude on the part of President J. Kelly Giffen, of Knoxville College, and his cohorts, in view of the recently expressed dissatisfaction of ninety-nine per cent of the student body was shown when the students received their statements for monthly expenses this week. Listed among the items charged to the students' accounts was one for telegrams which President Giffen, of his own volition, ordered sent to parents of the more than 200 students who walked out on strike, notifying the parents that their sons and daughters had been suspended from the institution.

Students Express Indignation

"The spirit of unrest among the student body now is easily comparable to that which prevailed at any stage of the strike situation," according to a spokesman for the student group, "and unless this unjust charge that amounts to many dollars, which neither the struggling students nor their parents are able or inclined to pay, is assumed by President Giffen, who ordered the telegrams sent, the students will leave the campus, regardless as to the loss in their course of matriculation they may experience."

"Unrest Will Continue.

In a statement issued to the East Tennessee News today, a young woman student, serious-minded and determined in her attitude, and without question voicing the sentiment of her fellow students declared:

"Dissatisfaction and unrest will continue to reign at Knoxville College as long as the administration and the members of his executive committee continue in their efforts to take advantage of the students in such a ruthless and unjust manner.

"They not only showed their unfairness in dealing with the students when they overcharged them for books, breakage of dishes, lights, board, etc., but they unheard of tactics employed by President Giffen this week in demanding payments from the students for telegrams sent to parents acquainting them with the strike situation—telegrams that were sent without the consent or knowledge of either the students or their parents, is the most ridiculous phase that has developed in the situation.

Charges Enormous.

"Many of the students live in states as far distant as New York and Texas, and the telegram costs are enormous. The telegrams were sent by the hostile president in an apparent effort to gain the co-operation of the parents in settling the strike, and he appears to be sorely displeased due to the little response he received and is using this means of imposing this unnecessary expense in an effort to manifest his distate. All of the telgrams carried the signature of 'J. Kelly Giffen.'"

Classes Discuss Charges

"The unjust charge for the telegrams demanded by the young white president proved the main and only business to come before the several class organizations as they assembled in their business sessions during the last few days. All other business was completely ignored.

Says Giffen Breaks Silence

"President Giffen appeared before the student body for the first time since the recent strike, last Monday. He outlined a decision of the faculty concerning their plan for allowing the students to organize following their decision to order the Student Council to disband. He stated that the presidents of the four student classes would be recognized as the Students' Council, this plan having been offered because the president realizes that the class presidents would exhibit reluctance in taking up the problems in an efficient way.

Presidents to Resign

"As soon as the plan reached the various class presidents they announced plans to resign their offices that other students might be placed in positions who are inclined to present the student grievances without fear of the consequences.

Charge Alumni Derelict

"It is very evident," the young woman student continued, "that the internal, volcanic state of affairs, at Knoxville College, should be put before the alumni, former students, parents and friends of the institution, as they really exist.

Secretary Seeking to Hold Job

"The alumni president had decided to come down and go into the matter, but the alumni secretary got busy as he gadded about the country, raising just enough money toward the campaign to secure funds for Knoxville College to defray his expenses, and discouraged the plan of investigation on the part of the alumni. He caused it to appear that the students were at fault and should not be encouraged, and with the president sending telegrams, phone calls and letters to the parents, the idea soon prevailed that the students were wrong in their demands.

"It must be remembered that this very same alumni secretary is merly protecting his job as he sides against the student body. Only a few years ago he was one of the ring-leaders in a strike at Knoxville College, himself, yet as he is given a job by the college, he seeks to discourage alumni and friends who realize that the student demands are just and right.

Compares Secretary to Crab

"The students were amused as the secretary of the alumni was compared to the crab as outlined in a story, telling of the mother crab endeavoring to teach the baby crab to walk. The parent crab wabbled in such a manner that the youngster never did learn to do other than wabble along. They agreed that the young man secretary should first set a good example before he effectively advise others.

Compares to DuBois Attitude

"The vast difference in the attitude of the spineless alumni of Knoxville College and that shown by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, in the Fisk university situation was referred to. The McKenzie attitude at Fisk was very similar to that of the local administration. Dr. DuBois, being desirous of getting the true facts first hand, as an interested member of the alumni, made a close-hand investigation and after discovering the true facts, returned to his home and exposed the attitude of the insincere white president at the Nashville institution in such a manner that he was thrown from his position.

Local Alumni Indifferent

"It appears that Knoxville doe not have an alumnus who is interested enough in the deplorable affairs about the college here to demand an investigation. It does not appear that they can find a better leader than their secretary, who openly and brazenly boasts that the alumni is not going to take any action. If such an attitude meets the approval of all the alumni, we can predict that in a short time Knoxville College will be forsaken and the doors of the buildings will close because of a lack of patronage.

Appeals to Alumni

"The students' plea to the Negro leadership of Knoxville and other sections who are interested in the cause of education among the youths of the race, as well as the thoughtful and interested white friends is to demand that tyrannical, insincere and hypocritical rule of President Giffen and his ilk be lifted from our forms. That a fact-finding and fact-facing committee address themselves to the essential task of correcting the critical condition existing at Knoxville College.

"We are galvanized to the conviction that until and unless this is done. the Knoxville College problem will continue to be a prolific source of controversy, bullyism, charlatanism and obscurantism; yes twenty-five years from now, if the institution does not change its policy, it will crumble away as did the walls of ancient Roman buildings.

"Students at Knoxville College, after making such great sacrifices to remain in college, coupled with the earnest desire to acquire an education, deserve to be intelligently informed and unselfishly led on the road to higher learning and regard for Negro leadership."

Gillespie Alumni Secretary

Booker T. Gillespie, graduate of Knoxville College, was chosen alumni secretary last year and since being elected to that position. he has been galavanting about the country endeavoring to raise funds to carry on the work of the United Presbyterian college. While he has received a few pledges, little response has come to the appeal for aid in the form of worthwhile payments.

William Lovelace is president of the alumni and resides in Cincinnati. It is said to have been upon the suggestion over long distance phone, of Lovelace, that he would come to the local college with a view of lining up an investigation on the part of the alumni, that the students decided to return to their classes following the strike of several days ago.

"What is Lovelace coming for," an expression heard on the part of Giffen's henchmen, is said to have served to discourage the alumni president from coming to the institution.

WE WANT NONE OF IT

The suggestion of Knoxville College that a building be erected on their property at the expense of the taxpayers to be used as a public school where collge students may do practice work does not meet the approval of a vast majority of Negroes, in the slightest degree. There is no objection to the college students doing practice work in the city schools, if such does not impede the progress of the youths who are there for training, but when it comes to erecting a building at the expense of the taxpayers on property of a private institution, such should not be even considered.

There is a common expression that "all Negroes are either Methodists or Baptists," and "when Negroes are of any other denomination than Methodist or Baptists, they have been tampered with." While there may be quite a number of exceptions to this idea, it is a known fact that a vast majority of Negroes in our section are Methodists and Baptists, and too many of the younger generation are slipping away from these denominational connections that need their services now, as they seek Catholicism, United Presbyterianism and the like. The Negroes who persist in hovering under the doctrine of United Presbyterianism as administered by the white Pennsylvanians who head up that church controlling Knoxville College, are depriving the mass Negro group of their help and advice, and are of little service to themselves or their people.

With a public school under the influence of the white United Presbyterian college president and faculty, the Negro youths will be gradually persuaded to leave the denominations that need them most, and such should not be tolerated.

If Knoxville College is willing to slice off an adequate parcel of land to be given to the city under an unconditional and valid deed, without any strings attached, on which a public school building may be erected, such a plan may have its merits, but the Negro mass group looks upon this "gift from the Greeks," with suspicion, and are not inclined to favor such a plan in the minutest detail.

GIFFEN SAYS ALUMNI GROUP FAVORED BILLS

President J. Kelly Giffen of Knoxville College issued his ultimatum to the student group of that institution last week following their protests to charges imposed upon them growing out of the president sending messages to their parents concerning the recent student strike at the institution.

As the students walked out, President Giffen, upon his own initiative, and without the consent of the students, sent telegrams to distant points informing the parents that students who failed to return would be suspended.. The charges in many instances amounted to several dollars. Not until the students received their regular monthly statements were they notified that the telegraph charges were imposed upon them and they immediately registered protests to the same.

In a lengthy communication to the students, issued to the several presidents of the student classes, President Giffen attempts to shift the responsibility for his action to a group of local men who visited the institution during the strike situation with a purpose of settling the strike.

President Giffen's communication follows:

"To the Presidents of the College Classes:

"Will you please communicate to your respective classes the following report relative to the telegrams:

"At the time of the disruption we felt that we were under obligation to send telegraphic messages to all parents whose sons or daughters were placed under definite suspension. This was in accordance with our custom. We have always sent telegrams to parents whenever students were suspended or expelled. We did not know how many indefinite suspensions might be turned into definite suspensions Friday night and how many students it might be necessary to send home. If we had sent students home Friday night without having given parents previous knowledge of the situation when we could have done so, they might have had just cause for complaint.

"In cases of that kind it has been our policy to charge such telegraph service to the parents. The parents are the ones who are directly benefitted by such telegrams. That is, the parents receive the benefit, not the college. Those telegrams might have been sent collect, but often one does not have the proper change about the house and sometimes the messenger boys can't make change and there is inconvenience. For this reason we did the parents the courtesy of not sending them collect.

"Besides this, announcement was made at least eight hours previous to the sending of the telegrams that they would be sent provided students failed to re-register by nine o'clock Thursday night. Not only that, but when nine o'clock came we sent word to the halls that if any student would signify to his or her matron by ten o'clock that he or she would sign a new pledge of loyalty the next day, telegrams would not be sent to the parent in the case. Several registered according to these plans and telegrams were not sent to their parents. All students had the same opportunity of preventing the telegrams going out and were given several hours warning.

"When five members of the alumni group in the city came to meet with us Friday morning and asked whether they might say to the students that if they signed a new pledge of loyalty to the college by nine o'clock that evening they might be received back into school without receiving punishment as individuals for any part they had taken into the movement, it was agreed that they be granted this privilege, but mention was made at that time that the students or parents would be expected to pay for those telegrams. The chairman of that committee expressed himself to the opinion that that was right and the other members of the committee agreed.

"We have some direct intimation that there were students who desired to come to the dean's office and re-register Thursday, but were intimidated. We have sympathy for those students in their position, but even if the college were inclined to make exceptions to the rule for that group of students, it might be difficult to determine exactly who belonged to that group. All we can do is to make judgment on the basis of what actually happened as far as re-registering is concerned.

"For the reasons we have named the College felt justified in making charges for the telegrams, and it is the opinion of the committee that no change should be made in its former decision."

FINANCIAL PROBLEM MAY END TRAVELS

NASHVILLE, Tenn. Apr. 28. — (CNS)—The Fisk Jubilee Singers, who have become famous throughout the world, will no longer exist as a paid unit of Fisk University after this year, unless a radio contract for their services or some other financial guarantee is effected. This action was, voted upon at a meeting of the board of trustees of the University held here last Saturday. The action was necessary because of the large cost of maintaining the unit and the need for a general reduction of expenditures by the University. In keeping with this reduction the trustee board also voted a 27 per cent cut in all budget estimates of the school for the next fiscal year, with the exception of scholarship and salary estimates.

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"At the time of the disruption we felt that we were under obligation to send telegraphic messages to all parents whose sons or daughters were placed under definite suspension. This was in accordance with our custom. We have always sent telegrams to parents whenever students were suspended or expelled. We did not know how many indefinite suspensions might be turned into definite suspensions Friday night and how many students it might be necessary to send home. If we had sent students home Friday night without having given parents previous knowledge of the situation when we could have done so, they might have had just cause for complaint.

"In cases of that kind it has been our policy to charge such telegraph service to the parents. The parents are the ones who are directly benefitted by such telegrams. That is, the parents receive the benefit, not the college. Those telegrams might have been sent collect, but often one does not have the proper change about the house and sometimes the messenger boys can't make change and there is inconvenience. For this reason we did the parents the courtesy of not sending them collect.

"Besides this, announcement was made at least eight hours previous to the sending of the telegrams that they would be sent provided students failed to re-register by nine o'clock Thursday night. Not only that, but when nine o'clock came we sent word to the halls that if any student would signify to his or her matron by ten o'clock that he or she would sign a new pledge of loyalty the next day, telegrams would not be sent to the parent in the case. Several registered according to these plans and telegrams were not sent to their parents. All students had the same opportunity of preventing the telegrams going out and were given several hours warning.

"When five members of the alumni group in the city came to meet with us Friday morning and asked whether they might say to the students that if they signed a new pledge of loyalty to the college by nine o'clock that evening they might be received back into school without receiving punishment as individuals for any part they had taken into the movement, it was agreed that they be granted this privilege, but mention was made at that time that the students or parents would be expected to pay for those telegrams. The chairman of that committee expressed himself to the opinion that that was right and the other members of the committee agreed.

"We have some direct intimation that there were students who desired to come to the dean's office and re-register Thursday, but were intimidated. We have sympathy for those students in their position, but even if the college were inclined to make exceptions to the rule for that group of students, it might be difficult to determine exactly who belonged to that group. All we can do is to make judgment on the basis of what actually happened as far as re-registering is concerned.

"For the reasons we have named the College felt justified in making charges for the telegrams, and it is the opinion of the committee that no change should be made in its former decision."

FINANCIAL PROBLEM MAY END TRAVELS

NASHVILLE, Tenn. Apr. 28. —(CNS)—The Fisk Jubilee Singers, who have become famous throughout the world, will no longer exist as a paid unit of Fisk University after this year, unless a radio contract for their services or some other financial guarantee is effected. This action was, voted upon at a meeting of the board of trustees of the University held here last Saturday. The action was necessary because of the large cost of maintaining the unit and the need for a general reduction of expenditures by the University. In keeping with this reduction the trustee board also voted a 27 per cent cut in all budget estimates of the school for the next fiscal year, with the exception of scholarship and salary estimates.

In taking the action concerning the Jubilee Singers, the trustee board made provision for Mrs. James Myers, who with her husband, now deceased, was for many years connected with the singers, by voting her a life pension. The services of Ludie Collins, bass singer of the group for a number of years, was also rewarded by a University grant for a year's study of music in New York City.

The discontinuance of the Jubilee Singers marks the end of a musical tradition at Fisk nearly as old as the school itself, a tradition that has won for the University countless friends and which has carried the school's name all over the world. Started under the auspices of George White, one of the first music teachers at Fisk, the group began in humble and almost impoverished circumstances to give concerts in small towns so that funds might be raised to keep the school going. Early efforts, after a few reverses, were highly successful and the group was soon being requested to give recitals abroad. They were commanded to appear before Queen Victoria of England and won high praise from Gladstone the Prime Minister at that time. Financially a success, the group was able to raise funds for the building of Jubilee Hall, and later for Livingston Hall, two of the first buildings on the Fisk campus.

For many years the Fisk Jubilee Singers were the only choral group singing Negro spirituals, and their beautifully artistic and sincere presentation of these expressions of Negro religious life did much to conserve for all time this great class of American music. In late years, however, the growing expense attendant upon keeping the group together, and the numerous competing groups of singers, devoting themselves to Negro spirituals, has made it almost impossible for the Fisk Singers to survive without sapping up an undue portion of University funds for their upkeep.

Colleges.

ACTIVITIES OF INSINCERE, PIOUS WHITES BREEDS HYPOCRISY SAYS FORMER FACULTY MEMBER

East Tennessee News
2-25-32 Knoxville, Tenn.

A most vivid picture of the pious attitude surrounding the operation of the Negro college under control of white administrations, is shown in an interesting article published in the January 13th issue of "THE OUTLOOK AND INDEPENDENT," under the caption, "Piety Rules a Negro College," by George Raffalovich.

The description so thoroughly depicts the attitude of the administrations that have held forth at the local institution during the past quarter century that it is reproduced for the benefit of East Tennessee News readers, with permission of the "Outlook and Independent."

Several years ago I gave up a good prospect of advancement in my own line of history and international relations to accept a post as professor of French in a Southern college for Negro girls. A college for boys was near by and I was to give a course or two there also. Because I had been reared as a Frenchman I considered the teaching of Negroes to be neither better nor worse than the teaching of white students. Indded, it never occurred to me that there could be any question about Negro education as such.

In discussing the post with the president of the college, a white woman from the North, I found she had a strongly sentimental strain regarding the work. The college was a charitable institution, receiving Rockefeller aid, and manned by white northerners with the help of a few carefully chosen Negroes. Both white and colored teachers lived together in self-segregation. An exception would be made in my case, on account of my family. I was told that the major concern of the faculty was to be the formation of "good Christian character." So began my three year's experience among the students of Negro colleges in the south.

I visualized somewhat vaguely the appearance of a Negro classroom, with its rows of black curly heads, shining teeth, brown or black skins and the harmonious sound of softly slurred words. But on meeting my first class I discovered that ninety-nine per cent of the students were mulattoes, with such strong evidences of racial mixture that even a few blonde curls and blue eyes were in evidence. One or two in my class could be classified as black Negroes; no more. As a detached observer, I could view with a great deal of interest these students and it was not long before I felt a sense of shock at the educational processes to which they were submitted.

Under the veil of cheerful, missionary maternalism the college exercised an almost prison-like surveillance over its hand-picked students. They were subjected to a system of card-indexing, supervision by secret informers and spying. Education being currently defined as "fitting the individual for life," this was regarded as the proper preparation of young colored women for life in a democracy. They ranged in age from eighteen to twenty-five, a reasonably mature estate, but they were punished for leaving the campus without permission, forbidden to smoke or dance, and by way of social entertainment sang spirituels to a few white visitors who were attracted by curiosity; or else they were marched on visits to the neighboring boys' college and marched back again. In addition they were required to give an account of their doings and whereabouts each day, subject to the criticism of suspicious "house-mothers" who ruled with iron hands.

The chief effort of the school was directed toward the Christianization and moral training of the students. They were to be weaned as much as possible from the usual emotionalism of the Negro and made to approximate the cold theism and spirit-of-heeding-the-"call" which had prompted their white "benefactors." Intelligence and independence were dangerous gifts, which the students must guard against.

There were a few intelligent ones. It was a pleasure to initiate them into the fields of literature. They were responsive, eager. The majority, however, were quite unable to understand even the meaning of culture, although some gave fairly good work in the "scientific" courses which required only imitation, memorizing and neat writing of notes. To protect the less favored ones an ingenious system was employed for transferring marks into letters and then back into figures at the office. By means of this system the student's scholarship and knowledge was "interpreted" in terms of her "good character" and proper religious spirit.

Well do I remember an occasion when more than an hour was consumed in fighting a front attack by the majority of the faculty who wished to prevent the only true brilliant student of her class from obtaining a prize given for "scholarship" because she had gone out without permission. It was only the fear of public protests that caused some of the less rigorous disciplinarians to relent. Without the "system" it would not have been possible to juggle the pupil's academic standing in the interests of discipline.

Certain courses, as in all colleges, required only memory; and these were made use to the fullest extent. But even in the others, with one or two exceptions, those who sang spirituels for white visitors and displayed the proper demure righteousness found no difficulty in getting passing grades on examinations. Those who failed to achieve the low minimum required in their studies, and yet had pious ways and harmonious voices, received repeated examinations until they finally managed to achieve a passing grade. The general spirit of thee college where I taught gave me thee ineradicable impression that I was participating in a kind of a hoax.

Religion was the keynote. The students were to be made religious whatever the cost. Many told me how they resented this interference, but submission and silent assent were the price they must pay for their college education, such as it was. They knew they could not protest. There was a great display of organized righteousness in chapel activities and Y. W. C. A. meetings. Sunday school was compulsory, and this was supplemented by mid-week prayer meetings, daily preaching services, Bible study, all of them compulsory. Cash prizes were given for Bible reading, but for little else. Thus were the pseudo-Africans given a sound Christian education, supplemented by courses in cooking and sewing flannelette. Courses in the fine arts, philosophy or science, except elementary, were rare and shoddy.

By such means was Black America imbued with the proper spirit of complacency and religionism. Such training bred mostly hypocrisy; that acquired or inherited trait would be more useful than a real higher education. The students are urged to take posts in Negro schools and there is little else for them to do. Raised to a mock equality with a few white women inside the walls of the college, they are soon thrown back to segregation in Negro centers, teaching what little they know to real Negroes whom they do not like. Some students wept as they told me of their despair at such a prospect.

Imagine an architecturally pleasant school, with landscaped grounds better kept than colleges for white students can afford to be, impressive buildings—one can see that such a school would make a fine impression on almost all casual visitors. Think of poor Negroes coming from some little settlement or the slums of some large Southern city. Will they not weep with emotion? When their children beg them to take them away from the college they naturally reproach them with ingratitude. **The president and other officers of the college keep the parents of their students hypnotized by this vision of millions of dollars worth of equipment. The white administrators never lost an occasion to show off the green campus and lofty buildings, the expensive microscopes ("one for every student, sir!") and other equipment. But all this showy display cowed the students into a proper state of Negro submission, in which they would not ask for knowledge.**

What of the faculty of such a place? On going to my first faculty meeting I was filled with a sense of panic. Such people I had never met before in many years of teaching and travelling. They were, in general, underfed, inefficient and beaten. First there was the timid virgin suffering from a missionary complex, who believed that she was insuring the welfare of her immortal soul by uplifting the poor black man of **Uncle Tom's Cabin,** even if she did it only through **his mulatto** by-product. Then there were a

number of withered radicals, suppressed spirits who did not dare mention their radicalism. Lastly there were the inevitable morons, whose learning was a city built on a vacuum, and whose sense of inferiority was compensated for by lording it over the benighted Negroes.

These white teachers were mostly New England women, righteous and strait-laced. They lived on the campus, cut off from the pleasure of Southern life by this type of isolation, and taking a kind of masochistic delight in the attitudes of other whites toward them, which naturally enough was a sort of contemptuous ostracism. The younger and more intelligent members of the staff usually spent one-third of their salaries for sufficient food to supplement their college diet and purchased this off the campus. They were all expressly forbidden to discuss the condition of the college among themselves. All of them functioned chiefly as watchers, chaperons, wardens and preachers.

At faculty meetings there was never any discussion of a single vital problem. Hours were wasted away on prayers and futilities. ("O Lord, we thank Thee for this great opportunity ....") The more momentous problems which confronted the intellectual bellwethers of the flock consisted of such things as whether girls who fail in two, three or perhaps five subjects should be dismissed or allowed to remain at college. Students were sometimes dismissed, but first there occurred a long-drawn-out analysis of character to determine whether the student was fit to remain among the elect. Whatever other qualities the decision may have, it was always Christian-like. The rebel was expelled in a cloud of resentment shame and reproach. Was she not a deserter of her race (which one?), an ungrateful wretch and a biter of the hand that fed her? Such ingrates were not fit to remain at a Christian Negro institution. There was no argument no appeal. The hard-shelled Baptist is not amenable to the polite intercourse of reason and ideas. Righteousness can accept no compromise. The deserter must go.

The majority of students, after some of them rebelled and were eliminated, were listless, hopeless unprepared and seriously underfed. Purpose was lost in details and discipline. The library was poorly manned and the selection of books was appalling. Yet it was ample and good enough for the majority of students who cared not at all for better reading facilities. Under conditions like these the lamp of learning gutters and goes out. The students had next to no knowledge of the world's books, neither had they any desire to learn. They labored under the delusion that "the eyes of the philanthropist who endowed the college were upon them, and they suffered from a justified fear that if they did not display a spirit of cheerfulness and gratitude to the white Northerners they would be expelled. The really able students would not stay in the school if not forced by their families. Many have told me so quite uninvited.

Millions of dollars are wasted every year on this sham education, with the result, at best, that the Negro student has only an unpleasant vacation from home, in an institution where Bible studies and chapel attendance are rated more highly than intellectual freedom and ample food. So long as such schools are run by white missionaries, with their intolerant attitudes, it is incorrect and ridiculous to think that the Negro is getting anything comparable to an education. Statistics may show that large sums are spent on Negro education in the South, but to judge the efficacy of educational institutions by the money spent in their maintenance is a crude error. Recognition by white colleges of such degrees as we were bestowing would be inexcusable if these white colleges were not sorely in need of funds. The annual income of Negro universities amounts to nearly $3,000,000, which is not to be compared to that of white colleges in the North or the West, but most surveys and reports make so much of this that the benevolent and philanthropic whites are lulled into the belief that God's in His Heaven and is doing right by the Negro. As a matter of fact, the white Southerners who abet this system of education by white missionaries from the North are doing it under a mistaken notion that they are helping the Negro race.

Tuskegee, an all-Negro college, and other industrial schools are doing more for the Negro than any similar colleges run by whites. The remedy for the existing bad conditions is for all white women and missionaries to get out of the field of Negro education and leave it to the Negroes themselves. Few educators of true insight believe that the educational institutions of any race can be adequately run by missionary-minded people.

The elimination of the present trustees, to be supplanted by non-sectarian Negro trustees, the centralization of college degree-giving under the educational system of the state, the refusal to recognize any degree not obtained by written and oral examination given under the supervision of a state board of examiners, and the dismissal of all white presidents, teachers and wardens from these institutions, will do more to raise the standards of efficiency and morale of Negro colleges than any other program now under consideration by these teachers and presidents themselves. I do not suggest that this will finally come about, nor that there will be an end to the Negro college hoax in the South. I merely record the disturbing facts and wait for something to happen.

FISK UNIVERSITY

Christian Recorder

4-7-32

Nashville Tenn

Nashville, Tenn., April 2, 1932—Annually the New York Yearly Meeting of Quakers offers $150 in prizes for the best essay written by a Fisk student on the work of Quakers. This year the contest was supervised by the Student Aid Committee who selected titles, chose judges, assembled material and awarded the prizes. First prize of $75 was won by Eddie Marie Hayes of Houston, Texas a scholar sent by the Houston Alumni Club, for her essay "The Quakers and Negro Education"; second prize of $50 went to Stanley Griffin of Elizabeth City, South Carolina for his essay "Quakers and the American Negro"; third prize of $25 was won by Elaine Williams, of Evanston, Illinois who wrote on "Friends and their Attitudes toward Negroes." There were seventeen contestants and the judges were Mrs. Thomas E. Jones, Dean Lloyd Cofer and John Knox, University minister.

Nashville, Tenn., April 2, 1932—Dean A. A. Taylor of Fisk University announces today that the University will continue its policy of encouraging students of high scholarship, character and promise to enter college by offering scholarships to prospective Freshmen. Thirty-six scholarships carrying a stipend of $150 each will be available for the coming school year. Applicants for these scholarships must come from an accredited high school; they must rank in the upper third of their class; the must be candidates for the A. B. degree; they must satisfy all college requirements for full freshman standings; they must provide evidence of good moral character and qualities of leadership; and they must pay their remaining expenses entirely from funds provided by them.

The Dean also announces that four fellowships carrying stipend of $400 each will be offered for graduate work; fourteen scholarship of $150 each are offered to students pursuing graduate study in candidacy for a Master of Arts degree in Education, English, Chemistry and Sociology, also three scholarships to graduate students doing advanced work in Physics and Biology.

FISK SINGERS SLATED FOR DISBANDMENT

Journal and Guide

4-30-32

Norfolk, Va.

Financial Cost Is Too Great For School

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — (CNS) — The Fisk Jubilee Singers, who have become famous throughout the world, will no longer exist as a paid unit of Fisk University after this year, unless a radio contract for their services or some other financial guarantee is effected.

This action was voted upon at a meeting of the board of trustees of the University held here last Saturday. The action was necessary because of the large cost of maintaining the unit and the need for a general reduction of expenditures by the university. In keeping with this reduction, the trustee board also voted a 27 per cent cut in all budget estimates of the school for the next fiscal year, with the exception of scholarship and salary estimates.

In taking the action concerning the Jubilee Singers, the trustee board made provision for Mrs. Jas. Myers, who, with her husband, now deceased, was for many years connected with the singers, by voting her a life pension. The services of Ludie Collins, bass singer of the group for a number of years, were also rewarded by a university grant for a year's study of music in New York City.

The discontinuance of the Singers marks the end of a musical tradition at Fisk nearly as old as the school itself, a tradition that has won for the university countless friends and which has carried the school's name all over the world.

Started under the auspices of George White, one of the first music teachers at Fisk, the group began in humble and almost impoverished circumstances to give concerts in small towns so that funds might be raised to keep the school going. Early efforts, after a few reverses, were highly successful and the group was soon being requested to give recitals abroad.

4-30-32

They were commanded to appear before Queen Victoria of England and won high praise from Gladstone, the prime minister at that time. Financially a success, the group was able to raise funds for the building of Jubilee Hall, and later for Livingston Hall, two of the first buildings on the Fisk campus.

For many years the singers were the only choral group singing Negro spirituals; and their beautifully artistic and sincere presentation of the expressions of Negro religious life did much to conserve for all time this great class of American music.

In late years, however, the growing expense attendant upon keeping the group together, and the numerous competing groups of singers, devoting themselves to Negro spirituals, has made it almost impossible for the Fisk Singers to survive without sapping up an undue portion of university funds for their upkeep.

Education 1932

Tennessee

Colleges

JAMES WELDON JOHNSON TAKES OVER TEACHING POST AT FISK

Journal and Guide

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Dr. and Mrs. James Weldon Johnson have moved into their beautiful home on the Fisk campus. Dr. Johnson on January 4th began his work as professor of creative literature on the Adam K. Spence chair instituted last year in honor of the man who in early days insisted that Fisk must always be a college of the arts. 1-9-32

It was an important day in Fisk history when Dr. Johnson began his work. Probably no man in America is so admirably fitted for the task. He knows literature and is a creator. A diplomat, a journalist, an organizer, an executive, a lecturer, he has never fallen into the traps such occupations lay for men, but has in all his speaking and writing maintained the highest standard of literary excellence.

Dr. Johnson's first book, "The Autobiography of an Ex-Colored Man," was not recognized when it was written in 1912 for the great work it is now known to be since it has run through several editions and since Negroes and their work have come into their literary own. Norfolk, Va.

All -Around Achievements

Dr. Johnson is a poet, an anthologist, an authority on Negro folk lore and music, and an historian. His anthology of Negro verse, "The Book of American Poetry," contains an excellent critical analysis of Negro poetry and his two books of spirituals present a preface that is an equally perfect analysis of the place of Negro songs in American music. His "Black Manhattan," a history of the Negro in New York City, actually presents the Negro in all the arts.

As a scholar Dr. Johnson will provide the highest ideals for Fisk students. They must look up to him too as a student of affairs. His early career began in the U. S. diplomatic service. For fourteen years he directed the work of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and his courage, his sanity, his ability always to see the woods in spite of the trees have been largely responsible for the position that organization holds in the fight for the rights of American citizens who happen to be Negroes.

He has been awarded the Spingarn medal, has twice won Harmon awards, a Julius Rosenwald fellowship for creative writing, and in 1929 attended the Institute of Pacific Relations in Japan as a member of the American delegation. He has lectured at Fisk twice within the past two years and is so known to Fisk and Nashville as well as through his writings.

JAMES WELDON JOHNSON

that is all important. It is the "old man" and not the old year that must be put away. The old year will depart itself, but the "old man" must be driven out by the expulsive power of a new love in the life.

"Time which really matters," he said, "is the consciousness of the human soul, in whose living calendar New Years are not artificial reckonings, but vital periods of spiritual and social regeneration; through this quality a new man arises in one and the "old man" ceases to be.

STUDENTS PROTEST RULE OF FACULTY

East Tennessee News 1-14-32 Knoxville Tenn.

Knoxville College Boarding Students Refuse Meals And Threaten Strike As Penalty For Dancing Is Imposed.—Unrest Threatens Schools Program.

The most disturbing situation that has ever confronted the administration at Knoxville College has arisen during the past week following the decision of the faculty to mete out punishment to several girls who engaged in dancing during their recent visit to a home in the city. The protests of what the students term as unjust and unfair come from the boarding pupils of the institution. For several days last week only thirty of the students attended the dining hall for meals. The matron not knowing that the remaining number of two hundred or more would be at breakfast on another morning, hurriedly prepared some sort of food that their appetites might be appeased. A storm of protests went up from those who were confronted with what was said to be a conglomeration of half-cooked food stuffs. Their objection was registered in the form of tossing the food about the tables and pouring water and vinegar into the bowls. While a majority have attended the chapel exercises, only the faculty members and a few of the "uncle tom" students engage in the singing, according to one of the students. Dr. Ernest Hall visited chapel on Monday morning and only due to his presence and out of respect to him was the plan to walk out in the midst of the chapel services deferred to another day. Rev. A. H. George was the chapel visitor on Tuesday and while the walk out was not staged, the students positively refused to take a part in the singing and other chapel exercises. The students declare that the ruling of the faculty members and administration in this and many other matters effecting their rights, are unjust and unless there is a change they will quit the institution.

Fisk Steps Out

Amsterdam News 1-13-32

Fisk University is to be commended for turning down the Columbia Broadcasting Company's request to limit its weekly programs over the air to spirituals.

Our white folks find it difficult to comprehend that we colored people are like other folks.

Mr. Taylor Gordon, concert singer, tells of a London tea at which an English noblewoman, almost without introduction, rushed up to him and breathlessly said: "Will you let me see you do the black-bottom?"

J. A. Rogers, journalist, found many Continental whites who believe that every colored person is a dancer or a minstrel.

Effort is made in the United States to keep colored people in their place in the public mind.

On the stage and screen, we are asked to put on an apron, or a white coat, or ragged garments, to use broken English, have a loud laugh, eat watermelon, gnaw at chicken bones, shoot craps or run from ghosts.

Despite the success of Mr. Roland Hayes as an international concert singer, the Columbia Company wants the Fisk a capella choir of college students to sing spirituals mainly.

The Fisk reply is adequate. It says in part:

> While Fisk University has always been famous for the singing of spirituals, it has by no means confined itself to that type of music. Nearly all programs ever presented by Fisk singers included music other than spirituals. The very excellence of the spirituals, as sung by Fisk, is due largely to the fact that we have always included in our courses of study and on our concert programs the best music of the whole world.

NEGRO STUDENTS IN REVOLT AFTER DISCIPLINARY ACTION

Telegraph 1-15-32

Big Knoxville College Group Start "Civil Disobedience" Campaign

Macon, Ga.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 14 (AP)—Two hundred and fifty Negro students at Knoxville college started what they termed a "civil disobedience" campaign today after they, according to leaders, had been dismissed by the president, Dr. J. Kelly Giffin, and asked to re-enroll or leave the school.

Eugene Johnson, of Cincinnati, president of the study council, said trouble arose over the disciplining of 40 students for attending a dance and the throwing of a vase of water at a white matron. The students, he said, were denied social privileges for three months.

Dr. Giffin, white, said, "they are out and every student must reaffirm his pledge of loyalty to the college and its rules." That was his only comment.

The college, whose faculty is composed largely of white members, is supported by the United Presbyterian church. Its student body comes from 22 states.

Johnson and Leonard Cary, football captain, said the student body had started a "civil disobedience" movement and would not return to classes until "certain grievances were corrected." Among demands being made of the college, they said, were: Permission to dance, remittance of penalty imposed on 40 students, fair wages for working students, clean and proper food in the dining room and re-establishment of the student council alleged to have been broken up by the faculty.

LEADING THE FISK EXPEDITION

ANDREW J. ALLISON

DR. ST. ELMO BRADY

Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 3—On last Wednesday an automobile left Fisk University campus for an attack on Florida, Georgia and parts of South Carolina. This onslaught will not be made with machine guns and tear bombs but with illustrated literature, well prepared speeches, science and song.

For in the car are Andrew J. Allison, alumni secretary, Dr. St. Elmo Brady, professor of chemistry, and Harold McCoo, graduate of the Fisk class of 1931. They will visit alumni clubs and high schools of Atlanta, Macon, Ft. Valley, Americus, Albany, Thomasville, Tallahassee, Gainsville, Tampa, Orlando, Daytona, St. Augustine, Charleston, Augusta and many points in between. These men, all Fisk graduates, hope to take the country by storm for Fisk to bring in dollars, loyal alumni support, the right kind of students from every point of view and especially talented students in many fields of endeavor.

Mr. Allison has been alumni secretary at Fisk for five years. Under his leadership the alumni have been organized in Fisk clubs all over the country. They have brought thousands of dollars to the support of the University and are now engaged in raising funds for an alumni house on the campus where visitors home may make their headquarters. Educated at Fisk, Yale and Harvard, he brings to his work the finest traditions of his schools, persistent endeavor and a lovable disposition. The alumni appreciation of him was expressed last Sunday when the Nashville club gave him a surprise party and send-off for this expedition, the kind of thing usually given a prophet in his own country when he's dead. There were speeches by his classmates, fellow faculty members, townspeople. In all the speeches and in presentation of a beautiful desk set there was emphasized the integrity, the companionableness, the loyalty of Mr. Allison.

Dr. Brady and Mr. McCoo are Mr. Allison's exhibits A and B on his alumni junket. Dr. Brady is one of Fisk's best known and best loved sons. Taking his doctor's degree at the University of Illinois, teaching for years at Tuskegee and Howard, he came to Fisk five years ago to build up teaching and research in chemistry that would make Fisk second to none. Under his leadership a chemistry building was this year opened that has in it the best features of Yale, Princeton, Cornell. On this trip he will address high schools on the general field of chemistry, and the opportunities for young Negroes as teachers, pathologists, experts in food, sanitation, health. He is also president of the Fisk Alumni Association and will be the chief attraction at many alumni meetings.

Harold McCoo is too young to have won his spurs. However, instead of just joining in the chorus, he is going to carry the air. With four years' experience in the Fisk choir, glee club, octet he will be able to keep the youngsters interested while the older men keep to the main attack. But, as is usual in Fisk's campaigns, the Fisk Barrage will be one of smiles, songs, good fellowship and hard work. This campaign of the alumni office will last three weeks and will without doubt, do much for the university.

PAY SOUGHT FOR WIRES SENT OUT

Giffen Charged Cost of Telegrams to Stude Parents

SOME MAY QUIT

(S. N. S. Press Service)

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 11 — Further trouble on the campus of Knoxville college between President J. Kelly Giffen and militant students loomed this week when those students who had figured prominently in the demonstration last month received statements for telegrams which Giffen had sent of his own volition their parents telling of the strike.

These tlegrams are also said to have notified the parents of their sons' and daughters' suspension from the school. Another strike was apparent today with the statement of one of the student-leaders who declared that "unless this unjust charge that amounts to many dollars, which neither the struggling students nor their parents are able or inclined to pay, is assumed by President Giffen, who ordered the telegrams sent, the students will leave the campus, regardless as to the loss in their course of matriculation they may receive."

Many of the students live in states as far away as New York and Texas and the telegram costs in several instances are enormous. All of the wires bore the signature of "J. Kelley Giffen."

The unjust charges for the telegrams demanded by the young white president proved the main and only business to come before the several class organizations as they assembled during the last few days since students received January statements. All other business was completely ignored.

Appeals to alumni of the school by student leaders only brought flat refusal of aid, it was revealed today by one of the girl leaders. The alumni secretary Booker T. Gillespie she said, has taken the side of the president against the students, in an effort to hold his job of raising funds for the Tennessee school.

Continuing she said, "The students' plea to the Negro leadership of Knoxville and other sections who are interested in the cause of education among the youths of the race, as well as the thoughtful and interested white friends is to demand that the tyrannical, insincere, and hypocritical rule of President Giffen and his like be lifted from our forms. That a fact-finding committee address themselves to the essential task of correcting the critical condition existing at Knoxville.

"We are galvanized to the conviction that until and unless this is done, the Knoxville college problem will continue to be a prolific source of controversy, bullyism, charlatanism and obscurantism; yes twenty-five years from now, if the institution does not change its policy, it will crumble away as did the walls of ancient Roman buildings."

Colleges.

Re-Elect Dr. Haynes Fisk Trustee

Courier
5-21-32
Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW YORK, May 9.—At the meeting of the Fisk University trustees at Nashville during the recent musical festival, Dr. George E. Haynes, secretary Commission on Race Relations, Federal Council of Churches, was re-elected alumni trustee for another term of three years. He was nominated by a very large vote of his fellow-alumni in all parts of the United States.

Dr. Haynes is an alumnus of the class of 1903, Fisk; also an M. A. of Yale University, and a Ph. D. from Columbia University. He was professor of social science at Fisk from 1910 to 1918, and was on leave of absence for three years during the World War, and Reconstruction to serve as special assistant to the United States Secretary of Labor.

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Knoxville Tenn.

LEMOYNE RECOGNIZED BY EDUCATION BODY

Commercial Appeal

Negro College Here Fully Accredited by Group.

12-4-32

Memphis, Tenn.

LeMoyne College has been placed on the Approved List of Institutions of Higher Learning for negro youths by the Southern Association of Colleges, a division of the American Association of Colleges, President Frank Sweeney announced yesterday. The LeMoyne president received word of this fact from New Orleans, where the association is conducting its annual conference.

Approval by the association means that "the general quality of their (LeMoyne's) work is such as to warrant the admission, without condition, of their graduates to any institution requiring the bachelors degree for entrance."

LeMoyne was established at Memphis in 1870 by the American Missionary Association and has remained under their auspices. For many years this historic institution of education concerned itself with secondary work and later went into the field of normal and junior college work. Since 1930, at which time the junior college department was accredited, LeMoyne has functioned exclusively as a college, having terminated all work under that grade.

Two hundred and forty students are enrolled at the college this year an increase of more than 40 per cent over last year. A university trained faculty, drawn from all parts of the world, represents LeMoyne.

A majority of the negro teachers of Memphis and Shelby County received their training at LeMoyne. As a college, it has made rapid strides and has attracted the attention of many of those interested in negro education. A comprehensive program of growth has been planned with a view towards serving the great population of negroes in this section. LeMoyne is the only school thus honored in this area.

The president of LeMoyne College, Frank Sweeney, has had an exceedingly wide range of experience. A Harvard graduate, a military man for many years a resident of Mexico, by religious tradition a Quaker he has brought wide experience marked executive ability and abounding enthusiasm to the development of LeMoyne as a college for the numerous negroes of the Memphis area.

Education—1932 — Texas

Colleges

MARY ALLEN IS CLASSED "A" BY RATING GROUP

By A. O. STEELE

Crockett, Texas.—President B. R. Smith received notice a few days ago from Arthur D. Wright of the Southern Association of Colleges stating that at its recent meeting Mary Allen Seminary was given full rating as an "A" class junior college. This rating is the result of a visit paid to the institution in the early fall by a committee appointed to make a survey of Negro colleges of the South. The Southern Association of Colleges is the chief rating agency of the South and one of the leading rating agencies of the country. Thus far it has rated only three Negro colleges in class "A;" Fisk and Talladega as senior colleges and Mary Allen Seminary as a junior college. Of the 3, Mary Allen has the distinction of being the only one having a Negro president. It is also the only "A" class Negro college west of the Mississippi as rated by the Southern Association of Colleges. 1-23-32

Mary Allen Seminary is a junior college for women located at Crockett, and operated by the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A. It has a long history of distinctive service in Texas and the South and is now looking forward to the celebration of its forty-fourth anniversary. Until eight years ago its president and faculty were white. Since then Dr. B. R. Smith has been its able and aggressive executive. At his coming Mary Allen was an unaccredited high school in Texas. Under his leadership it has advanced to an accredited high school, an "A" class junior college of Texas, and finally one of the three "A" class Negro colleges of the South according to the rating of the Southern Association of Colleges.

Mary Allen Seminary has achieved this place of distinction among Negro colleges against great odds. It serves in a unique way the Negro womanhood of Texas and the wider South. Its program is one of limited enrollment, personal attention to students, and Christian education together with the highest in academic training as evinced by its present rating. It looks forward to a wider field of useful service under the leadership of its president and his associates.

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The program had as its general subject "Facilities for Offering Science, English and Vocational Subjects in High Schools for Negroes in Texas." Prof. L. W. Rogers, first assistant state superintendent of public education, presided. The following speakers appeared: Arthur D Wright, Washington, D. C.; J. B. Cade, registrar, Prairie View; Prof. D. B. Taylor; Dr. Willis J. King, president Samuel Huston College, Austin; Prof. Fred G. Haynie; Prof. L. B. McGuffin; L. X. Vigil Williams, Dallas, and Prof. G. T. Bludworth.

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Texas Col. Gets High Class Rating

Courier 5-21-32 Pittsburgh, Pa.

By GREGORY A. GALVIN

DALLAS, Texas, May '9—Texas College has joined the ranks of the Senior Colleges in Texas. It was given this recognition by the State Department of Education on April 7, 1932. In the last decade the institution has made great progress, rising from a school of no recognition to one of the highest recognition. The President, D. R. Glass deserves great credit for his efforts and achievements; he has made wonderful contacts, has worked ardently on the field, and has gathered around him a strong faculty representing the foremost colleges of America.

Due to the ideal location, as well as its recently acquired rating the President has announced that he expects the largest summer school in the history of the institution. Already many applications have come in, and these are mainly from students who have not attended Texas College before. The regular faculty is being retained for summer school, and the same standard of work will be done. The newly added library facilities, together with the well-equipped science laboratories will be of great benefit to all students.

INSTITUTION IS 50 YEARS OLD THIS SESSION

Its Growth, Expansion And Development Described

Special to Journal and Guide

PETERSBURG, Va.—All the great men who have served Virginia State College as administrative heads were honored at the annual celebration last Friday at Presidents' Day.

The nature of the creation of Virginia State College makes it impossible to credit any one man or small group of men with its founding. Hence what is generally known as Founder's Day in privately endowed institutions is called President's Day here. The college was established by a special act of the Virginia General Assembly in 1882 and therefore becomes fifty years old this year.

Three men have served as president of the college and have contributed to its growth, expansion, and development. The first was John Mercer Langston, LL.D. James Hugo Johnston, Ph.D., served from 1887 to 1914, when the present incumbent, John M. Gandy, Ped. D., was elected to the presidency.

Dr. Nelson Speaks

Shaw University's first Negro president, Dr. William S. Nelson, delivered the chief address of the celebration, speaking on the subject "Education and Self-realization." The occasion was described by him as one for self evaluation. He declared that the end of education is the end of life itself, and that the end of life is the realization of one's self.

Dr. J. E. H. Taylor of Washington, D. C., who graduated from the college in 1900, described the college as it was during the time he was a student and contrasted conditions of that period with those of the present. He spoke as the alumni representative.

Miss Neutrice A. Wilson, a senior, was the student speaker. She told what the college meant to a student about to graduate.

The noted Virginia State Choral Society under the direction of Alston W. Burleigh rendered music and was enthusiastically received.

College's Progress

The celebration was an occasion for calling attention to the splendid growth, improvement, and development of the college during the presidency of Dr. Gandy. The physical plant has been enlarged, the curriculum strengthened, the facuy enlarged and improved, and the enrollment increased.

When Dr. Gandy assumed office in 1914 the college had eight buildings and forty acres of land, now there are thirty three-building and 300 acres of land, 110 of which comprise the campus and 190 the school farm where modern agriculture is taught and demonstrated.

In 1914 the plant was valued at $272,322. Now it is appraised at $1,500,000.

The curriculum of the college in 1913, then known as Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute, consisted only of the equivalent of a three-year high school course. Some training was offered in manual training, home economics and agriculture along with the high school course.

Present Courses

Now Virginia State College offers courses leading to bachelor's degrees or majors in twelve distinct fields including school supervision, secondary education, elementary education, home economics, agriculture, industrial education, music supervision, physical education, history, social science, language, and business administration.

The work offered in these curricula has been approved by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, which lists it as a class "b" standard four-year college, pending the meeting of one or more minor requirements for class "a" rating.

During the past 17 years the number of instructors and workers at the college has increased greatly, and along with this increase has come improvement in academic training and experience.

In 1914 only 11 of the 30 instructors and workers held college degrees. Now there are 86 instructors and workers, 65 of whom hold college degrees, and majority having the master's degree.

Enrollment Increases

From 350 students in 1914 the enrollment has grown so that now there are 600 college students and 200 laboratory high school students. The enrollment in the extension division and elementary practice schools brings the total enrollment to 1,500.

Chief credit for this progress goes to President Gandy, who was the central figure of Friday's celebration.

DISMISSAL IS NOT PLANNED IT IS STATED

Misappropriation Of Funds Brings Flat Denial

STATEMENT ISSUED

Changes In Plans For Spending Money Given Approval

Special To Journal and Guide

RICHMOND, Va.— Contrary to published reports, Rayford W. Logan, history professor at Virginia Union University, here, has not been dismissed from the faculty, officials of the university told the Journal and Guide.

No official announcement that Prof. Logan had been dismissed "without cause" has been made by President Clark of the college, nor is any such action contemplated as far as is officially known. Prof. Logan's "radicalism" was given as the chief cause of his reported dismissal.

E. M. Frazer, bookkeeper and chief disbursing officer, said Prof. Logan's name was still on the payroll and that he has received no instruction to remove it.

On Leave of Absence

The well-known professor, writer and speaker is at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., on leave of absence, studying for his Ph.D. degree.

Prof. Logan's wife still serves as musical director and lives in the home on the campus provided for her and her husband. Despite statements to the contrary, the Journal and Guide was informed that the highest paid teacher is a colored man. A white man substituting for a colored man studying on leave of absence receives only one-third the salary of the man he is substituting for.

Scope and nature of work and qualifications of teachers, not color, determine salaries at Union, officials declare. It was further learned that Union has 30, instead of 18 theological students and no high school students. Less than 40 per cent of the university's operating expenses are paid by the students, not taking into account the money invested in grounds and buildings.

A charge, attributed in published reports to students, that money ~~raised for the~~ erection of a science hall was spent for other purposes and that this action caused a New York philanthropic board to refuse to contribute a promised sum, was denied.

A spokesman for the president, who is ill, told the Journal and Guide: "The General Education Board offered to match $300,000 to be raised locally with an equal sum from the board, making a total of $600,000. Although the college failed to reach its $300,000 goal, the board matched the sum which was raised.

"Not having sufficient funds to carry out its plans, the college erected the dormitory stipulated in the bargain, with the approval of the board, which also approved using some of this money to repair the present buildings and to install the up-to-date heating system now in use at the university.

Board Approved

"No work has even been commenced, nor has any contract ever been signed, without the consent and approval of the board's representative. Building repairs, constructing the dormitory, and installing the heating plant were all approved by the board. There is at present a letter in this office from the board in New York promising additional appropriations for this university."

The reporter was shown fire escapes in course of construction, being erected out of funds from the General Education Board. "Every cent of the money for these improvements comes from New York," he was told.

Officials admitted a Student Government Association meeting was held last week, but said what transpired was unknown to them. To read published reports, it was pointed out, would lead one to believe that these things of which officials profess ignorance, happened in the assembly presided over by a faculty member, but the student assembly and the Student Government Association are separate and distinct meetings.

No Jeering or Scoffing

As part of his duties Dr. J. W. Barco presided over the assembly of students Monday of last week, telling them of President Clark's illness and asking that they pray for him. Dr. J. A. Brinkley, who was on the platform, and others corroborated what went on at the meeting, denying that there was any jeering or scoffing.

Dr. Brinkley said Dr. Barco was in a jovial mood but spoke in a "priestly fashion," discussing in his remarks about students who did not believe in prayer, but who would sooner or later.

The vice-president of the university has a telegram sent him by an out-of-state paper which was addressed to him as "acting president." He informed the paper he was not acting president and refused to deny or confirm at that time (last week) the reports which were later published, he says.

Misappropriation of funds was emphatically denied at the university, as also was using funds raised for one purpose for another. The author of the article in question is believed by university officials not to be anyone on the campus.

Dismissal Repudiated

A statement issued by Mr. Frazer with the approval of President Clark constitutes a strong denial that Professors J. L. Jones and R. A. Wakefield, white, were dismissed because of their "liberal views."

Prof. Wakefield was refused a demand for a salary increase that would have placed his salary on a level above that being paid colored teachers, Mr. Frazer said, for similar work. Subsequently this professor left of his own accord. Although he conceded the excellence of Prof. Wakefield as a teacher, President Clark refused to set up the discriminatory salary scale, Mr. Frazer asserted, and added that the president had never and would not in the future pursue any such policy.

Prof. Jones left at his request on leave of absence and was not fired, the statement declared. Both men's salaries, records show, were the same as those paid colored men doing the same work, and the same rule applies now, the reporter was informed by Mr. Frazer.

HARTSHORN MEMORIAL COLLEGE MERGED WITH VIRGINIA UNION

Journal and Guide

By RUPERT PICOTT

RICHMOND, Va.—Official announcement was made this week of the merger of Virginia Union University and Hartshorn Memorial College. These two institutions, on adjoining campuses, have worked in harmony for many years. The college department of Hartshorn Memorial College was co-ordinated with the college department of Virginia Union University in 1923 and this arrangement was continued until 1928. 3-5-32

The formal uniting of these schools has been expected by their friends and supporters since the closing of Hartshorn Memorial College in June 1930. Norfolk

As a result of this merger, Virginia Union University is now composed of: Wayland College, for men; Hartshorn Memorial College, for women; and Richmond Theological Seminary, for ministers and missionaries. The Law School was closed in June 1931.

Virginia Union University will now, through the two colleges, offer the degrees of bachelor of arts and bachelor of science; and through the seminary will offer the degrees of bachelor of theology and bachelor of divinity.

Official Statement

The following statement was issued by Dr. William John Clark, president of Virginia Union University:

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RESENT FIRING OF POPULAR INSTRUCTOR

East Tennessee News 1-28-32

Knoxville, Tenn.

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The fine influence of Prof. Logan over the students is said to have been watched by the white president for some time and the charge of disloyalty to the administration has been trumped up by him as an excuse to get rid of him.

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DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

West Virginia

Education-1932

Colleges.

STORER PREXY FEARS STRIKE

East Tennessee News

6/16/32

WASHINGTON, D. C.—From various sources it was learned last week that President Henry T. McDonald, of Storer college, in Harpers Ferry, W. Va., has already begun to prapare a counter-offensive to attacks made on him by the colored press last week. He has requested several newspaper offices to forward him copies of their papers containing the story of his refusal to permit the N. A. A. C. P. to erect a memorial tablet to John Brown on the Storer campus.

Colleges, — Change of heads.

University President with A.B., Oustec

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—After passing a rule that the president of Selma University must have an M.A. degree, William Wade Ryan, former president was ousted and Dean W. H. Dinkens elevated to the vacancy by the trustees of the institution.

Colleges. - Change of heads.

PROFESSOR JENKINS IS NAMED PRINCIPAL

Succeeds Miss Moore at Dorchester Academy

Tribune 2-11-32

Prof. Joseph R. Jenkins has been named principal of Dorchester Academy, McIntosh, succeeding Miss E. B. Moore, who recently died in a local hospital after an illness of several months. Prof. Jenkins who last year received his masters degree in biology at the University of Detroit, is a graduate of Voorhees Normal and Industrial Institute and received his bachelor's degree at Wilberforce University in 1926. He has been teaching at Dorchester Academy for a number of years and has had charge of athletics among the boys. He is a member of the Kappa Alpha Fraternity and is working for his doctor's drgeee.

Savannah, Ga.

DIPLOMAS AWARDED BY MORRIS BROWN U

Constitution 6-2-32

Marking the 47th commencement exercises of Morris Brown College, diplomas were awarded 61 graduates, representing five different departments of the college, at the services held at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning at Big Bethel A. M. E. church.

The commencement address was delivered by Dr. J. E. Hillman, of the North Carolina state department of education. In his speech he treated the historical background of negro education in this country, starting back as far as 1616. He paid tribute to the church as the pioneer in the effort to educate the negro, with the large foundations of this country taking up and perfecting the work.

Bishop W. A. Fountain and President Fountain made short talks relative to the immediate program of the school, which is to be expressed through an emergency campaign to raise $25,000 by August 16. Music for the program was furnished by the college orchestra and glee club under the direction of Professor Frederick Hall.

Atlanta, Ga.

Diplomas were awarded the following: Commercial graduates, Nixerine Austell, Mary Lue Bentley, Marie Clara Brown, Dora Marie Burnett, May Jessie Cummings, Alma Louise Davis, Mrs. Thelma Boyd Davis, Marguerite Estel Dozier, Athera Gilmore, Elizabeth Browning Heath, Ossye Mae Plantt, Rosa Lee Pressley, Alice M. Ragland, Annie Mae Shields, Eurkie Lee Smith, Edna May Taylor, Thelma Hughes Walker, Frankie Lue Waters, Eva Mae Willis. Home economics, Calantha Louise Adams; normal junior college, Melvee Flora Dell Adams, Flora Louise Haile, Margaret Louise House, Fannie Mae Murphy, Sarah Mae Thomas, Alma Louise Williams: theological, Paul Fountain, Timothy T. Ivey, Joseph Ward O'Neal, Doyle W. Wiggs.

Degrees were awarded, bachelor of arts, Rosa Lee Adams, Lorenza L. Alexander, Annie Mae Brown, Homer Thomas Bryan, Willie Herman Cole, Robert Charles Cornell, Leroy Charlton Credell, Fambro Harrison Fountain, Mabel Helen Fountain, Matthew Henry Green, Catherine Elizabeth Hill, Asa Casa Johnson, Henry N. James, Charles Everett Lowe, Pearl L. Marshall, Myrtle G. Maxwell, Frank M. Nelson, Osborne Ntsiko, Theodore N. Oliver, Henry Curtis Redmond, Charles W. Scruggs, Alti Lea Scott, Miller Solomon, Kennon Thompson, [illegible] Victrom, Mary Elizabeth Wadley, John R. Walker and Philip Sheridan Williams. Honorary D. D.: Dr. Ernest Hall, Rev. C. A. Gibbs and Rev. J. Frank Rogers.

Morris Brown To Merge With A. U.

Courier 6-4-32

ATLANTA, Ga., June 2--The board of trustees of Morris Brown College, in a business session Tuesday, approved the recommendation of the committee appointed to confer with the board of trustees of Atlanta University relative to the occupancy by Morris Brown of the campus of Atlanta University, previously occupied by the undergraduate school of the university, and directed the officers of Morris Brown to complete the arrangements under a lease at a nominal sum to cover the cost of maintenance.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

In his report, President W. A. Fountain of Morris Brown outlined in most minute details the reason for this change of base of operation. The physical plant at the present location has long since been inadequate. It is not only too small, but is otherwise unsatisfactory. It was stated by President Fountain "that the accrediting agencies would not give Morris Brown class 'A' rating as long as it remained in the present overcrowded and congested quarters."

The board of trustees of Atlanta University agreed to lease to the board of trustees of Morris Brown College the buildings formerly occupied by Atlanta University undergraduate school, provided the trustees of Morris Brown College would agree to keep the buildings and grounds in good condition.

Morris Brown Will Move To Atlanta Univ. Campus

Journal and Guide

(By Wire to the Guide)

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Norfolk, Va.

There is no sacrifice in identity, entity and property of the African Methodist Episcopal Church in Georgia. The school was founded some 50 years ago, with Bishop W. F. Dickerson serving as chairman of the trustee board.

During these 50 years, it has been presided over by the following bishops: W. F. Dickerson, 80-84; J. A. Shorter, 84-88; A. L. Gaines, 88-92; R. A. Grant, 92-96; H. M. Turner, 96-08; C. S. Smith, 08-12; J. S. Flipper, 12-14; and W. A. Fountain, 14 to date. During this half century approximately 1,300 young men and women have gone out as graduates and are distributed among various professions and vocations as follows: college presidents 5, dentists 30, doctors 50, teachers 600, business men 200, musicians 50, lawyers 10, trained nurses 100 and Preachers 250.

The cost of operation has averaged $50,000 a year, which makes a grand total of $2,000,000, all but approximately $35,000, of which has been raised by and from Negroes.

Louisiana

Education - 1932

Colleges - Change of heads.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.
ITEM

JUL 28 1932

Need Of Religious Education Stressed At Negro Convention

BY REV. H. H. DUNN

BATON ROUGE, La., July 27.—The need of religious education was stressed by President J. A. Coats, of Leland College, Baker, La., at Wednesday night's session of the Louisiana Home and Foreign Missionary Negro Baptist state convention in session at Mount Pleasant Baptist church here. The convention is presided over by Rev. William Grimble, of Alexandria, La., president of the organization.

"Leland college," President Coats said, "is not only training teachers for the public schools of the state but is training ministers and lay workers for negro Baptist churches."

A ministers' institute was conducted by Rev. J. A. Sharpe, pastor of Tulane Avenue Baptist church, of New Orleans. A health program was presented under the direction of Dr. Russell Brown. Another speaker at the session was James E. Gayle, manager of the Pythian Temple, New Orleans.

The Baptist Young People's union is holding its annual meeting in connection with the state program. This meeting is presided over by Rev. J. A. Thornton, of New Orleans.

Sessions of the convention will continue through Sunday.

Colleges, — Change of heads.

NEW PRESIDENT

DR. CHARLES E. STEWART, pastor of Trinity A.M.E. Church, Baltimore, who was elected Tuesday, to the presidency of Kittrell College, Kittrell, N.C. Rev. Stewart formerly pastored Metropolitan A.M.E. Church here.

Cherry Resigns At Kittrel As Its Merger With Allen Okehed

Journal + Guide — Norfolk, Va. — 7/9/32

KITTRELL, N. C.—Kittrell College on last Friday began operation under a new administration as the future Allen-Kittrell University following the resignation of D. K. Cherry as president and approval of a joint commission representing Allen University and Kittrell College of the merging of the institutions.

Mr. Cherry tendered his resignation to the Kittrell board of trustees at a meeting here on June 28, to go into effect July 1. The Rev. Charles E. Stewart of Baltimore was elected to succeed Mr. Cherry and took charge of his new duties last week.

Rev. Mr. Stewart was pastor of Trinity A. M. E. Church, Baltimore, at the time of his election. He has been spoken of in connection with the bishopric and is one of the leading ministers of the A. M. E. denomination.

Conference Ordered Merger

The meeting here of the Kittrell trustees and the joint commission was called to act on the ruling of the General Conference of the A. M. E. Church ordering the merger of Allen and Kittrell. The commission decided to approve the merger and to operate the school as separate units for one year.

Operation of the schools as separate units for one year was expected to give them time to work out the details in preparation for the merger proper. The final plans do not include the moving of either school. Allen is to accommodate theological students and Kittrell will offer straight college courses.

One Head For Both

The plans, however, include only one president over the future Allen-Kittrell University. Kittrell is located in the second episcopal district and Allen at Coumbia, S. C., is in the seventh district. Both have served a great purpose in the educational field in the Carolinas. It is hoped that the merger will enhance their value and make their support from the church more substantial.

Whether President Stewart will also be president of Allen prior to the actual merger is not known. Allen is at present without a president, its recent head, Dr. David H. Sims having been elected a bishop at the last A. M. E. General Conference in Cleveland.

Resignation No Surprise

The resignation of President Cherry came as no surprise to most of the Kittrell trustees, who, together with many outsiders, had expected him to take this action for several months.

It was agreed that the lack of moral and financial support given his administration caused him to operate in the most unpleasant circumstances. Especially has Kittrell suffered from lack of money this year, the teachers having complained to the last General Conference that their salaries were overdue and that food was bad, living conditions poor, and spirit low at Kittrell.

Notables Attend

The meeting here on June 28 was attended by several notables. Among them were Bishop M. H. Davis of the second episcopal district; Bishop Noah H. Williams of the seventh district; Bishop D. H. Simms; Dr. John R. Hawkins, A. M. E. financial secretary; W. H. C. Brown, J. S. Coage, register of deeds in the District of Columbia; A. J. Wilson, all of Washington, D. C.; Dr. L. L. Berry of Portsmouth, Va.; H. E. Walden and D. E. Dice of Norfolk; and other well known ministers and laymen of the A. M. E. Church which supports Kittrell and Allen.

PROF. J. S. STANBACK, NEW PRESIDENT OF CLINTON COLLEGE

Star of Zion — 9-29-32 — Charlotte, N.C.

By John Scott McCollough

Prof. Stanback was retired from government service July 1st, 1932, after having served as mail clerk for the Southern Railway Company for forty successful years.

PROF. J. S. STANBACK

He is a product of Johnson C. Smith University. He studied law during spare time under one of the ablest and most renowned lawyers of North Carolina; passed the bar in 1898 but did not practice, but continued in the government service.

He is an active fraternal man. Dr. Stanback was elected in Boston Mass., in 1926, as president of the International Conference body of Royal Arch Masons of the United States and Canada. After having served in that capacity for three years, he refused to be reelected. He has been elected as a delegate to the General Conference every year since 1904. In 1924 he was made vice president o fthe Board of Religious Education in the A. M. E. Zion Church at Indianapolis, and is now a member of the said board and director of Church Schools in South Carolina and he also operates a large farm near Chester, S. C.

Colleges, — Change of heads.

CHAS. WESLEY NEW HEAD OF WILBERFORCE

Call 6-10-32

President Gilbert Jones Resigns From University After Eight Years

Kansas City

WILBERFORCE, O.—(ANP)—House cleaning at the recent conference of the A. M. E. church at Cleveland was followed by the resignation under pressure Tuesday, June 7, of President Gilbert H. Jones of Wilberforce university.

Charles H. Wesley of Howard university has been appointed to the presidency of the Ohio school.

Professor Wesley was a strong candidate for the bishopric and just missed the election by a few votes. It has been generally known that he was the next man slated for the presidency of Wilberforce.

Bishop Revedy Ransom, the new prelate of the Third Episcopal district, who because of his control of the district, automatically became chairman of the board of trustees of Wilberforce, made the following statement before the board:

"There is general dissatisfaction with the institution. Everywhere over the state, I hear the same complaints against Dr. Jones, but if we are not to have a new day and a new progressive program, we may as well throw up the sponge."

Jones is quoted as having said, "I do not want to stay in office on the basis of favor or special consideration, although the service I have rendered during the past eight years does not entitle me to be forced out. However, I feel from what the bishop has said that there is no alternative for me."

Jones is the son of Bishop Joshua Jones, who was unfrocked at the A. M. E. General Conference a few weeks ago.

ACCEPTS BIG POST AT OHIO SCHOOL

Courier 7-30-32 Pittsburgh, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28—Dr. Richard Robert Wright Jr., for 24 years editor of The Christian Recorder, Ph.D. from the University of Pennsylvania, educator and business genius—is the new president of Wilberforce University.

Dr. Wright accepted the post at his home here last Friday, following a series of conferences with leading bishops and others high in the ranks of A. M. E. Church circles.

The post, one of the most important in college circles, was offered Dr. Wright in Pittsburgh by Bishop Reverdy C. Ransom, Bishop of the Third Episcopal District, two weeks ago, upon the occasion of the Plenary Conference.

Follows Dr. Wesley

Dr. Wright follows Dr. Charles Wesley, of Howard University, who accepted the presidency of the school in June, following the resignation of President Joshua H. Jones.

Dr. Wesley resigned a few weeks after he had taken over the duties of the president, stating that affairs at the school were in such bad shape that he feared he could not "carry on."

Wilberforce, the oldest A. M. E. school in the country, was founded in 1842 and has a long list of "illustrious sons."

Choice Is Popular One

The acceptance by Dr. Wright of the president of the school is viewed with a great deal of satisfaction in church and educational circles.

It has been common knowledge that an astute business man would be required to once again place the school upon a sound, financial program, and Dr. Wright's record of having never failed at any endeavor he has undertaken, makes his acceptance all the more significant.

Exceptionally Well-Fitted

Born in Cuthbert, Ga., April 16, 1878, Dr. Wright comes from an illustrious family. His father, Major R. R. Wright, is president of the Citizens and Southern Bank and Trust Company, this city. For many years, Major Wright was president of the Georgia State Industrial College, and during the Spanish-American War served as major and paymaster of the United States Volunteers.

Dr. Wright attended Haines Institute, Georgia State College, University of Chicago, and the University of Pennsylvania. He received A. B. and an A. M. from Georgia State, B. D. from the University of Chicago, and Ph. D. from the University of Pennsylvania. He studied at the University of Berlin in 1903-4. In 1914 he refused to accept the honorary degree of D. D. from Wilberforce, because he believed that no man under 40 years of age should receive an honorary degree.

He will take over the duties of president immediately.

ACCEPTS

DR. R. R. WRIGHT, Jr., Editor of The Christian Reporter, Philadelphia, who has accepted the presidency of Wilberforce University.

Dr. R. R. Wright, Jr. Accepts Presidency Of Wilberforce Uni.

Age 7-30-32 New York

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Dr. R. R. Wright, jr., for twenty years editor of the Christian Recorder, has accepted the presidency of Wilberforce University according to an announcement made from Dr. Wright's office here last week. He was tendered the presidency of Wilberforce following the declination of Dr. Charles Wesley, professor of history at Howard University.

Although Bishop Reverdy C. Ransom, president of the Trustee Board, announced that Dr. Wesley had accepted the presidency, he later declined.

Negro President Nominated by White Man

WE ARE indebted to Bishop Thirkield for the inside information that the election of Doctor King as president of Gammon was entirely on its merits and altogether free from race consideration. No influence of any kind was used. There was no boosting of candidates by their friends, and no self-seeking on the part of the fourteen persons considered for the position. On his nomination by Bishop Thirkield, an informal ballot was taken. Doctor King received all but two votes, and soon after this ballot was taken, his election was enthusiastically made unanimous.

There are at least three reasons why this election is commendable: 10-13-32.

It was not the product of a demand on the part of Negroes for a president of Gammon merely because he is a Negro. The Negroes of the Church were willing to trust the righteous judgment of the board of trustees composed of members of both races.

Cincinnati Ohio

It clearly makes manifest the error in the minds of some white leaders of the Church who think Negroes over-ambitious when they desire promotion to places of largest usefulness. He is just like other normal men and should not be suspected of overdoing matters when he acts and hopes and aspires like a normal man.

It was done in the only way that an election to office in the Church of Christ is commendable. Offices in the Church are not plums for political partisans. The major interests in the Church are not the satisfaction of personal, self-seeking ambition, but the promotion of the Kingdom. Terms like honor, prominence, leadership, and authority have very little if any significance in the language of the Kingdom. Our great men are those who carry the heaviest responsibilities and who serve most perfectly the largest interests of humanity. There is not the least glamour of royalty and dominion in Christian greatness. It is best characterized by a cross of self-sacrifice.

Colleges, - Change of heads.

HOWARD U. PROFESSOR GETS POST

Trustees Immediately Place C. H. Wesley at University

XENIA, O., June 9.—Dr. Gilbert Jones, president of Wilberforce University, resigned his post under pressure Tuesday. The trustees immediately elected Dr. Charles H. Wesley, head of the Department of History at Howard University, as his successor.

Chicagoan to Head Alumni.

At the regular annual meeting of the Alumni Association of the university Thursday, A. L. Foster of Chicago was elected president. Mr. Foster was graduated from Wilberforce in 1916 and has been particularly active with the Chicago alumni. He is executive secretary of the Chicago Urban League.

Dr. C. H. Wesley Named Head of Wilberforce

6-18-32

WILBERFORCE, O. —Dr. Charles H. Wesley, head of the Department of History at Howard University, was elected president of Wilberforce University last week to succeed Dr. Gilbert H. Jones ,son of Bishop Joshua H. Jones of the A. M. E. Church. The election was announced by the new chairman of the Board of Trustees, Bishop Reverdy C. Ransom, who merely stated that the change was made for the good of the school.

The new president is a native of South Carolina and has been a professor at Howard for 19 years. He received his bachelor degree at Fisk University and his master's degree at Yale. In 1925 he received his doctorate at Harvard. He has also studied abroad under a Guggenhiem fellowship.

In addition to his work as a teacher, Dr. Wesley has also served as pastor of Ebenezer and Campbell A .M. E. Churches in Washington and was a recent candidate for bishopric.

New Wilberforce Head

DR. CHARLES H. WESLEY, formerly head of the Department of History at Howard University.

Education - 1932

South Carolina

Colleges, - Change of heads.

Whittaker Again To Head Will Pilot State College At Orangeburg

Leader 6-4-32

M. F. Whittaker, acting president of the State College, Orangeburg, since the death of Dr. R. S. Wilkinson, was elected president of that institution for a one-year term at the meeting o fthe board of trustees of the institution Monday.

The board, meeting in the governor's office, received the report of the acting president and after transacting rout:ne business, elected Prof. Whittaker for a term of one year.

The president of the institution was formerly dean of the mechanical department of the institution and has been connected with the school for a number of years.

Members of the board are: Governor Blackwood, chairman, ex-officio; C. F. Brooks, Gray Court, vice-chairman; W. C. Bethea, Orangeburg, secretary; E. D. Hodge of Alcolu, A. H. Moss, A. L. Dukes and F. F. Limehouse, all of Orangeburg.

WAR VET HEADS S.C. STATE

ORANGEBURG, S.C. — At a meeting of the board of trustees, presided over by Governor I. C. Blackwood, Miller F. Whittaker, 39, was unanimously elected president of the South Carolina State College. He has served as acting president since the death of the late Robert Shaw Wilkinson early in the spring, and his election met with the hearty approval of the alumni, faculty and students.

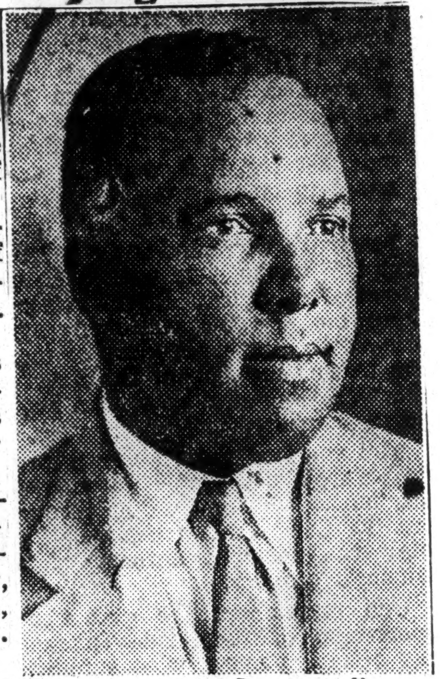
President Whittaker is a native of South Carolina, having been born in Sumter. He received his high school training at the institution which he now heads. He holds bachelor and master degrees from Kansas Agricultural College. During the World War he gave active service over seas as Lieutenant in the 371st Infantry. 6-11-32

For the past nineteen years he has served as director of the department of mechanics of the college, during which time he was closely associated with the late president. It is singular that practically all buildings on the campus were designed by him or by students under his direction.

President Whittaker has the distinction of being one of the youngest college presidents in South Carolina.

Charlotte Hawkins Brown, founder and principal of Palmer Memorial Institute of North Carolina thrilled a large audience by her address to the fifty-eight graduates

Acting President



Journal and Guide

Abram Simpson, for several years business manager of Allen University at Columbia, S. C., is now acting president of the institution. He fills the vacancy caused by the elevation of former President D. H. Sims to the bishopric of the A. M. E. Church. 8-20-32

Mr. Simpson is the second layman to head the college, which is over 50 years old. (Story on page 5.)

The Sims's home in Columbia, S.C., is the property of Allen University, of which the bishop was president until his election to the episcopacy in Cleveland last April. This dwelling has been vacated, some of the things sold and the place made ready for occupancy by the new president, M. Simpson.

Commencements.

C. S. Johnson to Address Ala. State Commencement

MONTGOMERY, (ANP)—Speakers for the Alabama State Teachers college commencement May 29 and 30 will be Dr. Henry M. Edmonds, State Chairman of the Alabama Interracial commission and pastor of Independent Presbyterian church of Birmingham and Dr. Charles S. Johnson, head of the Department of Sociology at Fisk university.

The prospective graduates include 25 candidates for the B. S. degree in Education, 35 candidates for Junior college diplomas and 77 candidates for senior high school diplomas.

TEN GIVEN DIPLOMAS BY NEGRO INSTITUTE

Commencement exercises were held Monday night by the Atlanta Commercial and Industrial Institute with Rev. C. K. Brown, pastor of the Warren Memorial M. E. church as the principal speaker. Diplomas were awarded to ten members of the senior class who were admonished by the speaker to "continue to improve each day by giving the world your best." A playlet was presented by the Commercial class as a part of the program.

20 COLORED STUDENTS WILL RECEIVE DEGREES FROM K. U.

LAWRENCE, Kas.—Twenty Negro students will be among the 800 undergraduates who will march from the Administration building at the top of Mount Oread on Monday evening, June 6, to the Memorial Stadium, where they will receive sheepskins as emblems of their graduation from the University of Kansas. At the same time, eight others will probably be granted advanced degrees, four the Master of Arts degree; one the Master of Science degree in Education; and two, the Master of Science degree in the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences.

Seven of the twenty students whose names were included on the official list of candidates for degrees issued recently from the office of the registrar of the university have already been graduated technically, since they completed the work required for graduation before the end of the current school year. They have never participated, however, in the formal graduation exercises of the university and have the privilege of doing so along with those whose work will be completed at the end of the ensuing semester which will come to a close on June 2.

Finished in 1931

Those students whose work was finished during sessions of 1931 are: Grace Vivien Haworth of Leavenworth; Robert Edgar Hayman of St. Louis; Thelma Frances Hayter of Lawrence; Oliver Dee Miller of Maple Hill, Kas.; George F. Perry of Lawrence; Sarcy Jap Bailey of Kansas City, Kas., and Willard Charles Shelton of K. C. K. All of these with the exception of Miss Haworth and Bailey are now taking work at the university leading to the Master of Arts degree.

Of the thirteen seniors whose work will be finished at the end of the present semester ten are enrolled in the college of liberal arts and sciences, one, in the school of education; and two, in the school of pharmacy.

To Get B. A. Degree

Those who will receive the Bachelor of Arts degree are: Mrs. Bennie Crouch Bobeman of Lawrence, whose major is sociology; Mrs. Mary Louise Chapman of Newton, Kas. whose major is English; Willard Frances Marie Gordon, Leavenworth, Latin; Hortense Marie Harrison, Leavenworth, history; Vera Cropp, Lawrence, mathematics; Lee Ingram, Independence, Kas. history; Lillian Mae Scott, Ft Scott, sociology; and L. Bluford, Kansas City, Mo., journalism.

To Get B. S. Degree

Those who will be granted the Bachelor of Science degree in the college are Donald Sheffield Forguson, Oak Mills, Kas., whose major is zoology; and Paul Lawrence Mobiley, Kansas City, Kas., also a major in zoology.

Gwendolyn M. Butler of Kansas City, Mo., will receive the Bachelor of Science degree in education. Her major is physical education. Jerry Henderson Rhodes, Jr., St. Louis, is a candidate for the degree of pharmaceutical chemist; and Harry P. Browne, Kansas City, Kas., for the Bachelor of Science in pharmacy.

Graduate Students to Get Degrees

The graduate students who are scheduled to receive advanced degrees are: Zatella Rowena Turner, Kansas City, Kas., whose major is English; William Richard Tillman, Kansas City, Kas., history; George McCalep, Lawrence, history; Vernie C. Clinch, Kansas City, Kas., history; all of whom are working toward the Master of Arts degree; Annie Mae Hamlett, Kansas City, Kas., botany; Robert Rostell Mansfield, Kansas City, Kas., zoology, both of whom probably will be granted the Master of Science degree in the college; and Thomas T. Harvey, Eudora, who is pursuing courses which lead to the Master of Science degree in education.

As the official list of candidates for advanced degrees has not yet been issued from the registrar's office, pending the passing of oral examinations and the acceptance of theses, the mention of the names above is a matter of speculation. The official list will be issued shortly before graduation.

Several other graduate students are now enrolled in work leading to advanced degrees and expect to receive them either during the next summer session or during regular session next year. They are: Herman Jones, Kansas City, Kas., zoology; Claude Clendenon, Kansas City, Kas., psychology; Robert Hayman, St. Louis, psychology; J. Harrison Thomas, Kansas City, Kas., fine arts; Inez Griffin, Topeka, bacteriology, and Booker T. Moten, Topeka, mathematics.

Urges "Grads" to Strive for Rights

Robert W. Bagnall Addresses Large Audience at Hampton Commencement—First M.S. Degrees Awarded

By GEORGE A. KUYPER.

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va., June 6.—Urging the members of the graduating class to strive for their rights as Americans, Robert W. Bagnall, secretary of branches of the N. A. A. C. P., delivered a stirring address at Hampton Institute's sixty-second annual commencement last Tuesday afternoon. "If you do not do your own part in protesting against every wrong wherever you find it, in removing obstacles to your own progress and in driving out prejudice and bigotry, the Negro race is doomed," he declared.

The degree of bachelor of science was awarded to four graduates from the School of Agriculture; eighteen graduates from the School of Business; twenty-two from the School of Education; twenty-nine from the School of Home Economics; twenty from the Library School, five from the School of Music, five from the Trade School.

Diplomas were awarded to forty-two students who had completed the two-year course for elementary and grammar school teachers. Twelve students were graduated from the Academy department, and twenty-nine graduates of the Trade School received certificates.

The first graduate degrees to be awarded at Hampton Institute were granted to three candidates who had completed the requirements for the degree of master of arts. They were Lorenzo Steadman Burford of Lawrenceville, Va., Temple Cutler Erwin of Newport News, Va., and Eugenia Irene Robinson of Rock Hill, S. C.

Education-1932

Common Schools, Condition of.

Alabama

Coosa Follows Lee In Closing Schools' Doors

Advertiser 11-12-32 Montgomery, Ala.

Education Board Orders 4,400 Children From Their Classes Indefinitely

Educators Gather

Next Week May Be Last For 7,500 Others, As Henry Funds Run Out

Schools of Coosa County, unable to operate longer without State funds, were ordered closed yesterday for an indefinite period by the Coosa Board of Education, according to a report to The Advertiser by Senator John A. Darden, of Goodwater.

This order affects more than 4,000 children of school age in the county, 2,700 of whom are white children.

School doors probably will be closed next week in Henry County to approximately 7,500 children while teachers in the county, many of whom still hold worthless salary warrants, ponder the problem of earning a livelihood, according to O. E. Tompkins, county superintendent of education.

The teachers of Henry County about six weeks ago petitioned the County Board of Education to close the schools on Nov. 11 in the event no State aid was provided for payment of the school debts by that time. The Board, however, has deferred action on the petition until the middle of next week.

Superintendent Tompkins said, however, that he saw no alternative as school money paid in through local sources has already been exhausted, and the $20,000,000 bond issue, by which the State hoped to pay its debts, has been defeated.

Closing of the Henry schools will follow a similar action on the part of the Lee County Board of Education in which 2,200 children were forced to remain at home yesterday.

It was also reported in Montgomery that the Baldwin County schools would close on Dec. 1.

Conference Here Today

Meanwhile a conference of all county and city superintendents of education has been called for today by Dr. A. F. Harman, State superintendent of education. The meeting was called to consider the school situation and determine what steps would be taken.

Each superintendent, it is understood, will be called upon to tell of the situation in his county or city.

Following the superintendent's meeting, the State Board of Education will meet Tuesday to make staff nominations for the State Department of Education and to fix the budget for the department and the institutions under supervision of the State Board.

Prior to adjournment of the Legislature, Dr. Harman on several occasions warned that unless some means were provided for payment of the teachers and other obligations to the schools that only a few counties would be able to keep the schools open after Christmas. He estimated at that time that probably not more than 20 of 67 counties would be able to operate their schools in January.

Schools in five counties had closed prior to adjournment of the Legislature.

Autauga Schools Too

A call to James N. Castleberry, county superintendent of Autauga schools, revealed yesterday that unless State revenue was provided that the Autauga schools will probably be forced to close before Christmas.

"We are going to operate as long as we can pay our teachers with cash," Superintendent Castleberry said, "and when the cash gives out we're going to close."

Superintendent Roy Gantt, of Elmore County, said the schools could operate there until about the middle of January without State aid

Superintendent W. R. Harrison, of Montgomery, at a meeting while the Legislature was in session, said that Montgomery's schools could not hope to operate longer than the four and one-half months for which the teachers are under contract, unless State funds were available.

Alabama voters, however, by defeat of the bond issue, chose for the State to continue to owe the teachers and others who hold warrants, rather than borrow the money to pay them.

'Food, Shelter' Only Needs Of Negro Teachers

Advertiser 11-20-32 Montgomery, Ala.

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Nov. 19.—(Special)—Despite the fact that Macon County can supply funds to operate the negro schools only two more days, teachers assembled here tonight, representing 95 per cent of the negro schools in the county, agreed to continue with their teaching duties so long as patrons would furnish a roof over their heads and food to eat.

The plan, evolved at a meeting of the Macon County Colored Teachers Association called by C. J. Calloway, head of the rural school extension service, provides that parents of negro school children "board" teachers for a certain period, at the expiration of which time the teachers would move on to the next place. The parents also would donate a small sum of cash to the teachers.

Called here from all sections of the county tonight, the negro teachers were told that because of the failure of the bond issue, the county is unable to resume responsibility, and without this action, the negro schools would have to close next Wednesday.

Taking the initiative, the teachers said that they would be willing to continue teaching throughout the entire Winter if only food and shelter, together with a small sum of cash, were furnished them

Education - 1932

General.

Common Schools, Condition of.

INDIANA, PA.
GAZETTE
JUL 25 1932

CHILDREN IN SCHOOL

Th Department of Commerce recently issued a statement covering the number of children in school.

The statement covers children of all ages and divides them as to race and as to the matter of citizenship of parents.

The statement follows:

School Attendance By Single Years

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 15, 1932.—The director of the census announced today the Fifteenth Census returns relative to school attendance for the population of the United States distributed by single years of age from 5 to 20.

Increase in School Attendance

The statistics of school attendance are based upon answers to a question on the population schedule as to whether the person enumerated had attended school or college any time between September 1, 1929, and the census date, April 1, 1930. If the person enumerated had attended any kind of school, college, or other educational institution for any length of time within the period in question an affirmative answer was to be made. On this basis the returns showed that of the 38,387,032 persons from 5 to 20 years of age in the population of the United States on April 1, 1930, 26,849,639, or 69.9 per cent were attending school, as compared with 64.3 per cent in 1920. The percentage returned as attending school was greater for each year of age in 1930 than in 1920, and increases in attendance were noticeably high for the ages from 15 to 20.

Color and Nativity

For most of the younger ages the percentage attending school is higher for the native white of foreign or mixed parentage and the foreign-born white than for the native white of native parentage, while for the older ages, 16 and over, the percentage attending school is higher for the native white of native parentage. For children 5 years of age the percentage attending school was 18.7 for native white of native parentage, 29.6 for native white of foreign or mixed parentage, 30.9 for foreign-born white, and 12.7 por Negroes. For 16 years of age the percentage attending school was 69.4 for native white of native parentage, 64.7 for native white of foreign or mixed parentage, 66.2 for foreign-born white and 55.3 for Negroes.

School Attendance By Sex

In the total population, for each year of age up to 13, and for ages 16 and 17, attendance rates were higher for females than for males; at age 14 the rates were practically the same for both sexes; and at ages 15, 18, 18, and 20, attendance rates were higher for males than for females.

Georgia

Education

Common Schools, Condition of.

The Closing of the Colored Night Schools

Independent

The closing of the Negro night schools and leaving all the white night schools in operation is purely an act of racial discrimination, that the Negro as citizens ought not to stand for; and against which he should file his most solemn protect. He should follow up his protest with every conceivable peaceful means to call the world's attention to the inhumanity and unfairness of the Atlanta Board of Education. We are conscious of financial depression and the conditions of unemployment, but there is no righteousness in singling out the Negroes interest and imposing upon him the entire burden of economic misfortune, for which he is in no sense responsible. The gesture is false economy and the whole affair is simply a white man's prejudice against the Negro because he is a Negro. The Negro is a taxpayer, loyal and patriotic citizen and is entitled to the full enjoyment of every right and benefit the white man enjoys. He is entitled to just as many schools, just as good schools, as capable teachers with as much pay as white teachers for doing the same work that white teachers do. We are not charges on the public nor beggars for alms. But are citizens and demand our rights as citizens because we are entitled to them under the law. We know our rights if we don't get them and will regard those who are in charge of public affairs, and who deny us and our children equal benefits, protection and privileges under the law as cowards who take the advantage of the positions they hold without the consent of the people to punish those they hate. 5-13-32 Atlanta, Ga.

Race prejudice has gone for enough in Atlanta and must stop. We are going to right race prejudice to the last ditch; we must train our guns and resources against these un-Christian and inhuman policies. The members of the Board of Education are public servants and it is their duty to serve all the people without regard to race or creed. To do less marks them as unworthy of the public trust imposed in them by the people. The members of the Board of Education have no right to take from the Negro any school or opportunity he has without his consent. It is bad enough to impose upon a suffering people, who pay tax, double and triple school sessions a day. It is worse to fail to provide each child with a comfortable seat in the school room. It is little less than slow murder. These discriminations must cease; public sentiment can be so aroused that those in authority will resign or make ample provisions for every child of school age in Atlanta. When we do not get our rights we must enforce them and compel our servants to give us a square deal.

We are not going to stand idly by and let the Board of Education take our night schools away from our people and leave all the white night schools intact. The whites have a Tech High School; the Negroes have no such school; the whites have a Commercial High School; the Negroes have no such school; the whites have a Military Training School; the Negroes have none; the whites have an Opportunity School; the Negroes have no such blessings; the whites have no double sessions but the Negroes have in every school; all these schools for whites are supported out of the taxpayers money and the Negro helps pay the freight but gets none of the goods. How can we hold our peace with all these indignities and outrages heaped upon our children? How long will we suffer these hardships and proscription in silent cowardice without hitting back. We have the power and the strength to change these conditions if we would cooperate together armed with the ballot. It takes votes to make hard-headed white men do their duty. Carnal weapons and temper will not accomplish it, but a vote in the hands of every Negro man and woman in Atlanta will accomplish all we want and furnish the remedy to cure all the evils of the body politic from which we suffer.

Atlanta, Ga., Independent
Friday, May 13, 1932

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Friday, May 13, 1932

The Closing of the Colored Night Schools

The closing of the Negro night schools and leaving all the white night schools in operation is purely an act of racial discrimination, that the Negro as citizens ought not to stand for; and against which he should file his most solemn protect. He should follow up his protest with every conceivable peaceful means to call the world's attention to the inhumanity and unfairness of the Atlanta Board of Education. We are conscious of financial depression and the conditions of unemployment, but there is no righteousness in singling out the Negroes interest and imposing upon him the entire burden of economic misfortune, for which he is in no sense responsible. The gesture is false economy and the whole affair is simply a white man's prejudice against the Negro because he is a Negro. The Negro is a taxpayer, loyal and patriotic citizen and is entitled to the full enjoyment of every right and benefit the white man enjoys. He is entitled to just as many schools, just as good schools, as capable teachers with as much pay as white teachers for doing the same work that white teachers do. We are not charges on the public nor beggars for alms. But are citizens and demand our rights as citizens because we are entitled to them under the law. We know our rights if we don't get them and will regard those who are in charge of public affairs, and who deny us and our children equal benefits, protection and privileges under the law as cowards who take the advantage of the positions they hold without the consent of the people to punish those they hate.

Race prejudice has gone for enough in Atlanta and must stop. We are going to right race prejudice to the last ditch; we must train our guns and resources against these un-Christian and inhuman policies. The members of the Board of Education are public servants and it is their duty to serve all the people without regard to race or creed. To do less marks them as unworthy of the public trust imposed in them by the people. The members of the Board of Education have no right to take from the Negro any school or opportunity he has without his consent. It is bad enough to impose upon a suffering people, who pay tax, double and triple school sessions a day. It is worse to fail to provide each child with a comfortable seat in the school room. It is little less than slow murder. These discriminations must cease; public sentiment can be so aroused that those in authority will resign or make ample provisions for every child of school age in Atlanta. When we do not get our rights we must enforce them and compel our servants to give us a square deal.

We are not going to stand idly by and let the Board of Education take our night schools away from our people and leave all the white night schools intact. The whites have a Tech High School; the Negroes have no such school; the whites have a Commercial High School; the whites have a Military Training School; the Negroes have none; the whites have an Opportunity School; the Negroes have no such blessings; the whites have no double sessions but the Negroes have in every school; all these schools for whites are supported out of the taxpayers money and the Negro helps pay the freight but gets none of the goods. How can we hold our peace with all these indignities and outrages heaped upon our children? How long will we suffer these hardships and proscription in silent cowardice without hitting back. We have the power and the strength to change these conditions if we would cooperate together armed with the ballot. It takes votes to make hard-headed white men do their duty. Carnal weapons and temper will not accomplish it, but a vote in the hands of every Negro man and woman in Atlanta will accomplish all we want and furnish the remedy to cure all the evils of the body politic from which we suffer.

Camilla, Ga., Enterprise
Friday, September 9, 1932

School Attendance Campaign for Negroes

The county teachers' annual reports and the county school census for Mitchell County reveal a very grave situation in the face of Negro progress. Some of the facts found are as follows:

36 six month schools.

2 eight month schools.

4470 Negro boys and girls in Mitchell County of school age.

2713 Negro boys and girls enrolled in schools.

*1923 represent average daily attendance for six months.

43% of Negro students enrolled go to school every day for six months.

39% of Negro boys and girls of school age do not go to school at all.

These facts are presented to the general public and especially the Negro leaders for their serious consideration.

During the month of September all persons interested in education for Negroes are urged to help push this movement to a crowning success.

The white friends of this county are also requested to help push this movement. The women who are employing Negro servants can do much in this effort by impressing upon the minds of these men and women the importance of sending their children to school and keeping them there.

Mass education will go far toward helping us to solve many of our problems. Education builds while iliteracy destroys. Let us build.

Pelham, Ga., Journal
Thursday, September 8, 1932

School Attendance Campaign, Negroes

The county teachers' annual reports and the county school census for Mitchell County reveal a very grave situation in the face of Negro progress. Some of the facts found are as follows:

36 month schools.

2 eight month schools.

4470 Negro boys and girls in Mitchell County of school age.

2713 Negro boys and girls enrolled in schools.

1923 represent average daily attendance for six months.

Forty three per cent of Negro students enrolled go to school every day for six months.

Thirty-nine per cent of Negro boys and girls of school age do not go to school at all.

These facts are presented to the general public and especially the Negro leaders for their serious consideration.

During the month of September all persons interested in education for Negroes are urged to help push this movement to a crowning success.

The white friends of this county are also requested to help push this movement. The women who are employing Negro servants can do much in this effort by impressing upon the minds of these men and women the importance of sending their children to school and keeping them there.

Mass education will go far toward helping us solve many of our problems. Education builds while illiteracy destroys. Let us build.

Waycross, [illegible] Georgian
Friday, N[illegible] 18, 1932

Schools of the State To Run In Spite Of Reduced Funds

Will Continue Until Christmas and Reopen in January, Says Duggan

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 18.—Despite a 14 per cent cut in state appropriations, "the prospects now are that all counties in the state will continue their schools in operation until the Christmas holidays and reopen as usual in January," says Dr. M. L. Duggan, state superintendent of schools.

He discussed the school situation after conferring with his state supervisors of schools yesterday.

"Of course, local school taxes are coming in slowly, and none of the schools has as much money as it ordinarily does," he said. He added that "about 80 per cent" of the state school appropriation of $4,400,000 had been paid and that so far, receipts from the gasoline tax fund have held up to about normal.

In addition to the $4,400,000 by state appropriation (now reduced 14 per cent) about $2,500,000 is paid to the schools from the gasoline and fuel oil tax fund. The 14 per cent cut does not apply to the latter fund, although it may be less than the $2,500,000 if the receipts from this source show a slump.

The supervisors, J. O. Martin for North Georgia; J. S. Smith for Southeast Georgia; Paul Ellison, Southwest Georgia, and J. C. Dixon, state supervisor for Negro schools, were in the superintendent's office during a part of his discussion of the school situation.

Doctor Duggan paid tribute to the loyalty of school teachers of Georgia for carrying on their work despite the stress of the depression.

"They are bearing the brunt of the burden," he said, and the supervisors nodded their assent. "In some instances, the teachers have been teaching on Saturdays, in order that the number of days in a term may not be lessened and that the children might be given the advantage of as many school days as possible. These teachers have undertaken this extra day of work despite a cut in their pay."

The supervisors likewise were loud in their praise of the teachers for "bearing the burden" of educating the youngsters of Georgia. They said that most schools of the state would operate this year on about the same basis as last year.

Common Schools, Condition of.

Jim Crow School is Affected by "Old Man" 'Pression

East Tennessee News 6-23-32

MURPHYSBORO, Ill.—Because of the depression colored students here will be given the same educational facilities that the other race has been enjoying from the money paid for school privileges by taxpayers.

Knoxville, Tenn.

President Albert Nicholas of the township high school stated that because the board of education felt it necessary to save the $4,000 annually it cost to operate Douglass high school, a separate school for colored students, they had decided to close Douglass high. All pupils, therefore will attend township high, where they will be given equal opportunity in securing an education.

Teachers appointed to Douglass grade school are Paul K. Johnson, principal; Vesta Bostic and Hortense Pharris.

Kentucky

Education - 1932

~~Common~~ Schools, Condition of.

Louisville, Ky., Courier-Journal
Wednesday, November 30, 1932

Committee Named for Negro School Study

Probe to Supplement Work of State Commission, Richmond Says.

The Courier-Journal Frankfort Bureau.

Frankfort, Ky., Nov. 29.—James H. Richmond, Superintendent og Public Instruction, today announced the personnel of a committee to consider Negro education in connection with the study of the State's public school system now being made by the Kentucky Educational Commission.

The committee is headed by R. B. Atwood, president of Kentucky Normal and Institute here; L. N. Taylor, supervisor of Negro schools; Dr. R. E. Clement, dean of Louisville Municipal College; H. R. Merry, principal of Lincoln Grant School, Covington, and A. S. Wilson, principal of Madison Junior High School, Louisville.

Mr. Richmond told the committee members, in his letter of designation, that the work of the Educational Commission deals with elementary, secondary and college leevls of Kentucky's public school system.

"No distinctions will be made in the commission's work between colored and white children, however, it is possible that some problems peculiar to the education of Negro children, brought about largely because of separate schools may not be considered sufficiently.

"Therefore I deem it advisable to appoint a special committee whose purpose it will be to prepare a report on what might be considered problems peculiar to the education of the Negro. This report will be submitted to the commission for its consideration."

Kentucky

Education-1932

Common Schools, Condition of.

LOUISVILLE, KY.
COURIER JOURNAL
DEC 20 1932

WASTE QUARTER OF KENTUCKY'S DOLLAR

The State Inspector and Examiner says the Kentucky Home Society for Colored Children lost $3,625.68 of its legislative appropriation in ten months by discounts on the warrants. It sold twenty warrants at an average price of $92.93 on the $100. The State will pay the full $100, plus 5 per cent interest. It just receives $7.07 less in service for the expenditure of each $100.

This is serious. Such a warrant was given a Negro college, which had to take the discount out of the salaries which teachers were promised when they were employed. Whether the Health Department and Schools for the Deaf and Blind have the appropriations upon which they made their budgets "shaved" in this manner is not disclosed. Possibly the Hazelwood Sanatorium received its $12,500 for free beds, the Kentucky Children's Home Society its $80,000, the Crippled Children's Commission its $110,000, the Home for Incurables its $18,000 and the Negro Red Cross Hospital its $10,000 in this form. If so, the total loss at that rate would be $18,000.

Suppose the Crippled Children's Commission had to take a loss of $8,000 in its appropriation for discount on warrants, transposed into the terms of a humanity, the discount denies a cure to about thirty children a year, for which the Legislature made an appropriation and the taxpayers must pay, whether the children are treated or not.

Turned around and viewed on the basis of service obtained, a discount of 7.07 per cent, plus interest at 5 per cent, means that, if the warrant runs one year, the State pays 12.07 per cent above the actual cost of the service. For the extra four years warrants are now running, you may add another 20 per cent waste. In other words, where I O U's are used instead of money, about 75 per cent of the cost of Kentucky's Government is chargeable to goods and services and 25 per cent to the inefficiency of financial administration.

Louisiana

Education-1932

Common Schools, Condition of.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.
STATES
OCT 11 1932

Negro Schools

A STATEMENT by E. W. Eley, assistant superintendent of schools, regarding the enrollment of colored students, is of interest to such Northern newspapers and Republican agitators as seek to convey the idea that Southern cities do not offer opportunities to the race for educational advantages.

According to his figures the enrollment this year is in round numbers 20,000, to be exact, 19,891. That is a fair percentage relationship to the white enrollment, when the population of New Orleans is considered. It is a fairer percentage when it is remembered that, while the colored race in New Orleans is steadily progressing in every way, there are thousands of colored persons yet to be made to realize the benefits of public school education as compared with the intensive desire of white persons to give their offspring such opportunity.

According to the Eley report we have some twenty-five colored public schools, most of them modern buildings. There is a superintendent especially charged with their care. There are 358 instructors in control of the classes. One school has as many as 3184 students. Others range as high as 1900.

In connection with the Eley report it is worthy of note that probably in no city in the South is there a more excellent relationship between the races than in New Orleans, none in which there is greater recognition of the colored community as an asset and buying power.

Maryland

Education - 1932

Common Schools, Condition of.

EXPLOSION TO SCHOOL NOT AN ACCIDENT

Cumberland 6-11-32 Pitts. Courier

BALTIMORE, June 9—(CNS)—The new elementary school for colored children at Mount street and Riggs avenue was severely damaged by an explosion last week and the police advance the opinion that it was not the result of an accident.

Investigations under way point to a deliberate attempt to wreck the new school. Several witnesses have been examined, two of whom are said to be boys, who said they saw two men going toward the school carrying a bundle just before the explosion.

Education-1932

New Jersey

Common Schools, Condition of.

Whites Not Barred From Negro School

Courier
Pittsburgh Pa
3-19-32

By CHAPPY GARDNER

LAWNSIDE, N. J., Mar. 17—A certain young white woman by the name of Miss Lillian Philpott residing at Woodcrest, N J., a mile from the well-known Negro town, Lawnside, seems to have mastered the art of getting her name in the papers even though she run the gauntlet of exaggeration in doing so.

Miss Phillpot who smilingly admits that she is 24, and that she is the graduate of some Missionary College in South Carolina, did not find the Missionary work so numerative in the North. But she had to eat and it takes money to eat, so this young lady hit upon an idea. There were nine little white children living in Woodcrest whose parents refused to send them to the public school in the town of Lawnside because they would have to be taught by colored teachers.

The privilege of attending this school was theirs without pay. Preferable to attending Negro school, white parents paid the children's tuition at Stafford school. When the Stafford school board raised the tuition, the Woodcrest parents stopped their children. They were too poor to pay even white teachers to instruct their pets.

Miss Phillpott saw an opportunity in this last situation, she herded the white children into the basement of

Education - [illegible] North Carolina

Common Schools, Condition of.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.
OBSERVER

JUL 18 1932

GOOD RECORD IN TRANSPORTATION.

The current issue of State School Facts is largely devoted to a comparison of costs of school bus transportation in the United States, to establishment of a fine record for North Carolina and to incidental information that these costs have been brought down to a minimum in this State. North Carolina, states School Facts, leads the Nation in the number of children transported each day at public expense. During the current year, 1931-32, approximately 220,000 children have been furnished with transportation service. This number represents 37.4 per cent of the total white enrollment, or since transportation is largely a rural problem, it indicates that approximately one-half of the rural white enrollment of North Carolina is being provided with transportation facilities.

The cost of this service of transporting children to school ranges from $4,592,662 in Indiana to $20,000 in the District of Columbia and $78,400 in Nevada. In Ohio the cost of transportation is more than $4,000,000 annually. North Carolina, on the other hand, transports 50,000 more children than Indiana with a total cost half as great. The cost of transporting children in this State during 1930-31 was $2,174,-133.18, or $10.87 the year to the pupil.

School Facts gives a table showing transportation facts by administrative units pertaining to white and colored children in North Carolina for 1930-31. As this table indicates transportation of rural white children is pretty general throughout the State. To some extent transportation service is provided in every county.

Johnston County with its fleet of 148 busses leads in this respect. That county hauled 5,869 pupils during 1930-31 to 20 schools at an average annual cost of $7.40 per pupil or approximately five cents per pupil per day, two cents less than the State average.

Due to many outside influences, such as roads, age and type of trucks, amounts paid drivers, extent of transportation provided, etc., per pupil transportation costs vary within the several counties. In Transylvania the annual cost per pupil was $35.84, whereas in Yadkin it was only $5.21. In Dare the cost was $30.03 per pupil, whereas in Lincoln it was $5.91.

The average annual cost per rural white child transported was $10.90, approximately seven cents a day. The 3,984 busses used for transporting the 189,727 rural white children ran an average of 158 days during the year and served 1,047 schools.

One hundred and forty-five vehicles were used in transporting 5,037 colored children to school at an average annual cost of $9.70 per pupil carried. Transportation to some extent is provided rural colored children in 33 counties.

Raleigh, N. C. News and Observer
Saturday, December 24, 1932

NEGRO TEACHERS WILL NOT RECEIVE PAY NOW

T. 24

Approximttedy 70 Negro teachers in Wake County rural schools will not receive their checks for services during December until after Christmas, it was learned yesterday, because their pay day happens to follow the last day of the month.

Superintendent of Schools John C. Lockhart explained that this number of teachers have several additional days of service in their regular teaching months. Until they complete 23 days of teaching in the current month, no vouchers can be sent in to the State for their pay, Mr. Lockhart explained.

There are a number of white teachers who have one and two weeks service in December to their credit who will not receive pay for this work until next month, said Mr. Lockhart.

Lexington [illegible]
Thursday, December 15, 1932

Land Needed For Rural Colored School Houses

Land must virtually be given if the county is to be enabled to go ahead immediately with the building of rural negro school buildings, for which about $4,000 is available from Federal relief funds, it was stated yesterday by Supt. Paul F. Evans of the county schools.

Supt. Evans has been working eagerly this week in an effort to line up sites for proposed buildings in Reedy Creek and Midway townships, where structures are badly needed. He is hopeful of getting the Reedy Creek project under way within a few days if he is successful in getting the land.

Plans have been loaned without charge by the Rosenwald Fund, which call for two class rooms and one smaller room for community use that may be turned into a class room if the time comes when three teachers are needed. A compact and well arranged structure is shown which can be built most economically. Bids are being assembled for materials, while the Federal relief forces of the county welfare department have arranged for workmen as soon as the building can be started.

At Midway it is planned to consolidate the Wallburg colored school and erect a building with three class rooms and a community room. The consolidation would give almost enough enrollment for four teachers and the community room would likely soon also be needed as a class room. Plans for this proposed structure are also being forwarded by the Rosenwald Fund.

The Reedy Creek situation is the most acute, however, for this school has two teachers and only a one-room school building of poor type. A church is being used for the other class room, with the county paying a small rental for the use of the church.

Plymouth, N. C. Beacon
Friday, December 16, 1932

PROTEST GIVING NEGROES USE OF SCHOOL HOUSE

White People in Chapel Hill Section Want Building For Themselves

It appears now that a petition will be circulated in the Chapel Hill community of Plymouth Township seeking the signatures of taxpayers requesting the Washington County Board of Education to reconsider their previous disposition of the school building.

The men and women of the community are opposed to the action of the Washington County Board of Education in agreeing to allow the negroes of the Macedonia school district the use of the white school building. The education officials stated that the negroes must "repair and improve the building of their own volition and expense.

The patrons of the old school are dissatisfied that the officials would let the negroes use this school where it stands, as it would mix the races too close together, as the Chapel Hill school is located in a white community.

Also they are of the opinion that the men and women of the community should be allowed to retain the old school building as a public meeting place for the community, as when the schoolhouse is done away with there there is no place for public gatherings.

Another objection is that the school was built at the expense of the taxpayers in the Chapel Hill district some time ago, and they feel that after they have put their money in it through taxes and public subscriptions that it should not pass out of their hands entirely.

It is the hope of some of the people that the building will be used for white school purposes again at some time or another. This now seems will never be the practice but time will tell all things, and the men and women are jealous of the disposition of this old building.

And many of the patrons assert that when the county-wide uniform system of taxation was passed then this district was the only one with a surplus and they turned over to the school officials a good building and a surplus of over $1,000. This has not been confirmed, however.

So the people are "riled" over the matter, and they will possibly send around a petition to demonstrate their attitude in the matter, and they are especially anxious to keep the school building now as it is understood that another building in the vicinity that has been used as a public meeting place will be sold.

Again, it is noticeable that one of the largest Sunday schools in Washington County is being held there each Sabbath, and it is thought that after the present occupants of the school, who use it as a dwelling have moved out then the people will use the old school building to house the 132 that gather for Sabbath School.

Charlotte, N. C. Observer
Sunday, November 20, 1932

Stress Race Pride And Nature Study In School Of City

Alexander Street School, Under the Direction of Janie Wallace, Makes Strong Appeal to Pupils in Elementary Grades.

The Alexander Street negro school is one of the oldest and most progressive schools in the city. Under the capable leadership of Janie B. Wallace, the principal, the school has made exceptional and forward movements in child education.

With the principal outlining the program, the school has taken for its objective school improvement. Under this plan the children of the school have been encouraged to aid in the effort to beautify the school. The ulterior motive of the principal in bringing forth this plan was to make the school home-like to the children.

During the last year the school yard has been improved by the planting of hedges, shrubbery and trees. Bird baths and flower gardens have also been added until the school is striking in contrast to the school of yesterday with its bare, graveled playgrounds.

Through the study of negro pictures, histories, plays, pageants and magazines, race pride is stressed and the children are taught at an early age the advantage they are accorded by the realization of this point. This fact is especially impressive to them during the observance of National Negro History week.

As a result of the efforts of Miss Pierce, city librarian, grade libraries have been obtained for the different grades, and the children at Alexander street school have become adept in the use of them. The importance of this early training cannot be over-estimated, because a library for research and parallel work in later life is becoming practically a necessity to those who wish to partake of higher education.

The value of a clean body is especially emphasized at the Alexander Street school. A radio has been installed in the school, making it possible to gain the attention of the children in regard to daily exercises, by the morning health programs.

INTERESTING SUBJECTS.

The study of science has been prepared in such a way as to present it to the children in an interesting and impressive manner. The following science schedule of the school for the current year gives a graphic idea of how the subject is made so interesting. The student needs no urging to learn the important facts stressed therein. For the first grade, "A Green House," "The Story of Milk," "Season of Flowers;" second grade, "An Aquarium," "Our Bird Friends;" third grades, "A Rock Garden;" fourth grades, "The Study of Cotton;" fifth grades, "How to Know Trees by Their Bark and Leaves."

The Parent-Teacher association of the school is one of the largest and strongest in the negro schools of Charlotte. It has been through the efforts of this organization that a strong link has been established between the school and the home. The student body is indebted to this loyal group for the radio with which they receive their health talks and exercises. The modern c a f e t e r i a, which provides hot lunches for the children, is also the work of the Parent-Teachers association.

Much of the welfare and scholastic work of the school can be traced directly to Janie B. Wallace, the principal, who, as one can see by merely scanning a brief resume of her life, is ably qualified for her work.

WELL EDUCATED.

Janie Wallace has for many years been connected with negro civic and social welfare work. Her qualifications are unusual. After being graduated from Charlotte high school, she attended Barber-Scotia college, in Concord, where she was graduated with honors. Since that time she has specialized in different subjects at the following schools: A. & T. college, Greensboro; Hampton institute, Hampton, Va.; Johnson C. Smith university, and Harvard university. She is a holder of an elementary principal's certificate from Winston-Salem Teacher's college.

She is a native of Charlotte, and is a member of the Seventh Street Presbyterian church where she is superintendent of the cradle roll and beginners' departments. She was for a number of years principal of Fairview school of Charlotte.

The following teachers assist the principal at the Alexander Street school: H. B. Rampfield and B. W. Tyson, first grades; M. L. Taylor and L. R. Young, second grades; L. E. Eison and W. M. Price, third grades; A. E. Stevenson, fourth grades. The principal teaches the fifth grade.

The school has an enrollment of more than 554 pupils. The large number of students necessitates the holding of double sessions in all grades

Ohio

Education

Common Schools, Condition of.

Beecher's Old School About to Be Disbanded

Age 3-12-32

Cincinnati, Ohio—Lane Seminary, the alma mater of Henry Ward Beecher, the school at which his feelings against Negro slavery developed into the motivating forces of the Civil War, is to be disbanded. It was chartered 103 years ago.

Beecher was one of its first students, his father its first president. The seminary approaches dissolution with only 23 students and a faculty of two.

New York,

Henry Ward Beecher, as many know, championed the cause of Negro Freedom while pastor of the historic Plymouth Church on Columbia Heights.

It is said by many that his words and deeds did much to hasten the day of the Negroes emancipation.

Education

Pennsylvania

Common Schools, Condition of.

NEW EFFORT TO GET NEGRO TEACHERS LAUNCHED

Reformer

Pittsburgh, Pa.—(West Penn Service)—In view of the announcement of the appointment of a special committee in connection with the school system investigation here, it appears that Pittsburgh is on the verge of an intensive fight to get Negro school teachers in the public school system.

3-19-32

The steering committee, selected for the investigation of conditions, includes Rev. B. F. Glascoc, Earnest Rice McKinney, writer, Dr. Charles H. Carroll and Miss Kathleen Douglass.

Birmingham, Ala

The election of this group occurred following a Citizens Committee meeting in the office of the Pittsburgh Urban League, R. Maurice Moss, Executive Secretary, which is sponsoring the movement.

Several times before efforts have been made to get teachers in the Pittsburgh school system, but the present movement appears to be the most intelligent drive yet attempted.

BLAME LEADERS FOR J.C. SCHOOLS IN PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA:—Herbert A. Millen, an attorney, blamed the existing sepaarte school situation in this city on the fact that a few ministers and other leading figures in the city were in favor of such schools for economic reasons, when interviewed in the mater at his office Monday.

He assailed the "Southern complex" which infests Philadelphia thought on the subject and permits separate schools to exist when a more militant attitude against them would be the proper course.

He also revealed that the superintendent of Philadelphi aschools hid behind the statement that there were actually separate schools in the city. This statement is only technically true.

He cited another example of the acceptance of segregation in the history of the school at 19th and Reed. One colored teacher secured a position there and this acted as a signal for a rush of other colored teachers to hte school so that eventually whites were displaced. Mr. Millen pointed out that the fight of the other teachers for positions should not have specified a particular school.

He said the reason colored teachers were not teaching in the junior high schoosl today was because movements to enable them to do so were not unanimously backed.

Pa. Towns Begin Separate Schools

PHILADELPHIA. — The school board of Wayne and Berwyn, Pa., after borrowing $250,000 to construct new schools, have announced that beginning in September, the colored pupils will be housed in the old buildings while the white will occupy the new structures.

In making the plea for the loan, the school boards declared the old buildings would have to be condemned.

A staff of three colored teachers will be employed in the Negro schools thus establishing separate schools for these communities.

Ambler High School Has Negro Teacher

East Tennessee News

AMBLER, Pa.—A Negro teacher has been chosen to teach a class of students delinquent in history at the Ambler High School

7-7-32

These students take this course in order that they might make up the delinquency on go on with their senior year of studies

Robert E. Lee, of Ambler, a graduate of Ambler High School and Howard University and a member of the Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity, is the one chosen. He was formerly a principal of an elementary school in Virginia, where he worked five years. The grades given the students by Mr. Lee are final.

PUBLIC SCHOOL ABANDONED AS TOO DANGEROUS FOR WHITE PUPILS IS TURNED OVER TO COLORED CHILDREN

Journal and Guide 7-30-32 Norfolk, Va.

Chester County Citizens Hope To Make Test Case Against Discrimination Effective For Entire State

Special to Journal and Guide

PHILADELPHIA, Pa—The famous Berwyn school segregation case is going to be tested in the Pennsylvania courts.

The colored citizens of Berwyn, Wayne, Bryn Mawr, Ardmore and the two townships in questions, East Town Township and Tredyffrin Township, have organized the colored people from Chester County in a most remarkable and admirable way. They have held several meetings which were presided over by their spokesmen, O. B. Cobb and Primus Crosby, Robert A. Hayes, president of the Main Line branch of the N. A. A. C. P., and Harvey Tyre.

This committee, acting on behalf of the colored citizens, have employed Raymond Pace Alexander, of Philadelphia, to prepare and file in the Chester County Court a bill in equity to restrain and enjoin the school board of East Town Township and Tredyffrin Township from putting into execution the orders of the school board, as passed at its May meeting, at which time the school board stated that "the old schools of these townships shall be used for colored children" and that the new school built out of tax payers' money, costing $250,000, shall be only for white children.

The old buildings formerly had both white and colored children in attendance and was so close to the Lincoln Highway that it was dangerous to the children and the citizens asked for a new building to be in a better location, away from the traffic and safer for the children.

Cause of Suit

After a great effort to raise the fund, this building was constructed. Now by the order of school board it is proposed to use it exclusively for white children and to force the colored children to use the old building which is still as dangerous as before and lacks all modern facilities such as recreation grounds or parks for the children to play in.

The school board also has planned to send the white children who do not live in this precinct to the new school by bus transportation, which will cost $7 per year per child, which must be borne by the tax payers. This, according to Attorney Alexander, is unwarranted and unlawful and the tax payers money should not be used in this discriminatory fashion.

Will Seek Injunction

At a meeting held recently in Berwyn, the plans of counsel were thoroughly gone over before the citizens and a bill in equity has been prepared asking for an injunction to prevent the carrying into execution of these orders, which are supposed to be enforced at the beginning of the school term, the Tuesday after Labor Day next.

The Main Line branch of the N. A. A. C. P., through Mr. Hayes, and the above committee, together with E. K. Powell, of Berwyn; Joel Smith of Wayne; and Mrs. Horace Chandler of Devon, Pa., have organized the colored people of the Main Line in a most unusual manner. They stated very frankly at the above meeting that such a policy on the part of the school board as this is very serious.

Up to the present time there has never been the slightest discrimination in the public schools of this county and the children, both white and colored, are perfectly happy. The colored children participate in all the activities of the schools and the breeding of this germ of prejudice among the school children of these tender ages will have the effect in the future of establishing, when the children reach maturity, segregation in public conveyances, and all public places, including high schools.

Vital Test Case

The spirit of the meeting was magnificent. The ministers of the Main Line in the Baptist and Methodist churches are fully behind the citizens.

Attorney Alexander remarked that there should be no compromise in this situation. If they do, they will find the prejudice of the Main Line sweeping down into Philadelphia and throughout the state and there will be no difference between living in the South and Pennsylvania, if they do not meet the challenge by the law suit proposed, which will be a proper test case and if victorious, will spell the doom of segregated schools in Pennsylvania.

FIGHTS JIM CROW SCHOOL

California Voice 7-29-32 San Francisco California

BRYN MAWR, Pa., July 25.—The Bryn Mawr branch of the N. A. A. C. P. is going forward with plans to carry a school segregation case to court in spite of continued criticism by the Ardmore, Pa. Daily Times. The newspaper has written several editorials sayin g the local N. A. A. C. P. officers were good people, but they were poorly advised, in opposing the segregation. The paper contends that the school board at Berwyn, in deciding to send the white children to a brand new school next fall and keep the Colored children in the old building, was 'improving the Colored race.' The N. A. A. C. P. does not think that handing Negr ochildren second hand buildings which are regarded as unfit for white children, is improving the race. Plans are being formulated for the leagl fight.

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DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 40

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Tribune 10-21-32

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South Carolina

Education-1932

Common Schools, Condition of

Only 8,000 Pupils Above 7th Grade In South Carolina

Journal & Guide
2-13-32
Norfolk, Va

COLUMBIA, S. C.—(ANP)— Of the 213,806 colored children enrolled in the schools of South Carolina during the term 1930-31, 204,900 were in the elementary grades and 8,906 in high school grades—that is, above the seventh—according to the annual report of J. B. Felton, white supervisor of Negro schools in the state.

The enrollment for this year by grades, the report sets forth, was as follows: First grade, 82,344; second, 33,331; third, 27,223; fourth, 24,096; fifth, 17,527; sixth, 12,273; seventh, 8,133. The enrollment in the seventh grade nearly equalled the entire enrollment in the high school grades, 8,906.

Mr. Felton also points out that there are more than nine times as many children enrolled in the first grade than are enrolled in the entire high school department. "These conditions," he says, "should not exist in these proportions if we are going to undertake to educate the children of all the people of our commonwealth."

One-Teacher Schools Abundant

There are in the state, 2,237 school buildings for Negroes, these being distributed in the following clases; one-teacher schools, 1,302; two-teacher schools, 567; three-teacher schools, 137; four teacher schools, 80; five teachers or more, 151.

The length of term in the average Negro elementary school was 115 days and the average high school had a term of 159 days.

"Negro children," the report states, "all walk to school. In the entire state during the session of 1930-31, $661 in public funds was spent in transportation of Negro children."

Salaries Very Poor

The average annual salary paid the elementary Negro school teacher was, for men $317 and for women, $294, while the average salaries for high school teachers were, men, $618 and women, $486. The average cost of teaching children in the elementary grades was $9.27 per pupil and that in the high schools, $29.76. The average daily attendance of pupils of the elementary schools was 71 per cent, of those enrolled and of high schools, the average was 80 per cent of enrollment.

Of the teachers in the Negro schools, 2,629 have first grade certificates; 1,338 second grade and 333 third grade.

The value of the one-teacher school rooms, with equipment, according to the report is $423,254; two-teacher schools, $437,880; three-teacher schools, $368,097; and four-teacher schools, $478,102. The schools that employ more than four teachers have a value of $2,999,846, making a grand total of all property for the Negro schools of $5,007,179.

Common Schools, Condition of.

MEMPHIS, TENN.
EVE. APPEAL
MAY 27 1932

Growth In the Schools

The extraordinary growth which Memphis has enjoyed in the past decade is well indicated by the total of pupils to be graduated from the city schools this year.

In 1922 a total of 234 pupils, white and negro, made up the graduation classes. The total this year will be 1,304. It exceeds the total for any previous year.

It is significant in more ways than one, but perhaps the greatest significance is found in the number of graduates of negro schools. This year the number of negroes to be graduated exceeds the total number of whites and negroes graduated in 1922.

The negro child in Memphis has the same educational advantages as any other child. Compulsory educational laws require attendance during certain age periods. There are no laws requiring negro students to keep on with their public school education until they receive diplomas. The number in the 1932 classes is 259 for two high schools.

The decade's school record is a good one. Economic stringencies have caused some fault finding, but when the total whose grammar and high school education has been completed is given just consideration, it will be difficult for any to say that after all the results have not been worth the money expended.

Education-1932

Virginia

Common Schools, Condition of.

CAMPAIGN FOR NEGRO PRINCIPALS IN RICHMOND SCHOOLS STARTED AGAIN

Journal & Guide 9-24-32

White Citizens Hesitant Until Colored Citizens Show Definitely Where They Stand

Norfolk, Va.

Richmond Bureau
504 N. Third St.

RICHMOND.—The fight for Negro principals in the colored schools here has not been completely abandoned, but was dropped for a time, because it was felt that it would be practically impossible to obtain a hearing before the school board at the time when it was busily engaged in seeking ways and means by which the schools could be operated this year without curtailing their activities.

This fact was made known here this week when Wiley A. Hall, executive secretary of the Richmond Urban League, announced plans for carrying on the work started last year through the coming winter.

Mr. Hall has received much undue criticism because of the failure of the Forum to place Negro principals in the Negro schools here. It is known, however, that Messrs. Hall and Gilpin put forth every effort to arouse the interest of the public in the project, sacrificing much of their time in holding meetings to which only small numbers of people ever came.

Interest Lacking

The only persons who seemed to have been interested in the project were those at the head of the organization and eight or nine others, at least, they were the only ones who usually attended the meetings.

The mass meeting held in Fifth Street Baptist Church, which was attended by about 1,000 persons, was the only exception to the rule. At the next weekly meeting there were only nine persons present.

While many charge the Urban League board with not putting the proper support behind the project it is supposed to sponsor, it is known that white members of the board do not feel it their duty to exceed the activities put forth by colored members of the board in fighting for those causes in which Negroes should be primarily interested.

Urban League Explains

Members of the board point out that when recommendations are made by the secretary toward the betterment of living conditions of Negroes and the Negro members of the board are silent regarding these recommendations they feel that there is no widespread desire on the part of colored people for these things, or that there exists a wide diversity of opinion in the matter.

Feeling thus, they consider it best that they should remain neutral in the matter. Recommendations in a large number of cases, therefore fall on deaf ears, no action to remedy the conditions complained of being taken.

That the contentions of these people are sound and logical is in no quarter denied and it is pointed out by many that the only logical course for Richmond Negroes who are eager to place Negro principals in the Negro schools is for them to put forth a concerted effort in this direction and the better class of white people in this city, becoming convinced of their sincerity, will place their formidable moral support behind them.

HENRICO COUNTY WHITE STUDENTS HAVE 23 BUSES

Journal and Guide

2,000 Of Them Ride To School Daily; No Buses For Negroes

Richmond Bureau
504 N. Third St.

11-12-32

Norfolk, Va.

RICHMOND, Va.—More than 2,000 white school children of Henrico county, or about 50 per cent, of the white enrolment, are transported to and from school each day in school buses, J. Hilton Shue, superintendent schools, said today. No Negro children are carried to the schools in buses.

Twenty-three buses, twenty-one of which are owned by the county are used to transport the children. Two of the buses are owned by outside parties and are contracted for by the school system. The drivers of buses owned by the county are paid an average of about $2 a day. Last session the school buses cost the Henrico system about $15,000 for all expenses.

Superintendent Shue said that the maximum distance a bus carries a child is about eight miles, while the average distance is four miles. Each bus driver makes at least one trip to and from the school each day, while some make as many as three trips.

Some children, in order to catch the bus, must leave their homes before 8 o'clock. All children must be at the school by 8:40 a. m.

Missing a school bus, Superintendent Shue said, is considered as an excused absence, although there are few children who miss them. The records show that between Sept. 15 and Oct. 15, only twenty-eight children missed buses.

Nobody has figured out accurately just what distances Negro children must walk, hitch-hike, or otherwise get to school without county-supplied buses, nor what hours they must get up to get to school. The distances are at least as great as those the white children ride at county expense and the hour of arising is at least an hour sooner, however.

Despite the absence of even one bus for colored pupils, their parents pay taxes in the same proportion.

Education - 1932

West Virginia.

Common Schools, Improvement of.

W.VA. HAS FIRST MIXED SCHOOL

Afro-American 11-12-32

GERRARDSTOWN, W.Va.—John Myers Adams has been enrolled in the Gerrardstown white school. The president of the board endorsed the plan of abolishing separate schools in the interest of economy.

This is the first mixed school in West Virginia.

A.M.E.

Education - 1932.

Denominational Schools.

OUR EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS

Christian Recorder

8-11-32

Philadelphia, Pa.

The movement started some years ago to improve the educational work of the A. M. E. Church seems now to be well under way. Merger committees in many of the districts have been appointed and soon we shall have tangible results. Lampton College of Louisiana, and Campbell College of Jackson, Mississippi most likely will be united this fall. The interests of Turner College of Tennessee will be merged most likely with Wilberforce and all Tennessee and Kentucky will join hands with the 1st, 3rd, and 4th districts to make Wilberforce a great University. Plans for the 2nd and 7th to unite Kittrell in North Carolina with Allen in South Carolina seem to be well under way. While Texas and Arkansas will soon have plans submitted to them whereby they can make one great college out of two small ones. Other districts are yet to be heard from.

So the merger is making progress. The editor of the Recorder admits that he never was an ardent advocate of merging, still he was never an opponent of it. Our chief fear was that when we merge, the district in which the college was not located might not do as well as it should and that the district is which it was located might also fall off giving as an excuse that two districts were now supporting the institution instead of one. We are assured however, that our fears are unnecessary, that there will be the same enthusiasm for education as there has always been. Indeed some would have us believe that there will be more enthusiasm as there will be a higher standard and a better school, etc. We sincerely hope so.

We also were of the feeling that when we got our schools on a better foundation we would look too much to the "white educational foundations" and too little to ourselves. We believe that we should put ourselves in a position to receive aid from every possible legitimate source; but we hope the time will never come when the chief source to which we look to support our schools will not be our own membership. One hundred thousand dollars contributed by one white philanthropist is not worth nearly so much to the race as $100,000 contributed by 100,000 Negroes. When we get the latter we not only have the money but we have the interest of 100,000 people in their own institutions. And situated as the Negroes are in America, they will need, for a long time to come, their own institutions.

We should like to see our members give an average of ONE DOLLAR A YEAR TO EDUCATION.

We believe if the matter is brought properly before our membership they will not feel it a hardship to give $1.00 per year to help maintain their schools. One Dollar in 365 days, or just a little over a quarter of a cent per day is not a hard taxation for education.

Much of the future of our schools will depend upon the Fall Educational Collections to be taken the third Sunday in September. If these are good our educational leaders will be inspired to go forward. So let the pastors prepare now to encourage our educational work.

Allen-Kittrell Merger Not Favored By S. C. Methodists

Journal and Guide

12-24-32

COLUMBIA, S. C.—(ANP)—Every conference of the South Carolina diocese of the African Methodist Episcopal church has met during the past three months and in each conference the decision was made not to merge Allen University, one of the famous schools of the denomination, with Kittrell College of North Carolina.

Each conference voted decisively against the combination, which it was held would submerge Allen in Kittrell.

At the last General Conference in Cleveland suggestions were made looking forward to eliminating some of the educational institutions. It was hoped thereby to increase individual schools' support. Among the mergers proposed was that of Allen and Kittrell. The latter school, despite the fact that the Duke interests have aided it, giving it a number of buildings which had been torn down at Duke University in Durham, and rebuilt at Kittrell, has had a hard time financially.

South Carolina on the other hand is one of the strong A. M. E. states. It comprises an entire district. The South Carolinians are said to feel that they will be providing the principal support for the institution and to prefer to retain Allen in whose tradition they have great pride, in their own state. Bishop Noah W. Williams made an announcement of the conference stand.

The decision definitely bars any possibility of a near union of the two schools.

Education-1932

Baptists.

Denominational Schools.

DR. J. H. GARNETT

National Baptist Voice

For the last four or five years Dr. J. H. Garnett, Gary, Indiana, has directed the affairs of the American Baptist Theological Seminary, Nashville, Tennessee. Under his leadership the school has gone forward. Each year well prepared young men have gone forth to work in our churches. Dr. Garnett has served us at a great sacrifice. We have not always been in a position to pay his salary. We have not given the school the support it deserved. We have not appreciated Dr. O. L. Hailey and Dr. Garnett as much as we should. And yet both of these hardworking servants have labored untiringly and indefatigably in developing our educational program. 10-1-32

Dr. Garnett is an experienced school man. He has been the president of Western College, Kansas; Simmons University, Kentucky; Houston College, Texas, and connected with many other educational institutions.

Nashville, Tenn.

He is also a ripe scholar, having graduated from Oberlin University, and the University of Chicago.

He has given his time and thought to our Seminary not withstanding the fact that Mrs. J. H. Garnett has been ill at her home in Gary, Indiana, for the last two years. She had a fall on ice several winters ago and has not completely recovered.

Education-1932

Catholic.

Denominational Schools.

ST. EMMA GETS NEW TRADES BUILDING

Catholic School To Open September 6

6-27-32

ROCK CASTLE, Va.—(ANP)—According to an announcement made Wednesday by the Rev. Frederick Strittmatter, director of the St. Emma Industrial and Agricultural Institute, located here, the new trade school building which is now under construction will be completed and equipped in time for the opening of the current school term on September 6.

The new building is a commodious stone structure and the equipment will be modern and complete in every way to facilitate the teaching of the trades. The new addition will place the institution among the best equipped industrial institutions in the country.

The St. Emma Industrial and Agricultural Institute was founded in 1895 for the exclusive benefit of Catholic youth but those of Protestant faith are now also accepted. A standard high school course is offered as well as courses in mechanical trades and agriculture.

NEW NEGRO COLLEGE DEDICATED TODAY

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 11.—(P)—The newly erected Xavier College, only negro Catholic college in the United States, will be dedicated here tomorrow with Dennis Cardinal Dougherty, of Philadelphia, as the guest of honor.

The college was founded seven years ago by the Sisters of the Blessed Sacrament and its new plant was completed the past year.

The college is co-educational with a student body numbering 250, who are instructed in the arts and sciences, pre-medicine, pharmacy and teacher's training.

LIBERATION OF CATHOLIC COLLEGES

At the recent meeting of the Federated Colored Catholics of the United States which was held at New York, questions of race relations claimed quite a deal of attention, prominent among which was a resolution to change the name of the organization so that in the future it will not be a separate Negro body but an integral part of the whole Catholic group. Also encouched in the resolution was the request of a more liberalization of Catholic colleges for Negroes. The reference to the liberalization of Catholic colleges is one which, we think, should be followed out to a successful conclusion. As we see it, it would be the most forward movement that the Catholic church has undertaken in this country, and would popularize the Catholic religion among the colored people.

We make this statement because the Catholic school is so very close to the Catholic religion; for after all, we can see very little in any religion which emanates from teachers who, themselves, do not recognize the brotherhood

CATHOLIC U. TO CRACK DOORS

11-26-32

Graduate School to "Get Religion," First Regent Admits to AFRO

YEARS BEFORE NEGROES ENTER THE COLLEGE

Timidity Blamed for Lack of Colored Priests

WASHINGTON—That plans are being carefully laid to pave the way for the entrance of colored students to the graduate school of the Catholic University, here, was reluctantly admitted by Father Francis Augustan Walsh, white, regent of the university seminary and member of the graduate faculty in philosophy, in an interview with an AFRO reporter this week.

Father Walsh admitted that the movement, an outgrowth of the inauguration of the Newman Club idea at Howard University two years ago, is endorsed and backed by such Catholic dignitaries as Archbishop Curley, chancellor of the university; Cardinal Mundelein, of Chicago; Archbishop O'Connell, of Boston and His Excellency, the Most Rev. Piepro Fumasoni-Biondi, Apostolic delegate of the Pope at Washington.

According to Father Walsh, the movement will take some years before colored students may be admitted to the undergraduate departments of the university, because, he said, the institution is on the borderline between North and South, in its atmosphere.

Father Walsh said he believed the he felt newspaper publicity on the movement would only hinder the cause and stem the tide of favorable opinion which might otherwise foster the work.

Father Wash said he believed the best method of preparing these colored students for larger Catholic work, is to have them trained by a member of the staff of a Catholic School, along the lines of the Newman Club. He said, however, that he had been unsuccessful in getting a hall at Howard University for the club to operate there.

When asked why it would not be feasible to have these colored students trained in Catholic doctrine in such a school as the Catholic University, Father Walsh said the harrowing experiences of Dr. T. W. Turner, professor of biology at Hampton Institute, during his residence at the Catholic University, as a student, indicated the attitude of border-state college white students toward the entrance of colored students into these institutions.

The Catholic University professor said the facts of race prejudice were here, something that could not be overlooked, that it would take some years to change sentiment along this line.

The Newman Club at Howard is the first to be formed in any colored school. The club here is a branch of the Newman foundation which has clubs and seminars in many of the white state schools.

A part of the constitution of the Howard club indicates the motivating force back of the organization The constitution reads in part:

ARTICLE II: PURPOSE.

In obedience to the wishes expressed in the Decree of Pope Pius X commanding the formation of groups of Catholics attending public universities, and in accordance with the endeavors of similar clubs existing in the United States, our purpose shall be as follows: **To foster the spiritual life of students, their religious instruction, and their social life, in this order of importance.**

Furthermore, special effort shall be made to foster a better knowledge of Catholicity at our University, to cultivate a spirit of Christian leadership among ourselves, and to promote the general recognition of true brotherhood among all mankind.

Further explaining the movement, Father Walsh intimated that the Catholic Church did not relish the idea of more than 12,000,000 colored folk going Communist, when a quiet soothing religion, with music could bring them to higher idealism.

"The day of shouting and screaming is over," he said. "You won't get intelligent students of Howard University to indulge in it. You will be faced with having these students and others like them go over to the Communists or Reds, sooner than might be expected. We believe it is better to stimulate these 14,000,000 colored people with a high, quiet, dignified religion, where music blends and lifts one up."

Too Timid for Priesthood

Questioned as to the attitude of the Catholic Church toward the training of Negro priests. Father Walsh said, he found that few were in a position to be trained.

"They are timid, too," he said, "and it is sometimes not before they reach 23 before they get up courage to ask the bishop of the diocese about studying for the priesthood."

Asked whether he thought the practices of the Catholic Church contributed to that timidity among young Negro Catholics, Father Walsh admitted that the practices of the Catholic Church, in many instances, were indefensible.

The Catholic professor pointed out the fact that the Catholic Church, for the most part, took on the coloring of the community in which the church found itself located. As an instance of this, Father Walsh stated the name Catholic University implied that all races should have access to the halls of learning there, but a convenient method was always found to eliminate the darker races

Education-1932.

Congregational

Denominational Schools.

A REMARKABLE CHARACTER

Dorchester 2/7/32 McIntosh Ga.

A few years ago there came to Dorchester Academy, Liberty County, Ga., a young, ambitious woman. She assumed the principalship of the school at a time when it was non-progressive, caused by inertness, and the attitude of many of the patrons. This institution has long been the educational center not only of that county but the surrounding ones, and had instructors who were unselfish in carrying forward the work and moulding the character of the children. Under waining conditions Miss E. B. Moore took charge. The best that was in her was placed in the institution. In the course of a short time the place was changed, the attitude of the patrons more favorable and many more friends were gained for the work The literary part and physical condition of the academy kept pace. The entire surroundings were revolutionized. All the buildings were renovated, painted in and out, additions made, a new chapel erected, a drainage and water system placed in and every building and the grounds electrically lighted. By her influence an advisory board was formed and through which several acres of ground were donated on which an athletic field, properly fenced in, is provided. Miss Moore attracted to the institution many new friends, even in other states. She had around her a loyal set of instructors and endeared herself to every pupil on the campus. She had in mind greater activities and expansion of Dorchester Academy. If she had lived they would have been realized. In the midst of her activities she was cut down. She lived her life and lived it well, and left an impression worthy of emulation.

Education-1932

Discussions.

THE NEGRO NEEDS ADJUSTED EDUCATION

Tribune 9-30-32

Washington, D.C.

To meet the changes in our social and economic structure, the Negro of these United States need an adjusted educational program. Our present education is mapped out for us by our would-be white friends, after their own system, which has become obsolete, even for them.

An education that does not fit men and women to live is of little service to them. We have the concrete example here in Washington of hundreds of college graduates who are misfits in our economic and educational life. They have not been trained to make and live useful and successful lives.

With more than 28,000 students enrolled in our public day schools, more than 2,800 in our night schools, with more than 1,500 to enroll in Howard University October 1 and the National Training School on October 3, and with those enrolled in the Catholic schools, we will have more than 33,000 students in the various schools of the District.

How many of these students are being prepared for a life work? We need an adjusted high school course to meet the demands of the hundreds of boys and girls who cannot go to college or professional schools. Our opportunity to spend money far exceeds our opportunity and effort to make money.

Just consider the many and varied supplies needed by these 33,000 colored students here.

There is the item of shoes.—33,000 pairs of shoes at least twice during the school term. In many cases three or more pairs per student. But, 333,000 pairs at an average of $3.00 per pair is $99,000 twice a term is $198,000 for shoes for these students.

Now, how many of these students are taught to make shoes, repair shoes and to sell shoes? How many are taught to own a store to sell shoes to other students? A shoe business of $198,000 a term is worth going after. This would give quite a number of our graduates jobs as managers, salesmen, clerks and janitors.

There is the item of socks and stockings.—33,000 pairs about once a month or 330,000 pairs for the term. At the low rate of 20 cents a pair, we have $66,000 for socks and stockings alone. That is a very nice business for a year but how many of these students are being taught to make socks and stockings and how many are going to own shops to sell these articles?

Then there are raincoats, rubbers and umbrellas. Here are 99,000, giving one to each students which runs into hundreds of thousands of dollars each year and not a single student being taught to make or sell a single one.

There is the item of clothes for these 33,000 students—suits, underwear, dresses and hats. To supply these items millions of dollars are spent each term. Yet we do not make nor sell any of these items. And so it goes on through the list of food, and the various other supplies that enter into the comfort and entertainment of our students.

Millions of dollars are being spent to educate our children; more millions are spent to house, feed and clothe them and yet our system of education does not prepare our students to adjust themselves to enter into this economic and industrial system and extract therefrom a living.

M. W. Dagan, president of Wiley University, Marshall, Texas, has given some attention to this problem and says regarding higher education:

"....it is quite evident the system has not been sufficiently discriminating, and as a result there are thousands of college trained men and women in this coutry who do not seem to fit into any niche in our economic industrial and social life in a productive way; that to continue the process of pouring out a constant stream of graduates without enlarging their field of activity is but to greatly complicate the human problem in its various social aspects. He suggests the imperative need of a careful study of the situation with the view of either opening new avenues of employment or of developing a more highly selective process of admission to college."

"As to the opening of new employment I think the pressure might by eased a little by a gradual turning over into the hands of the Negroes those public and semi-public duties and responsibilities relating directly to the interests of colored people, such for instance as the immediate supervision of Negro schools and colleges, care of patients in colored wards of white hospitals, legal service to Negroes where only they are involved. These are tentative suggestions to be studied for the purpose of determing their practicability. I am convinced that something must be done to prevent the impending disaster from a perennial inundation of the field into which a steady, swelling stream of college trained men and women is flowing.

"As regards what may be done in revising the system of education I believe the establishment of more professional and trades schools would help to relieve the situation; but by all means, some method ought to be devised whereby colleges can exercise a weeding out process in the system of admitting students, for too many people are graduating from college who are fundmentally unsuited for the rendered for the benefit of Youth.

FEW TEACHERS EVER TEST THE SCHOOL LAWS

Afro American 9-24-32

Baltimore, Md

Hard to Respect Group Who Are Ignorant of Own Rights.

TEACHERS JOKES TO THE WHITES

Officials Laugh at their Timidity.

By HORACE MANN BOND

Superintendent Albert Cook of Maryland is quoted as saying that the State Law of Maryland which sets up a separate salary schedule for Negro and white teachers outside of Baltimore costs the Negro teachers of that state more than $600,000 annually in salaries. He is also said to have hinted that this law would not stand up if a test case were brought against it.

In spite of the fact that Maryland, the only state in the Union with such a law, has a corps of able and intelligent teachers, the county teachers refuse to bring such a suit, and allow themselves to be discriminated against year after year.

Don't Know Law

Of all the cases carried before our high courts regarding Negroes, school rights have figured smallest. It is an open secret with practically all white school officials that the law is frequently violated, and, if not the law, the spirit of the Constitution, in every state having separate schools.

Public spirited men in Texas and North Carolina have braved the dangers of personal harm and social outlawry by prosecuting cases concerning the right to vote, but nowhere in the South is there a Negro teacher like Dr. Nixon of Texas, who has fought the case of Negro suffrage through the courts year in and year out.

It is particularly sad that our teachers—supposedly the most intelligent leadership of the race—have been the most stagnant in getting from the courts what they would undoubtedly get if they carried test cases before high tribunals.

To my mind the chief cause is that Negro teachers don't know school law. I do not know of a single Negro normal school or college that gives its students even an inkling of what the Constitution and the statute law guarantees them in the way of a distribution of public funds. This ignorance costs them millions of dollars annually.

It is difficult to maintain respect for a body of teachers such as those of Maryland who refuse to stir themselves in defense of their own rights—and those of the thousands of Negro children they represent.

Are Maryland Teachers Afraid?

Of course another factor is that the Maryland county teachers are probably afraid of their shadow. They hold their jobs from county superintendents who would fire any teacher whose name was used in a test in court of the infamous law of that state.

But surely an arrangement could be made with a public spirited principal or supervisor in some liberal city, to "take care" of a teacher intelligent enough to bring a suit of this kind, if the bringing of the suit resulted in dismissal. Nor is it sure that the teacher would be fired. Haven't the Negroes of rural Maryland any voice in the selection of public officials? Couldn't the Negro voters of the state protect a Negro teacher who brought a case of this kind?

Law Being Violated

Now, the white superintendents and white legal officers generally know in the South that the school laws regarding distribution of funds are being violated, but so long as Negroes will not contest the laws, they smile at the stupidity of Negro teachers and parents who allow themselves to be thus buncoed.

If you read the account of the Southern Constitutional Conventions you get a picture of how white men laugh up their sleeves at the inanity of Negro teachers like those of Maryland.

In 1901, ex-Governor Jones, later appointed a Federal judge, said that everybody in Alabama knew that the discrimination in school funds was unconstitutional, but he added "The Negroes never would test the law, and of course the white people never did." In the same year in Virginia, Delegate Carter Glass of Lynchburg, now Senator of the United States from that state, said: "I have no doubt but that the discrimination we have been practicing is opposed to the spirit of the Constitution, and every lawyer knows it." In the debate on Negro schools, he added, "As a matter of fact, my friend knows quite as well as I do that the State Fund is mis-applied now without constitutional sanction."

Who can really blame white officials for "mis-applying" school funds if no Negro rises to contest the case? Our Teachers' Associations need more good lawyers and less back-slapping speakers at their state associations.

NEWS
Marshall Tex.
SEP 23 1932

THE NEGRO AND EDUCATION

Not very many years ago one often heard it said to educate the Negro meant that it only he was made a more clever criminal than he otherwise would have been. It was pointed out that the learning him to write would make him a forger and that an education meant an agitator for social rights that the South's traditions would never permit.

But there were those who maintained that an educated race was not the menace of an illiterate one, and this view was adopted. It is only the unthinking and unobserving who will argue now that the Negro should be uneducated.

Here in Marshall there has been too much evidence that an educated race is superior to an uneducated one to try to maintain otherwise. Our school boards for many years have been liberal in providing for the educating of the Negro youth and have been fortunate in the selection of those who were to teach and guide these hundreds of colored boys and girls. They have not turned out forgers and criminals nor have they instilled into the minds of their pupils any false social ideas. It is the uneducated Negro that you will find in our jails and penitentiaries. Here and there one may find an educated white crim-turned criminal just like you find an educated white criminal. As education has advanced among the Negro population there has been a corresponding decrease in those brutal crimes that have caused the mob with its hangman's noose or burning fagots. The whole tendency of Negro education in the South has been to decry any thought of the intermingly of the races but rather a teaching of race pride in the Negro, a pride to build their own social fabric upon the foundation of good citizenship. If this ideal has not always been attained it can be equally charged against the white race.

In the field of higher education of the Negro the people of Marshall have had a peculiar vantage for observation. Two large colleges—Wiley and Bishop—are located here and each of these institutions have the hearty endorsement and co-operation of the white citizenship. These colleges have presidents of the Negro race and there is never a conflict of opinion about what is taught. Each of these presidents are southern reared and are strongly imbued in the ideals that teach morals as well as text books. In all the years these institutions have existed [illegible] police or other officer has been called to their : or campus.

President M. W. Dogan, of Wiley College, at the formal opening this year addressed the student body thus:

"Thirty years ago scarcely any member of the dominant race felt an educated negro was anything but a menace; whereas today the ignorant negro is the one who causes alarm" he said. "Evidence of this fact is found in the great reduction in the per cent of illiteracy among negroes in the last thirty years. While these conditions are partly the effect of the negro's efforts they are largely the result of the changed attitude of the white people toward negro education.

"Appropriations for negro education in Texas have more than quadrupled in the last generation. Interest in negro education on part of school and other authorities—city, county and State—has undergone a phenominal change, not just in a passive but an active way."

WINSTON SALEM, N. C.
SENTINEL

DEC 3 1932

An Excellent Enterprise

Winston-Salem's leading Negro citizens are to be congratulated upon the interest they are taking in the extensive plan to provide a more complete program of education, especially for the children. The movement has been launched and interest and enthusiasm are at a high pitch as work on the project is getting under way.

Addresses are to be made by outstanding citizens who have achieved success, and who are well known and highly respected. We believe this is a very practical move because it means that young people are to be given a more far-reaching education, which will equip them for a higher type of citizenship. Then, too, the inspiration of hearing from those who are looked upon as splendid examples of citizenship will naturally have a far-reaching effect.

The 4-H Club plan idea is a splendid one, and every possible means of encouragement should be provided to interest the boys and girls in joining, and in getting all there is to be had out of the work. We believe time and effort used in promoting this work is a sound investment, and the splendid feature is that this work provides boys and girls with information they can use immediately.

We believe the lectures and programs will be of benefit, and are of the opinion they will be attended by capacity audiences of interested students and adults.

Hampton Idea Versus Atlanta Idea.

To the Editor of the AFRO:

Query anent recent action of the Southern Association of Secondary Schools and Colleges: Which idea as to the education of the Negro wins—the Hampton or the Atlanta?

Atlanta University, with its associate colleges (Spelman and Morehouse), and Hampton Institute have been rated Class A institutions of higher learning by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

Heretofore, Atlanta University and Hampton Institute have "stood apart," striving as to which offered the more useful educational service to the Negro. Hampton won the decision and generous support of the public—Atlanta, the while, stood like a "ragged beggar by the road," holding fast her academic and spiritual ideals. Only a few of her sister institutions stood with her.

Now, behold what has happened! Like a flash of lightning from a clear sky comes the news that Hampton takes her seat by the side of Atlanta as a full-fledged liberal arts college. They have reached the same academic objective, though traveling apparently in opposite directions. All of which is indication of an educational trend in the field of Negro education of deep significance.

So the question arises, especially in the minds of those who have watched the development of the two more or less antagonistic ideas from their birth: Which idea wins—the Atlanta idea or the Hampton idea? Or did both win, each in its own way.

After all, were not both of them, Hampton and Atlanta, at work on the same project, only using a different technique? Since all education is one in purpose, is it surprising that these institutions find themselves finally resting at the same goal.

NATHAN B. YOUNG.
Jefferson City, Mo.

Discussions.

RECORD
COLUMBIA, S. C.

JAN 2 0 1932

AND THE SCHOOLS PAY.

That there should be some form of state aid for schools as a means of equalizing educational opportunities more or less has come to be generally conceded. It is admitted even in South Carolina where opposition has been constantly growing to the 6-0-1 school aid law under which the state undertakes to guarantee teachers' salaries at a fixed scale upon the condition that the counties and school districts will support the schools for one additional month.

The 6-0-1 law of course has certain inherent weaknesses that some other state aid law might not have. It is based for instance upon real property assessments and works injustice as between county and county in proportion as real property assessments are inequitable, and inequitable they are. In practice although not of course in theory it discriminates against the negro and the counties with the larger negro populations. Negro schools, like any others cost money, and two counties of the state actually spend per pupil on negro high schools more than the average per pupil exenditure for the state in the white elementary schools. The 6-0-1 law attempts to interpret all school costs in terms of teachers' salaries and has made teachers' salaries subjects of direct legislative control, which they never should be or should have been—either from the point of view of the teacher or of the state.

But in the ultimate consideration these are not the greatest objections to the 6-0-1 law, although they are serious and under present conditions virtually insurmountable bars to the achievement of that equal educational opportunity that educational theorists prate about. The great objection to the 6-0-1 law has been the fact that it has been the means of encouraging and abetting extravagance in the schools at a time when sensible economy was needed. It has encouraged practices which are, to say the least, questionable.

Said Mr. James H. Hope, state superintendent of education, in his report for 1926:

"The weak point in the (6-0-1) law is the difficulty in getting the state aid accurately and honestly apportioned among the schools. If such apportionment could accurately and honestly be made it would save the state at least $500,000. This inaccuracy arises from:

"A. Padded enrollments; duplicate enrollments.

"B. Padded average attendance.

"C. Maintenance of one and two-teacher schools with an insufficient number of pupils to meet the minimum enrollment and average attendance requirements.

"D. Duplicate payments of state aid in case a school is transported and a teacher is not saved by such transportation.

"E. Applications for state aid by trustee boards and county superintendents for teachers who either have no certificates at all, or who have certificates of lower grade than these reported on state aid application.

"F. Applications for state aid for a length of term greater than that to which the school is entitled."

Since 1927, when Mr. Hope filed this report with the governor and state legislature, much has been said of these "weaknesses" and some of them may be no more. But the spirit that created them is still here and in the schools and still the idea is to get as much out of the state as possible. School rolls, if members of the legislature may be believed, are still being padded for the money that is in the padding. And this year has developed a new racket, a plan whereby the state salary schedule is paid for seven months—six at state expense—and the teacher forced to teach eight or nine for the seven months' pay—all as a means of making the state pay more money than even the 6-0-1 law intended.

And the schools and the teachers have been the sufferers. The state educational system has been run into debt; the schools have been brought into disrepute.

Now is a day of accounting when the 6-0-1 aid fund is running out because the state cannot borrow. It is a time when the counties and school districts cannot borrow. School teachers in many districts are unpaid. In a few months, maybe only a few weeks there will be talk of schools being closed.

And when that day comes blame the 6-0-1 law and the blindness of local school officials throughout the state who got all they could for their school districts when the getting was good.

The state still holds the bag—but it is empty.

RECORD
COLUMBIA, S. C.

JAN 2 2 1932

School Costs, High and Low.

The annual report of Mr. James H. Hope, state superintendent of education, reveals some interesting things. Take the statictical study of school costs per pupil by counties.

It costs the state three times as much to give a child a high school education, these figures reveal, as it does to give a pupil an elementary education, $83.40 being spent for each high school student as against $28.37 for each elementary school pupil. These are the figures for both races, negro and white; the difference for whites alone is smaller but not insignificent—$93.08 for each high school student and $46.13 for each elementary pupil.

And there is a wide range in the cost per pupil among the counties. Richland for example spent $65.07 for each white elementary pupil as against Hampton county's $33.86 and the average for the state of $46.13. In Fairfield the per pupil cost was $60.13 and in Georgetown $60.02. In Lexington it was $37.10, Horry $37.11 and Oconee $37.42. Fairfield topped in the state in high school costs per pupil with $165.80, more than three times Saluda's low of $49.51 per pupil. Richland was just abve the state average with $99.69 per high school student while Jasper, spending $146.76 per high school student, was second only to Fairfield, which incidentally has the distinction of paying more per pupil both elementary and high school being taken into consideration, than any other county in the state.

And why should Fairfield pay $81.02 per pupil per year when Saluda pays only $41.61 and Hampton escapes with $41.89?

Why does it cost Richland county $73.43 per pupil and Spartanburg county only $49.19?

It may be of course that education in Saluda and Hampton suffers because of the evident economies practiced and that the school pupils for whom the schools are conducted suffer by reason of the low expenditure. But where is the proof of it?

Savannah, Ga. News
Sunday, January 31, 1932

THEY'RE GOING TO COLLEGE

It has often been hinted that in many Southern states the negro has evinced a more consistent interest in taking advantage of school facilities offered for his children than the white people. There have been statistics to prove that this has been the case. There are to be found interesting causes for this acute interest on the part of the negro parent to educate his children.

This is not only true in the matter of the public schools, but it is shown to be the fact with reference to colleges. Yesterday in Atlanta Dr. Joseph S. Stewart of the department of secondary education at the University of Georgia adduced figures which show that a larger percentage of negro children than white children graduated from high school last year entered college. Figures are relative and percentages are indicative.

For the first time the department has been able to find out where the high school students of Georgia go after graduation. It was found how many go to college and whether they go to colleges in Georgia or outside the state. Most of them naturally attend Georgia colleges. A greater percentage by far of the negroes than whites attend colleges in other states than attended Georgia colleges—for the reason that other states offer them wider college advantages.

In 1931 30 per cent. of the white students graduated from Georgia high schools went from high school immediately to college or university. But 32.4 per cent. of the negro students graduated from Georgia high schools went to college or university. There were 3,677 white graduates; there were 315 negro graduates. Fifty of the 315 negro graduates of high schools in Georgia went out of the state to obtain college education. This is significant, too, when it is remembered that the state institution for college training of negro youth situated at Thunderbolt, near Savannah, could easily be expanded to care for the college training of every negro girl and boy finishing high school in the state—and ready to go into college courses.

These facts of the preponderance, by percentage, of negro students going from high school to college are in keeping with the apparently unusual showing of the depression era, when college attendance for both races and all classes has increased instead of falling off, as many believed would be the case. Negroes now as well as whites in times of stress appreciate more keenly and clearly than ever the value of the highest training for the girl or boy who must

soon make a living.

The swelling numbers of students knocking at college doors will remind leaders in education, too, that additional college facilities will have to be provided annually for these increasing hosts.

More Negroes Than Whites Entered College in 1931

Georgia Statistics Show High School Graduates Entered Higher Institutions of Learning in Greater Nnmbers From the Colored Race Than the White—Survey Made By Dr. Stewart.

ATLANTA, Jan. 30 (AP).—A greater percentage of graduates of negro high schools in Georgia went to college in 1931 than was sent to higher institutions of learning by white high schools, Dr. Joseph S. Stewart of the University of Georgia said here today.

The professor of secondary education at the university was a speaker at the annual meeting of the Association of Georgia Colleges.

It was the first time educators of the state had been given detailed information on what happens to high school graduates of Georgia, what schools they go to after graduation and whether they attend school in or out of Georgia.

The survey was made by Dr. Stewart, who said the high schools for white children sent 3,677 students to college last fall from their graduates of 1931, or 30 per cent. of those graduating.

In another address to the Association of Negro Colleges and Secondary Schools of Georgia today, Dr. Stewart said negro high schools of the state sent 266 graduates of 1931 to Georgia colleges and fifty to colleges out of the state. This was 32.4 per cent. of the total graduates.

Of the white children graduating from 115 high schools on the Southern accredited list 1,933 went to Georgia colleges and 455 to colleges outside Georgia. The 272 other schools on the Georgia accredited list sent 1,193 to Georgia colleges and 96 to colleges outside the state.

Dr. Stewart pointed out that the figures are confined to last year's graduates and where they went. "Of course," he said, "others of these may go to college another year, and many who graduated in previous years may have entered this year." The total enrollment of the 115 schools on the Southern list was 30,923, and the 272 schools, not on the Southern list, 25,549. The former group of 115 schools sent twice as many pupils to college as did the 272 schools not on the Southern list, he said.

A WHITE EDUCATOR OBSERVES

East Tennessee News

But for the fact that the name of Professor George Raffalovich accompanied his article, "Piety Rules a Negro College," as appeared in the January 13th issue of "Outlook and Independent," and reproduced in our columns this week that our readers may have benefit of the same, one would readily conclude that the writer had made his observations about the grounds of the local Knoxville College during the administrations of Presidents R. W. McGranahan and J. Kelly Giffen. In fact, the expose of the deplorable state of affairs as prevails at the college where he served is such an exact description of the attitude of the majority of the "white missionaries from the North," who have foisted themselves on the Negro in the role of educators at the local United Presbyterian institution, it causes the thought to arise ,there certainly must have existed some training conference of these "missionaries," in Pennsylvania and New England, at which methods of "educating" Negroes was definitely agreed upon.

Those Negroes who are inclined to support the program of the insincere "missionaries from the North," as they charge sinister motives on the part of persons who are endeavoring to throw the spotlight of publicity on their efforts, will bow their heads in shame as they read the expose offered by one of their own white educators.

One can readily account for the lack of business progress among Negroes of the racial group in certain sections of the South where these "missionaries" were seeking to "wean the group from the usual religious emotionalism," and discourage "intelligence and independence."

The situation is very properly described when the white professor states that Tuskegee Institute and other industrial institutions are doing far more good than all of these white missionary-manned institutions for Negroes, and he voices the sentiment of Negroes far and wide when he suggests as the only remedy the elimination of the white women and missionaries and giving the well prepared Negro educators an opportunity to serve their people.

The surprising phase of the local situation is that few of the white people of Knoxville knew that the college for Negroes right here in their door has a white president and ninety per cent white faculty composed of men and women. It is extremely interesting to note the comment of those who expressed surprise that such a condition existed when they have stated time and time again, "it does appear that if these white educators who have worked in these schools for the past fifty years or more have accomplished anything in the way of educating Negroes, there would be sufficient number now who could take their places at the heads and on the faculties of the colleges.

"Negroes can't get the financial support," is the cry of certain thoughtless Negroes who offer excuses for the rule of the "missionaries from the North," and the answer is promptly forthcoming which puts such argument to flight, that no educator was ever more successful in securing funds for a Negro institution than William J. Hale, president of our own A. and I. State College, since the days of Booker T. Washington, and the commendable phase of this situation, President Hale did not appeal to the North for his funds, but thousands and thousands of dollars to make possible one of the finest, most modern and best equipped institutions in the entire United States, came through appropriations from our own Tennessee legislature made up of southern white men. Then, as president of Howard university, Mordecai Johnson, a Negro, well qualified and enjoying the confidence of the thoughtful leaders of both races throughout the nation, has been successful in getting ample appropriations for that old established institution, in amounts far in excess of his white predecessors. David Jones, of Bennett, in North Carolina; Young President W. A. Fountain, at Morris Brown, in Atlanta; M. S. Davage, of Clark, in Atlanta; John Hope, of the mammoth Atlanta university; John Davis, of West Virginia; James E. Shepherd, of Durham; J. A. Atkins, W. J. Trent, of Livingstone; H. L. McCrorey, of Johnson C. Smith, and scores of others, all efficient and amply prepared Negro presidents of educational institutions for the training of Negro youths who wield ample influence with the General Education Board, Rosenwald Fund, Carnegie Foundation as well as the law making bodies of their several states to have their requests for financial aid given prompt and favorable consideration. Such educators receive more ready response to their requests than white heads of Negro colleges.

Many other earnest, influential and well prepared young Negro educators are available to take the positions of these white "missionaries" who persist in holding their places as they endeavor to foist their leadership on Negroes. It may be timely to refer to the fact that the president of the local college has been matriculating at a Chicago university during the past few summers in an effort to secure additional preparation which would provide his doctor's degree, while score of young Negro men have had such preparation years ago and are denied positions because of the selfishness of just such would be "missionaries."

The unrest very much in evidence among the young Negroes will continue and the race problem will prove difficult of solution, here in our southland, so long as we have the "missionaries from the North" foisting their leadership upon the Negro. Such is shown by the enthusiastic manner in which the article of Prof. Raffalovich was read and endorsed by Negro men and women in all sections of our country. As many as seven "marked copies" of the "Outlook and Independent," were mailed to this publication from as many different sections.

Truly "the remedy for the existing bad conditions is for all white women and missionaries to get out of the field of Negro education and leave it to the Negroes themselves."

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DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH
REEL 40

Discussions.

COLLEGE GRADUATES AND CHURCH

In another article mention is made of the church and the young people. In this a touch is made of the attitude of the graduates of colleges and the professional ones toward the church. With but a few noble exceptions, if the church had to depend upon these well-prepared ones, the progress would be nil and the cause of Christianity given a decided setback. The church is crying out today for the service of these well-prepared people, but they are not responding. Most of them are connected with the church, but when it comes to giving devoted service, they are found wanting. They are needed in the work of the church school, to lead in the young people's organizations and to lend direction in the services of the church, but they seem not interested. Like the proverbial "light under a bushel," they are hiding their talent and showing but slight appreciation to God through whose blessings they have reached their attainments. On the other hand, the thought is expressed, if the necessity of this group of our young men and women assisting in the work of the church were sufficiently emphasized during the course of their college life, the situation might be different. While this ought to be done, yet lack of it should not prevent such intelligent ones from assisting in the carrying on of the religious work of their fathers and mothers, and in a militant way extend God's kingdom. Possibly, if these college graduates would take a greater interest and assist in church leadership, the young folks would be attracted there rather than drifting toward affairs of the world.

CINCINNATI, O.
ENQUIRER

JAN 8 1932

The Cost Of Education.

The cost of education in the United States during 1931, according to the estimate recently made by the Federal Office of Education in a survey of the year's activities, amounted to three billion two hundred million dollars. The survey shows that there are 26,665,608 students enrolled in the public schools, and the total number of teachers was estimated at 1,029,000.

Concerning Negro education the survey disclosed that there are in the states having separate school systems 3,326,482 Negro children of school age. Thirty-two per cent, or more than a million of these are not in school.

The cost of education is impressive, but it costs to build a comparatively few battle ships, and no one will complain of the cost of either education or battle ships where need exists.

The volume of general literacy in this country is of tremendous proportions, but so is the volume of illiteracy, as was disclosed during the great war. But the Nation has much to be thankful for in this respect. Illiteracy is slowly disappearing even in its mountain haunts of ignorance and in the slums of the great cities.

There is a general intelligence that promises well for the future. In no land on earth are so many papers and books read by the general populace as in the United States. In no land is there such breadth and freedom of opportunity as is offered by our public school system. In other lands the classes of alleged superiority, breeding and intellect may read, but the millions do not read, and the millions have not the opportunity for intellectual progress that is to be had in America. We can well afford the cost, and this cost will be less, results and achievements greater, the more our schools are divorced from politics, which desirable object rapidly is being accomplished on an ever-widening scale.

Chattanooga, Tenn.
TIMES

JAN 11 1932

THE COST OF EDUCATION.

(Cincinnati Enquirer.)

The cost of education in the United States during 1931, according to the estimate recently made by the Federal office of education in a survey of the year's activities, amounted to $3,200,000,000. The survey shows that there are 26,665,608 students enrolled in the public schools, and the total number of teachers was estimated at 1,029,000.

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TEACHER SUPPLY FAR IN EXCESS OF DEMAND—BOND

By HORACE MANN BOND
(For ANP)

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — There are about 14,000 people being trained in our college, normal and high school teacher training schools for the 6,310 jobs that open each year. Do we have too many teachers? Are too many people preparing to teach now

In a state like Texas there are about 600 new teaching jobs open each year. There were almost three thousand people preparing for these jobs, in the different schools and colleges of the state. In Maryland there was a better system, with only 242 people preparing for 210 new jobs In Virginia there were more than nine hundred people in training for five hundred jobs.

In 1930, Fred McQuistion of the Rosenwald Fund found that there were 47,426 teachers holding certificates to teach in fifteen states. This did not include Washington, D.C., and West Virginia. Also there are many thousand teachers in different states teaching without certificates, but on permits from local school boards. It is figured that in these fifteeen Southern states 6,310 teachers are needed every year. Also it should be remembered that, as over nine thousand new teaching positions have opened in the last five years, at least eight thousand new ones will open in the next five years.

Teaching is like anything else. The salary people now get depends on supply and demand. Teachers get low salaries principally because there are so many teachers of poor training who will teach for nothing, almost. There are eighteen thousand teachers holding certificates to teach who have never graduated from high school. Every boy or girl who graduates from college and wants to get a job as a teacher has to compete with thousands of other boys and girls who have never finished high school. That is why a superintendent could tell me, as one did in Louisiana, that he could get plenty of teachers for $30 a month.

There are one hundred and eighty-nine schools trying to do teacher-training work. Among these are fifteen land grant colleges, eight state normal schools, fifty-six private colleges and one hundred and ten high schools.

We have too many schools trying to do this kind of work. Southern states could help by raising the standard. Even our best states today allow people to teach colored schools without a certificate. In North Carolina I visited a county once where ten out of forty teachers had never finished an eight grade course. Since that was only two years ago it is probably true today.

Million Colored Truants

WASHINGTON.—Studies made or received by the Federal Office of Education during 1931 reveal many interesting and important facts regarding the education of colored people. There are in the states having separate school systems, 3,326,482 Negro children of school age. Thirty-two per cent, or more than 1,000,000 of these are not in school. Of those enrolled, more than one-third are in the first grade and 74 per cent below the fifth grade. Only 2.7 per cent of the total are in high school. Research in the three national surveys of education being directed by the Office of Education, and studies by the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, are bringing together vital facts and statistics regarding Negro education in America.

Tampa, Fla. Times
Monday, February 15, 1932

NEGROES HOLD EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

Three Bishops Here to Aid Work of Moral Uplift.

Three bishops of the African Methodist Episcopal church are in Tampa as representatives of the Modern Educational and Religious bureau, Washington, D. C. Archbishop Joseph J. Higgs, D. D., Bishop Edward D. Johnson, D. D., and Bishop E. B. Mitchell, D. D., are working to advance education and moral uplift of the negroes in the United States.

They seek to help their race in becoming an asset to the nation, and to overcome its handicaps. The work of the bureau is carried on through 620 branches located in the larger cities of the country. The Tampa headquarters are now at 1509 Central avenue.

Bishop Higgs will speak three times this week at Bowman A. M. E. church. He will be assisted by Bishop Johnson and Rev. D. S. Selmore, pastor of the church. Special places will be reserved for white friends of the cause of negro education.

At a meeting at 8 o'clock Tuesday night, Bishop Higgs will speak on "Possibilities of the American Negro, and the Danger to Him of Communism." Thursday night at the same time, he will speak to women, only, on "Understanding." Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, men, only, will be invited to hear a sermon on "Friendship."

From the headquarters here, the bishops plan to reach every negro

Prof. R. Banks Discusses The Educational Needs Of The Present Day

Plaindealer

By Napoleon B. Edward

In making a study of the graduates of Prairie View State College, Principal W. R. Banks sent a questionaire to each graduate of the class of 1930-31 covering the range of unemployment, employment, salaries, etc., of each member thereof. In response to this questionaire 100 members of this class replied. These replies were tabulated in order to study the class as a whole, its engagements, the effectiveness of its employment, the trend in education, and finally to determine how Prairie View State College may better function to enable her students to render a larger and a more acceptable public service. *1-29-32*

The replies to the questionaire submitted by Principal Banks account for the 100 graduates as follows:

Topeka Kansas

Graduates

In School	4
Unemployed	41
Employed	49
Common Labor	6
	100

Employed
(Teaching Division)

Home Economics	20
Agriculture	9
Arts and Sciences	15
Mechanic Arts	2
Nursing Education	3
	49

Unemployed
(Divisions,

Home Economics	3
Agriculture	2
Arts and Sciences	24
Mechanic Arts	0
Nursing Education	2
	41

Common Labor
(Divisions)

Home Economics	1
Agriculture	0
Arts and Sciences	5
Mechanic Arts	0
Nursing Education	0
	6

In discussing recently the above disclosures with the faculty of Prairie View State College, Principal Banks pointed out that 41 per cent of the graduating class of 1930-31 were without any form of remunerative employment. He emphasized that the greatest number of graduates without employment were those from the division of Arts and Sciences. He said that the questionaire indicated that the chance of employment was now increasingly on the side of those graduates qualified along the lines other than the teaching profession. "There are more teachers than we have positions to fill", Principal Banks said "and something must be done to meet this situation." He strongly advocated the trades and industries as a partial relief from the over-crowded profession of school teaching, and as a helpful solution to many of our economic problems.

Principal Banks stands for and advocates high education. But he believes as firmly, if not more so, in that kind of education as will enable the recipient to earn a living and a livelihood, to render the bast and fullest service to society. "There has been a tendency on the part of students," the Principal said, "to pursue courses in the division of Arts and Sciences to teach school, but I believe it is greatly advisable for many students entering college to pursue courses other than leading to school teaching.

In discussing the trends of education and the needs of our group, the Principal believes the duties and responsibilities of our colleges and universities are clearly determined and defined. More and more, he said, Negro institutions should prepare the youth to use his opportunities to the full, whether in the schoolroom, the skilled or the common pursuits of life; and thus open the way for a larger freedom of action, for economic independence, and for social prosperity and happiness.

OVER 1,000,000 NEGRO CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE NOT IN SCHOOL

1-30-32 *Norfolk, Va.*

WASHINGTON — (CNS)—Further substantiation of the claims of the Negro minority report of the President's Advisory Committee on Education, that continued federal grants are needed in aid of Negro education in the states where there are maintained separate systems of schools for whites and colored, was given last week in a summary of American education for 1931 prepared by the United States Office of Education here.

The report, based on researches carried on by the National Association of Colored Teachers and the Negro specialist in Education of the Office of Education, Dr. Ambrose Caliver, revealed that in states having separate school systems there are 3,326,482 Negro children of school age. Of this number 32 per cent, or more than 1,000,000 of these are not attending any school.

Few In High Schools

Many other important facts were revealed by the summary. Of the Negro children enrolled in the States mentioned, more than one third are in the first grade, and 74 per cent are enrolled in grades below the fifth. Only 3.7 per cent of the upward three and a half million students are enrolled in high school grades.

Compared with the above statistics, the percentage of white students in states having separate school systems is much lower in the elementary grades and much higher in the high schools. Of the total white school enrollment in these states less than one fifth are enrolled in the first grade, and only 43.4 per cent are enrolled in elementary grades below the fifth. On the other hand as opposed to the 3.7 per cent of the total enrollment of Negro children in high school the corresponding percentage for white children is 14.6 per cent.

Inadequate Funds

That the great disparity in high school and elementary school enroll-

It is for this reason that the Negro minority committee of the President's National Advisory Committee on Education urgently requested that federal subventions to state educational funds be continued and that strict supervision by the Federal government be maintained over these grants in order to do away with the present inequities in the distribution of the Federal funds.

NEGRO STUDENTS MAKE ADVANCES

Telegraph & News

Total of 32.4 Per Cent Seek Higher Education

Macon, Ga

LEAD WHITE GRADUATES

ATLANTA, Jan. 30 (AP).—A greater percentage of graduates of Negro high schools in Georgia went to college in 1931 than was sent to higher institutions of learning by white high schools, Dr. Joseph S. Stewart, of the University of Georgia, said here today. *1-31-32*

The professor of secondary education at the university was a speaker at the annual meeting of the association of Georgia colleges.

It was the first time educators of the state had been given detailed information on what happens to high school graduates of Georgia, what schools they go to after graduation and whether they attend school in or out of Georgia.

The survey was made by Dr. Stewart, who said the high schools for white children sent 3.677 students to college last fall from their graduates of 1931, or 30 per cent of those graduating.

Negroes' Record

In another address to the association of Negro colleges and secondary schools of Georgia today, Dr. Stewart said Negro high schools of the state sent 265 graduates of 1931 to Georgia colleges and 50 to colleges out of the state. This was 32.4 per cent of the total graduates.

Of the white children graduating from 115 high schools on the Southern accredited list, 1933 went to Georgia colleges and 455 to colleges outside Georgia. The 272 other schools on the Georgia accredited list sent 1,193 to Georgia colleges and 96 to colleges outside the state.

Dr. Stewart pointed out that the figures are confined to last year's graduates and where they went. "Of course," he said, "others of these may go to college another year, and many who graduated in previous years may have entered this year." The total enrollment of the 115 schools on the Southern list was 30,923, and the 272 schools not on the Southern list 25,549. The former group of 115 schools sent twice as many pupils to college as did the 272 schools not on the Southern list, he said.

Discussions.

Advocates Barring Of White Teachers From Negro Schools

Courier 3-5-32
Pittsburgh, Pa

ATLANTA, Ga., Mar. 3—(ANP)—Opinions expressed by George Raffalovich, white, formerly a teacher a Spellman college, in an article in a recent issue of the Outlook and Independent concerning the administration by white faculties of schools for Negroes has created a stir in these schools.

Mr. Raffalovich, who it is reported was discharged from Spellman, wrote under the title "Piety Rules A Negro College." He was entirely uncomplimentary to the white northern women who go south to teach in colored schools and seek to impress their pupils into a mold that suits their fancies. Everything, he pointed out, is subordinated to a certain pious attitude and moral tone and pupils who sometimes show exceptional scholarship are denied the merits of their work because their moral views do not fit the prescribed pattern.

Pupils are not allowed to grow up, nor encouraged to independent thinking, the teachers preferring to patronize them and adopt a maternalistic attitude toward them.

The former Spellman professor thinks that all institutions for Negroes would be better off if the whites got out and left the administration to Negroes in the same manner as at Tuskegee.

SAVANNAH, GA
NEWS

JAN 3 1 1932

THEY'RE GOING TO COLLEGE

It has often been hinted that in many southern states the negro has evinced a more consistent interest in taking advantage of school facilities offered for his children than the white people. There have been statistics to prove that this has been the case. There are to be found interesting causes for this acute interest on the part of the negro parent to educate his children.

This is not only true in the matter of the public schools, but it is shown to be the fact with reference to colleges. Yesterday in Atlanta Dr. Joseph S. Stewart of the department of secondary education at the University of Georgia adduced figures which show that a larger percentage of negro children than white children graduated from high school last year entered college. Figures are relative and percentages are indicative.

For the first time the department has been able to find out where the high school students of Georgia go after graduation. It was found how many go to college and whether they go to colleges in Georgia or outside the state. Most of them naturally attend Georgia colleges. A greater percentage by far of the negroes than whites attend colleges in other states than attended Georgia colleges—for the reason that other states offer them wider college advantages.

In 1931 30 per cent. of the white students graduated from Georgia high schools went from high school immediately to college or university. But 32.4 per cent. of the negro students graduated from Georgia high schools went to college or university. There were 3,677 white graduates; there were 315 negro graduates. Fifty of the 315 negro graduates of high schools in Georgia went out of the state to obtain college education. This is significant, too, when it is remembered that the state institution for college training of negro youth situated at Thunderbolt, near Savannah, could easily be expanded to care for the college training of every negro girl and boy finishing high school in the state—and ready to go into college courses.

These facts of the preponderance, by percentage, of negro students going from high school to college are in keeping with the apparently unusual showing of the depression era, when college attendance for both races and all classes has increased instead of falling off, as many believed would be the case. Negroes now as well as whites in times of stress appreciate more keenly and clearly than ever the value of the highest training for the girl or boy who must soon make a living.

The swelling numbers of students knocking at college doors will remind leaders in education, too, that additional college facilities will have to be provided annually for these increasing hosts.

Oklahoma City, Okla.
OKLAHOMAN

MAR 7 1932

Edith Johnson's COLUMN

Better Education for Negroes

RIGHT-THINKING, fair-dealing citizens will approve, even in this season of cruel economy, the appropriation of $300,000 for the construction of a new highschool in a new location for the use of Negroes, to replace the tumble-down Douglass school.

For the past 15 years leading Negroes of the city have appealed to the Oklahoma county commissioners, the county excise board and the Oklahoma City school board for a modern building in a desirable location. The majority of men on those boards and commissions have freely admitted the need for much better accommodations for junior and senior highschool students, but from year to year the enterprise has been postponed.

In all those 15 years, consequently, the sons and daughters of our Negro people have crossed the Walnut street viaduct with its heavy traffic and no walk-ways. In addition to such physical hazards they have encountered the moral hazards of one of the worst sections of the city, for Douglass school stands in a place where hi-jackers hide, where stolen automobiles are left, where narcotic peddlers camp and vice of all sorts flourishes. Dangerous as that section is to children in the daylight, it is so dangerous at night as to make it impossible to carry on any school activities in the evening as in other junior and senior highschools of the town.

Nor does the foregoing tell the whole story. The school stands in the center of a busy wholesale and manufacturing district where smoke and noise abound. Spurs are built to facilitate shipping to and from such houses, and just south of the Douglass schoolyard are a railroad yard and freight house. Indeed, railroad tracks run across one corner of it. It would be impossible to find a more undesirable location for the schooling of children of any color, what with the constant danger to life and limb and inevitable contact with the lawless elements of the town.

THE main building of the Douglass school unit was erected 33 years ago when it was used as an elementary school for white children. Twenty-five years ago it was set aside for the use of Negroes and at the time it served its purposes well enough. Today, it is entirely inadequate. It is so crowded that the basement is used for 350 pupils and on occasions as many as 600 are crowded in by the use of folding chairs in the aisles, a fearful hazard in the event of fire. As there is no suitable auditorium all indoor activities must be carried on in a Negro church or a theater, the latter necessitating the payment of a rental fee. The building itself is in bad condition. There are wide cracks in the walls and fallen keystones over the doorways. Partitions in some of the rooms may be made to sway four inches out of plumb. The doors are wooden and oil-soaked.

The excise board, having allowed the appropriation, the matter of a location is up to the school board. It is probable that a site on Fifth street between Stonewall and High streets near Booker Washington park will be chosen. This site is completely surrounded by the homes of Negroes. The adjoining park could be used for an athletic field and all outdoor activities. From the standpoint of the Negro population the location is ideal and it encroaches in no way upon property owned by whites.

MANY Negroes in this city pay taxes. They go to the polls year after year and vote for bonds that more and better schools shall be erected for the use of white children, and never do they receive the benefit of one penny of such bond issues for our laws are so framed that Negro schools are not built out of city taxes or city bond issues—all monies for the construction of Negro schools must come from the county. And judging from the present condition of schools used by Negro children, such appropriations have been few and far between.

Needless to say, there is no such thing as a gymnasium or swimming pool in a Negro school in this city. All schools are over-crowded. Bryant school is literally running over with children, and it has been necessary to house two of its grades in the basement of the Tabernacle Baptist church.

The town of Luther, which is in Oklahoma county, has one of the best Negro school plants in the state. Tulsa, Chickasha, Wewoka, and other cities make better provision for the education of Negro children than we do. Certainly it is time that our city which claims leadership in the state, should provide more adequately for its Negro population, which is a large one and growing larger.

LAST season the Negro schools had a football team called the Red Machine, which played every Negro team in the state with the exception of Tulsa's and in every contest it won. The Red Machine, at the cost of $500, brought St. Louis's crack Negro football eleven to Oklahoma City and whipped it. The same thing happened in a game with the Fort Smith, Ark., team. There is a variety of talent among the Negro children of this city, and no little ambition. While they neither want nor seek social equality with the whites, they do want a decent opportunity for their children to make a normal development, exceedingly difficult of achievement without the proper facilities for the training of the future men and women of their race.

Hundreds of Negro men and women are working in the homes of the white people of this city. They keep our houses, cook our food, nurse the children.

Are not their good health, their proper training and their schooling in character matters of real importance to us? If not, they ought to be!

Charlotte, N. C. News
Sunday, March 6, 1932

Education Of Negro Growing Fast In South

Steady Decrease in Crime Accompanies Gains in Education Among Negroes, Dr. McCrorey Finds.

By H. L. McCROREY,
President Johnson C. Smith University

No factor has contributed more to the remarkable progress of the negro since 1865 than education. Education is an indispensible asset to an individual, race or nation. Education of the right kind makes better and more efficient citizens. Statistics show that the negro criminals in North Carolina in 1926 constituted 68 per cent of the entire number convicted in the state; 38 per cent in 1927; 33 per cent in 1928. This decrease in the number of negro criminals in the state during that period was due largely to the increase of educational facilities for negroes in the state during the past ten years.

Steady Decrease

Dr. W. C. Bagley, teachers college, Columbia University, New York, says in the report of a recent survey of negro colleges of North Carolina made by him and Dr. Arthur J. Klein, Ohio State University, "It is a most gratifying fact that throughout the south and most notably I think in North Carolina, the expansion of negro education has been paralleled by a steady decrease in serious crimes. This is all the more remarkable because white education whether in the south or in the north does not have to its credit anything approaching this achievement."

Sixty-seven years ago 90 per cent of the entire negro population of the country was illiterate. In 1928, 2,150,000 negroes were enrolled in the public schools of the country. $37,000,000 was being expended annually for negro education, of which $3,000,000 was from negro sources, and illiteracy had been reduced to approximately 10 per cent. At that time there were approximately 48,000 negro teachers in the United States, including those teaching in elementary schools, high schools, and colleges. Of this number 1,050 were teachers in institutions of higher learning and 46,950 in elementary and high schools, and approximately 86,000 negro youths were attending secondary schools.

There are 62 colleges for negroes in the southern states located as follows, with North Carolina leading in numbers: North Carolina twelve, Georgia nine, Tennessee eight, Louisiana five, Mississippi five, South Carolina five, Alabama four, Virginia four, Arkansas three Florida three, Kentucky two, Oklahoma one, West Virginia one.

Progress

The greatest progress in secondary and higher education has been made by the race during the past 15 or 20 years. Prior to that time there were a very few publically supported high schools for negroes and not a very large number of private high schools. In 1930 there were over 100 negro high schools in North Carolina alone. During the past ten years the number of negro teachers in the state has increased from 3,884 to 6,177, and the enrollment in negro public and private colleges of the state in 1930 was more than five times the enrollment for the same institutions in 1924.

The Rosenwald fund, cooperating with the southern states during the history of the school building program fro m1913 to June 30, 1931 has aided in the erection of 5,295 buildings with a capacity and facilities for 650,000 pupils in 877 counties in 15 southern states at a total cost of $27,647,831. More than four and a quarter million dollars of this sum was given by the Rosenwald fun.., and a similar sum was given by the colored people themselves.

Construction

The fund during 1931 expended on the school program $553,913, most of which went into the construction of school houses. In addition, aid was given for providing bus transportation in 62 counties, with a view of stimulating consolidated schools and of putting high school facilities within the reach of rural children. Assistance also was given to the purchase of 312 school libraries.

While great progress has been made in education by negroes much more remains to be done by the race and for the race educationally that it may be able to adjust itself successfully to the ever changing conditions of the times.

The race needs more efficiently trained teachers. The approximate number of negro teachers in the United States in 1927 was 48,000, trained, while the approximate number of negro youth at that time under 19 years of age was 5,000,000.

The race also needs more well trained preachers, more educated leaders and an increased number of skilled laborers. It has been discovered that more than half of the negro preachers of North Carolina have less than high school training. A little more than 20 per cent have high school training but nothing beyond. Thus almost 80 per cent of the negro ministers in the state have less education than that required of elementary school teachers. Only 17 per cent have college training.

White Faculties Stirred By Article in Magazine

ATLANTA, Feb. 29 (ANP).—Opinions expressed by George Raffalovich, white, formerly a teacher at Spellman College, in an article in a recent issue of the Outlook and Independent concerning the administration by white faculties of schools for Negroes has created a stir in these schools.

Mr. Raffalovich, who is reported was discharged from Spellman, wrote under the title, "Piety Rules a Negro College." He was entirely uncomplimentary to the white Northern women who go South to teach in colored schools and seek to impress their pupils into a mold that suits their fancies. Everything, he pointed out, is subordinated to a certain pious attitude and moral tone and pupils who sometimes show exceptional scholarship are denied the merits of their work because their moral views do not fit the prescribed pattern.

Pupils are not allowed to grow up, nor encouraged to independent thinking, the teachers preferring to patronize them and adopt a maternalistic attitude toward them.

The former Spellman professor thinks that all institutions for Negroes would be better off if the whites got out and left the administration to Negroes in the same manner as at Tuskegee.

HUNTER ADMITS 21 NEGRO GIRLS

Several Countries Give New Freshman Class Its Students

Analysis of the questionnaires filled out by the February class of incoming freshmen at Hunter College reveals that of 500 answers 16 are those of Negro students, whose ages range from 15 to 18. Five failed to answer the questionnaires. These students represent five city high schools and one out-of-town high school. They show through their answers individuality and widely varied cultural backgrounds.

British West Indian, American Indian, Irish, South American, African, English, American and Negro ancestry is declared by these students. Only six of them are native New Yorkers. The others were born or have lived in Canada, Panama Canal Zone, Jamaica, South America, South Carolina, Ohio, North Carolina, New Jersey and Washington, D. C. Two mothers, four fathers and one brother are college graduates.

Six of the number have been awarded prizes, scholarships, medals or certificates in high school for proficiency in athletics and scholastic work. Twelve students plan to teach after graduation, two intend to study medicine, two are interested in social work and two are undecided. One young woman plans to work while at college.

This group of young women constitutes the greater part of Negro students of the lower freshman class. They are Misses Alice Anthonyson, Ilza Louise Berry, Louise Curtis Brown, Julia Rae Bryant, Adelaide Gadsen, Emily Gibbes, Juanita Gladden, Laurette Gumbs, Ida Jones, Edna Labega, Eunice Matthew, Undine Matthews, Agnes Newton, Eugenia Phillips, Beryl Powell and Leighla Frances Whipper. Other lower freshmen not included in the list of questionnairies are Beryl Hadly, Dorothy Lloyd, Josephine Bonum, Linda Romero and Rudene Hudson.

MORE NEGROES ATTEND COLLEGE

GEORGIA STATISTICS SHOW LARGER PER CENT IN HIGHER INSTITUTIONS.

ATLANTA.—A greater percentage of graduates of negro high schools in Georgia went to college in 1931 than was sent to higher institutions of learning by white high schools, Dr. J. S. Stewart of the University of Georgia said.

The professor of secondary education at the university was a speaker at the annual meeting of the Association of Georgia Colleges.

It was the first time educators of the state had been given detailed information on what happens to high school graduates of Georgia, what schools they go to after graduation and whether they attend school in or out of Georgia.

The survey was made by Dr. Stewart, who said the high schools for white children sent 3,677 students to college last fall from their graduates of 1931, or 30 per cent of those graduating.

Many Negro Graduates.

In another address to the Association of Negro Colleges and Secondary Schools of Georgia Stewart said negro high schools of the state sent 265 graduates of 1931 to Georgia colleges and fifty to colleges out of the state. This was 32.4 per cent of the total graduates.

Of the white children graduating from 115 high schools on the southern accredited list, 1,933 went to Georgia colleges and 455 to colleges outside of Georgia. The 272 other schools on the Georgia accredited list sent 1,193 to Georgia colleges and 96 to colleges outside the state.

Stewart pointed out that the figures are confined to last year's graduates and where they went. "Of course," he said, "others of these may go to college another year, and many who graduated in previous years may have entered this year." The total enrollment of the 115 schools on the southern list was 30,923, and the 272 schools, not on the southern list, 25,549. The former group of 115 schools sent twice as many pupils to college as did the 272 schools not on the southern list, he said.

Discussions.

Mechanical Arts Are Being Neglected In Schools for Negro Children, Thinks Widely-Known Negro Educator

Editor Constitution: In establishing the land-grant colleges in the various states the avowed purpose was the teaching of agriculture and the mechanic arts, and to provide opportunity for a liberal education to the masses. They come to provide such training as will enable the people to become happier and better citizens through their resourcefulness and the increased productions of their labors. How far have the state colleges for negroes followed in their development this state and federal program?

Material on this subject was obtained by personal visits and from information furnished by request from these various schools. The writer is entirely sympathetic in any criticism he makes, for in addition to his long connection with other institutions, he has served in two state institutions, one as professor and the other as president.

From the "Survey of Land-Grant Colleges," from former studies, and from general knowledge, it appears that during the past 50 years these state institutions have followed largely the lead of other colleges, sectarian and independent, and emphasized largely the liberal arts to the neglect of training in the primary objectives—agriculture and mechanic arts. The very fact that a large state institution has no adequate outlay and such small equipment for teaching industrial arts and allied subjects, and that the number of students in these courses are negligible or relatively low, and, in many cases, have not increased during a period of years, is an indication of improper emphasis and "progress backwards" in the subjects that should count. This is a serous indictment, particularly so when it is remembered that the majority of these students are boys and girls from the farms and rural villages who are or should be definitely tied up with rural improvement in better farming and better farming conditions. And the reasons?

It is customary to lay the blame upon politics, and failure of the legislatures to properly finance the institutions. And this is largely true. No negro institution (state) is at present receiving anything like its pro rata share of public education funds, and in many instances outside funds and benevolent boards must supplement.

But what of the funds which are appropriated? It would be interesting to see what proportion of the annual grants to these institutions, agricultural and mechanical, actually goes into buildings and equipment for agriculture and for shops, and what percentage for the teaching of those courses.

Undoubtedly the president is the person most responsible for the direction and use of such funds as are appropriated. Unless he sees through an agricultural or mechanical eye his institution can hardly be expected to operate technically. "How can he preach unless he is called, and how can he go unless he be sent?" This is in no way a criticism on the ability of the leaders, past or present, for many of them have been and are capable men of high courage, honestly endeavoring to build their institutions; but the interests and emphasis have in most cases been in the wrong direction. As Uncle Josh says, "They done the best they knowed how." The state college has rather a definite field and this field needs developing.

Mechanical Arts Suffer.

Covering ten (10) year period—1920-1930—the following figures from six important state institutions for negroes indicate in a decided manner the lack of interest in mechanic arts:

	Value Plant 1920	Value Plant 1930	Increase	Trade Students 1920	Trade Students 1930	Increase
Mississippi	$28,568.54	$32,857.83	$4,289.29	185	200	15
Virginia	4,448.51	6,602.51	2,164.00	41	86	45
West Virginia	20,000.00	120,000.00	100,000.00	3	15	12
North Carolina	Same	Same	None	...	35	..
South Carolina	Same	Same	Depreciation	280	244	—36
Texas	50,000.00	100,000.00	50,000.00	...	203	..

As surprising as this data will be to many on its face, it is further so when it is recalled that these institutions' enrollments run from 600 (Mississippi) to 1,800 (Texas). It now we had data from the agricultural end, would our showing be better or worse?

What can we do about it? Hundreds of boys and girls throughout the rural south are seeking an education. Why not be fair with them? The state should fit them for good citizenship and the opportunity to enjoy the happiness of the larger and successful life. It seems to me a birthright. Will our state schools continue to ape the programs of other institutions (some of them more or less antiquated), or branch out full-fledged into the mission for which they were established?

The abandoned farms of the south, closed shops, and in a large way our present period of depression, are silent but no less emphatic testimonials to the failures of our state college programs. We have not prepared our boys and girls to assume control and direction of our productive resources in an intelligent and scientific way. We should have been able to stay on the farm and fight and win.

We need men who are farmers and mechanics before becoming agriculturists and engineers. They will be sources of inspiration to the country boy, and the state college owes us these. Place emphasis in the college where it belongs.

Z. T. HUBERT.

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 6, 1932.

ONLY 8,000 ABOVE SEVENTH GRADE IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Pittsburgh, Pa.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 31—(ANP)—Of the 213,806 colored children enrolled in the schools of South Carolina during the term 1930-31, 204,900 were in the elementary grades and 8906 in high school grades—that is, grades above the seventh—according to the annual report of J. B. Felton, white supervisor of Negro schools in the state.

The enrollment for this year by grades, the report sets forth, was as follows: First grade, 82,344; second, 33,331; third, 27,223; fourth, 24,096; fifth, 17,527; sixth, 12,273, and seventh, 8133. The enrollment in the seventh grade nearly equaled the entire enrollment in the high school grades, 8906 Mr. Felton also points out that there are more than nine times as many children enrolled in the first grade than are enrolled in the entire high school department.

"These conditions," he says, "should not exist in these proportions if we are going to undertake to educate the children of all the people of our commonwealth."

There are in the state 2237 school buildings for Negroes, these being distributed in the following classes: One-teacher schools, 1302; two-teacher schools, 567; three-teacher schools, 137; four-teacher schools, 80, and five teachers or more, 151.

The length of term in the average Negro elementary school was 115 days and the average high schol had a term of 159 days.

"Negro children," the report states, "all walk to school. In the entire state during the session of 1930-31 $661 in public funds was spent in transportation of Negro children."

As to Salaries

The average annual salary paid the elementary Negro school teacher was, for men, $317, and for women, $294, while the average salaries for high school teachers was, men, $618, and women, $486. The average cost of teaching children in the elementary grades was $9.27 per pupil and that in the high schools, $29.76. The average daily attendance of pupils of the elementary schools was 71 per cent, of those enrolled, and of high schools the average was 80 per cent of enrollment.

Of the teachers in the Negro schools 2629 have first grade certificates; 1338 second grade and 333 third grade.

The value of the one-teacher schoolsrooms, with equipment, according to the report, is $423,254; two-teacher schools, $437,880; three-teacher schools, $383,097, and four-teacher schools, $478,102. The schools that employ more than four teachers have a value of $2,999,846, making a grand total of all property for the Negro schools of $5,007,179.

MORE PROGRESS HOPED FOR RACE EDUCATION IN '32

Argus

Vast Army Of Negro Children Still Face Barriers To Surmount In Attaining Learning

1-8-32

By HORACE MANN BOND

For the Associated Negro Press

The Associated Negro Press and our member papers send greetings and best wishes for 1932—

To four million Negro children of school age in the United States: Our hope is that the new year of 1932 will find you in school every day the school is open, and that you will learn the truth and that the truth will make you free from crime, disease and poverty.

To fifty thousand teachers of Negro children in the United States: Our wish for you during 1932 is: first, a living salary; second, a comfortable school which you will keep clean and neat; third, membership in your state teachers association and in the National Association of Teachers in Negro Schools; fourth, the power to teach the truth and bring to life a new freedom for our race.

Need for Improvements

To twelve million Negroes in America, who have brothers, sisters, sons or daughters, grand sons or grand daughters in school: Our wish for you during 1932 is that you may work and vote to help our little children learn, and our teachers to teach the truth, and so to give every child the truth that will make him free.

To Mississippi, South Carolina and Georgia: In 1930 Mississippi spent $45.34 for each white, $5.45 for each Negro child, enrolled; South Carolina, $60.06 for each white, and $7.84 for each Negro child enrolled; Georgia, $35.42 for each white, and $6.38 for each Negro child enrolled. Our wish for 1932 is that these states in 1932 will spend no less for white children, but much for Negro children.

To Presidents Moton of Tuskegee Johnson of Howard and John W. Davis of West Virginia, who as members of the Hoover Advisory Committee on Education protested against discrimination in the distribution of Federal funds for education. May Negroes, North and South, support them in their fight for an equal education for every child.

Prove Worthy of Aid

To the officials of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, who operate the best system of schools for Negroes in the South in Jefferson County and Birmingham, Alabama, and who have well-paid teachers, careful supervision and children who prove that Negroes can learn if they are given good schools.

To Miss Ella Grant of Pritchard, Alabama, who has built in this little town near Mobile a school plant worth more than twenty thousand dollars, a school campus of ten acres, who has hired good teachers and kept a clean and thorough public school. We hope for 1932 that other teachers will build a monument through their zeal that will stand out like that of Miss Grant building for her littlest tots who and that she will get in 1932 that now must attend school in an old church.

To Superintendent Richardson, Supervisor Moore and Principal Jones of Minden, Louisiana, who have built up in Webster Parish, Louisiana, one of the best rural school systems for Negroes in the South. Our hope for 1932 is that their school buildings may be as clean and well painted, their desks as new and shiny, their school gardens as beautiful, and their children and teachers as inspired as they have been in the past.

To Messrs. Rodgers and McRae of Wilmington, North Carolina, our wishes that their new buildings

will help them maintain in New Hanover county the high standards that these two principals have set.

And the best of all our good wishes to the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Cade. whom we saw as a five-year-old in 1930 in the third grade of the Practice School of Southern university at Baton Rouge. This child made us a little prouder that we were colored. On a test of arithmetic and reading, based on results from tests given to white children throughout the country, this five-year-old baby made a score of 75. The average score of third grade children is 30. According to her score of 75, this five-year old was equal to a sixth grade child twelve years old. She is a living proof that Negro children can equal and surpass other children if they have the right encouragement. May God bless and keep her in 1932.

Million Colored Truants

WASHINGTON, Jan., — (ANP) Studies made or received by the Federal Office of Education during 1931 reveal many interesting and important facts regarding the education of colored people. There are in the States having separate school systems, 3,326,482 Negro children of school age. Thirty-two per cent, or more than 1,000,000 of these are not in school. Of those enrolled, more than one-fifth are in the first grade and 74 per cent below the fifth grade. Only 3.7 per cent of the total are in high school. Research in the three national surveys of education being directed by the Office of Education, and studies by the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, are bringing together vital facts and statistics regarding Negro education in America.

VIRGINIA AND EDUCATION

IF ANY further evidence were needed to demonstrate that the colored citizens in Virginia, at least, are in a great number of instances bearing the brunt of the current financial depression that evidence is present in the educational budget recommendations made in his message to the Virginia General Assembly last week by Governor Pollard. 1-23-32

The sums proposed for higher education for 1931-32 amount to $3,235,636 for white institutions supported by the state in whole or part, while for Negroes only one item of $173,810 for Virginia State College was recommended by the Governor. Norfolk, Va.

A dissimilarity equally as striking is revealed in the recommendations for capital outlays for colored and white institutions. For the former a sum of $31,625 was listed, but for the latter the Governor asked an appropriation of $333,300.

In the capital outlay budget the Governor included recommendations for nine white institutions of higher learning. The state supports but one such college for its colored citizens. Among these nine white institutions are a medical college, a law college, an engineering college, a military college, and four teachers colleges. For its Negro citizens the state has provided only for a teachers college at which agriculture and a few trades are also taught.

It is obvious that there is a quantitative discrimination of nine to one for the two races, along with a qualitative discrimination that closes the door of opportunity for study in certain fields to Negroes in state-supported institutions. And yet Negroes constitute 27.2 percent of the total population of the state, almost one third. Despite this fact, and despite the fact that they are taxed equally and even relatively heavier, they have only one state-supported institution of higher learning to nine for whites. White colleges get 18 times the amount set aside for the one colored state college. Where capital outlays are concerned white citizens receive 10 times as much as colored citizens.

On the basis of a fallacious theory of taxation and its principles the white South has often contended that the Negro should not receive except in proportion as he contributes. But on the strength of the inequities of the budget recommendations of the Governor, Negroes justly claim that they not only are not even receiving in proportion as they pay but are actually carrying a great deal of the load of institutions from whose benefits they are barred.

Moreover, Negro taxpayers of the state are called upon by the budget to contribute to the various sums expended for Confederate veterans of the Civil War. An item of $1,959,352 was recommended by the Governor for pensions for Confederate soldiers and an item of $161,880 for the Robert E. Lee Soldiers Home, an institution for Confederate veterans.

The injustices inflicted on colored taxpayers are most vividly seen by an actual study of the table of capital outlays for state-supported institutions in the state budget for the next biennium, which follows:

	WHITE	COLORED
College of William and Mary	$ 25,000	$
Medical College of Virginia	14,000	
University of Virginia	36,000	
Virginia Polytechnic Institute	26,000	
Virginia Military Institute	25,000	
VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE FOR NEGROES		10,000
State Teachers College, Farmville	13,500	
State Teachers College, Fredericksburg	18,000	
State Teachers College, Harrisonburg	12,500	
State Teachers College, Radford	12,500	
Virginia School for the Deaf and Blind		1,125
Blue Ridge Sanitarium	1,025	
Catawba Sanitarium	6,000	
Piedmont Sanitarium		15,000
Eastern State Hospital	68,000	
Southwestern State Hospital	25,000	
State Colony For Epileptics and Feeble Minded	50,000	
Virginia Industrial School for Boys	400	
Virginia Industrial School for Colored Girls		1,500
Virginia Manuel Labor School for Colored Boys		4,000
	$333,300	$31,625

Virginia State College (for Negroes) is largely a teachers college. However, as far as the state is concerned, it must provide for all of the higher education of its darker citizens. But for Virginia State College a capital outlay appropriation of $10,000 is recommended, while for the four teachers colleges which the state provides solely for training white teachers a sum of $56,500 is proposed for capital outlays. The entire budget recommendation for Virginia State College is almost matched by the capital outlay recommendations of the nine white institutions, while for all purposes the state proposes to give its white colleges $3,418,136 and its colored college only $183,810.

People who have a voice in their governments are not subjected to such injustices. No protest is equivalent to the commanding power of the ballot. Dignified but determined protest we still must have, but with extra-legal barriers to voting removed by the courts, Virginia's Negroes must back up their protests with intelligent participation in politics. Their well-being demand it.

VA. NEGROES PAY HEAVY TAXES BUT GET LITTLE

RICHMOND, Jan. 21.—(CNS)— Recommendations for budget expenditures for the two years, 1930-32 for the state of Virginia, presented last week by Governor Pollard to the Virginia State legislature revealed striking inequities between the sums proposed for higher education among the white citizens of the state and the sums to be used for the same purposes among colored citizens. Although the Negro population of the state is 27.2 per cent of the total, only one item, $173,810 for Virginia State College was recommended by the governor, while for the nine white institutions the total budgetary expenditure proposed amounted to $3,235,636 or more than eighteen times the amount set aside in the budget for Negro higher education. A corresponding dissimilarity in recommended capital outlays for Negro and white institutions appeared in the budget.

On the other hand Negro taxpayers of the state were called upon by the budget to contribute to the various sums to be expended by the state for veterans of the War of the Rebellion. An item of $1,959,352 was recommended by the governor for pensions for confederate soldiers and an item of $161,880 for the Robert E. Lee Soldiers Home, an institution for confederates.

In the cases of state run institutions for delinquent children and for state schools for the blind and deaf, suggested expenditures for white divisions of these institutions far exceeded those for the Negro divisions.

Discussions.

A More Than Dangerous Measure

Advertiser
3-5-32
Montgomery, Ala.

Just complaint has been made of the people in our country who have been and are hoarding money to the hurt of the nation. Such selfishness is scarcely less than treason to the welfare of the people.

But the Federal Congress is enacting legislation which is nearly or quite as hurtful as hoarding. For example, a measure was introduced in the early days of the Congress now sitting for the national supervision of child life and domestic life in general. The purpose of this measure is to enact by statute law what was proposed in a constitutional amendment several years ago to give the national government control of all children up to 16 years of age, and is known as the Child Labor Law. Only two or three states ratified the radical proposition to thus amend the Constitution, but now it is proposed to do without constitutional authority what only three of the States approved.

This measure is in a sense a companion piece of legislation to the proposal to establish an executive Department of Education to rank with the Treasury Department, the Interior Department and other executive departments.

Logically the next step would be to set up a Department of Religion and supervise the work of the churches. Of course this now would be denied, but that is the logical end to which all these schemes move steadily. The Augusta Chronicle comments wisely on these measures, as follows:

"Different races of people have their peculiar racial characteristics that are as closely their own as are their physical appearances. These national traits of character are as deep-seated and as unchangeable as is the color of the skin or the shape of the nose. And no racial characteristic is stronger in the Anglo Saxon than being lord of his own home; and America, in spite of its being the melting pot of the world, is still essentially English in thought, sentiment and feeling. The American usually speaks with the authoritative finality of Joshua of old, "But as for me and my house . . ." And all law is basically, although most of the time unconsciously so, nothing more or less than the political expression of the spiritual ideals of a people.

"State supervision of the home may be an expression of the political soul of old Sparta, but surely not of America. Although the general tendency of all congressional enactments and court decisions for the past 100 years has been towards a more centralized form of national government, these laws have been made necessary by the many inventions such as railroads and telegraphs of which the fathers of the constitution never dreamed. Still as far as is practicable, we want local government in all things affecting the individual, marriage laws, school laws and laws regarding social intercourse.

"Press reports announce that the Florida congresswoman intends soon to introduce a bill, similar in import to the one that she has already introduced, for the nationalization of schools by having a cabinet officer as secretary of education presiding over a national Department of Education. Strange as it may seem, the last three conventions of the Georgia Educational Association have passed resolutions advocating the establishment of such a department. For Georgians have always been found in the forefront opposing all measures tending toward a centralizing of the Federal Government. And yet, no enactment of Congress could be more centralizing in purpose as well as in effect than the control of schools by the National Government. To all purposes and effects under such control our school laws would become as national and as rigid as our national pension laws.

"Practically all of the arguments that have been brought forward in support of the nationalization of schools may be boiled down into two propositions. First and foremost, is that it will mean much larger appropriations to schools; and, secondly, that as the National Government cares for pigs and goats under the secretary of agriculture, it should also care for children under a secretary of education.

"If we consider only the first proposition, increased appropriations, we will see that the only way in which national funds could be equitably prorated among the several states would be either by the school population or by the average attendance. In either case, Georgia has less than 3 per cent of the pupils in comparison with the rest of the Union as a whole. We could hardly expect Congress to be more liberal towards schools than it has been towards the public highways, right now the most insistent of all public questions before local, state and national appropriating bodies. In his latest budget laid before our national lawmakers President Hoover asks for a total appropriation for all public projects of $150,000,000. Included in this estimate is $80,000,000 for highways. If we suppose that $80,000,000 were appropriated for schools, Georgia's 3 per cent would get $2,400,000. According to the last report of State Superintendent Duggan Georgia schools received over $21,000,000 from state, county and district funds. So we see that by this proposed subsidy to state schools by the Federal Government, Georgia's increase would hardly be 11 per cent. And by the time that the expenses of the various bureaus, secretaries and department heads are paid, that Georgia's school increase would hardly be over 8 per cent.

"Before we jump into any proposition it will be well for us to study carefully the statistics on the subject under consideration. New York City has over 5 per cent and New York State has over 8 per cent of all the pupils in the United States. New York City has more pupils than Georgia and South Carolina combined, while New York State has as many pupils as have Georgia, South Carolina, Florida and Alabama combined. Three large cities, New York, Philadelphia and Chicago, have as many pupils as have Georgia, Tennessee and Florida.

"And it is well to remember that whatever agency appropriates money, it will always hold the purse strings. Comparatively few people today know that the Federal Government has been appropriating $50,000 annually to each state since 1868 for A. and M. schools. This fund is known as the Morrill fund, from Senator Morrill, of Vermont, who introduced the bill. And less than five years ago a distinguished senator from the New England States spent several days in Atlanta examining our school records with a view of withholding Georgia's share of this fund because of segregated schools for colored pupils. And several times various measures have been introduced on the floor of Congress to withhold the prorata share of the Southern States of the Morrill fund on account of the segregated system of schools in the South. And before we too quickly indorse any proposition it is well to study it from all angles."

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Many people are misled by these delusive schemes. They vainly imagine that they can get for the support of such things money out of the national treasury which comes to them as a free gift. They fail to see that there is no money in the treasury which does not come out of the pockets of the people, and that when appropriations are made they are paid by the people rather than by the Government.

Good government is by its nature a pauper. It must make annual collections to support itself, and has nothing in its own right except what it derives from the people from taxation.

It is correctly said by many that the present period of financial depression has come from the extravagance of the people in their private expenditures, and this is doubtless true. At the same time the Federal and State Governments have been enacting most wasteful legislation. They have been passing through a period of most dangerous extravagances. Hence, the national government and the state governments find it now difficult to balance their budgets. They have rioted in expenditures and now find themselves in want.

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There can be no reduction in taxes until these extravagances and appropriations have ceased. The people must cease looking to the public treasury for everything they imagine they need. Civil government is not made to pamper the people with their own money. Its chief function is to do justice, and that being done, its mission is to a great extent fulfilled.

It is to be hoped that the measures to which reference has been made in this article will be defeated.—Bishop Warren A. Candler in The Atlanta Journal.

SEEKS NEED FOR NEGRO SCHOOLS

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SUN

Pines River, N.J.

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If the figures had been given with respect to patrons of the technical and industrial department, they undoubtedly would strengthen the argument to show that the youth of the nation is not all fox-trotting or dissipating in leisure hours. A goodly number is proceeding on the theory that life is real, life is earnest. And as the years go on, the college-bred man is often hard pushed to maintain a leadership over his competitor with little academic training but with native talent who has graduated from the school of experience and consistent home study.

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Only Way to Keep Public Schools Equal is to Keep Them Mixed

Afro-American 3-5-32

Separate Schools Make More Jobs Available, but this Usually Means Poorer Buildings, an Unequal Pay Scale, and Lower Standards.

By HORACE MANN BOND
(ANP)

There is a great deal of discussion in all Northern cities these days about whether colored folk should ask for separate schools, or insist on attending the same schools with white children. Colored people who ask for separate schools have several arguments.

First, they say the only way to get jobs for colored boys and girls who have attended college is to start a separate school system.

Second, they say that colored children have too hard a time in white schools, and that white teachers and students discourage the colored children and as a result few of them ever graduate from high school.

Third, they say that race pride is destroyed in a white school where white teachers and white children continually talk with scorn of colored folk.

Arguments for Mixed Schools

The people who don't want mixed schools say that if colored people want teaching jobs for their children, they ought to get them into the system teaching all children, and not just teaching colored children, on an absolutely equal scale.

They say that whenever a separate school is begun, it means an inferior school, with lower salaries, lower standards, and a general let down in the school because white administrators don't care what is happening to the colored schools so long as the majority of white workers are satisfied.

Some Facts to Be Remembered

Colored people should remember several things when this debate comes up. The first is that the separate school always means an inferior school. There are exceptions, but they prove the rule. Seventy years ago colored people argued against separate schools in Southern states, during the Reconstruction period. They did not want to associate with white people.

In Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina the colored representatives said publicly they would not allow their children to associate with white children, because the white children were a bad influence on them. But, they added, as soon as you put the colored off by themselves, you are going to discriminate against them.

Well, the white politicians of that time said, Oh, no! We are going to be absolutely fair and honest. We are going to give the colored children the same chance we give white children.

We all know what happened. The schools were separated. For about ten or fifteen years they did maintain equality in the distribution of funds. In Alabama they kept the school funds equal until 1890. Then they started giving most of the money to the white schools, and they have been giving a bigger share of it to them ever since.

This has happened in every separate system. The only possible exception is the District of Columbia, and there the money comes from the government. In Ohio, and Indiana, and Kansas, and Illinois, Philadelphia, and southern New Jersey, wherever the schools are separated, you will find after ten or fifteen years, the colored school going into decline.

It is true, though, that colored children remain in school longer in a separate system than in a mixed system. In one year more colored children graduated from the Central High School in Louisville than had graduated from the New York high schools in five years. We should settle in our mind whether graduation of these children from school, and whether their "race pride" and self-respect is greater than that of the children in the other system.

Bad Reasons for Separate School

We should be suspicious of men who work for separate schools so their children can get jobs in the system. The welfare of the child should come first. People like this are interested in the job and not the child. A better aim would be to work to get their child a job in the whole system, if he or she is able.

We should beware of promises about keeping the schools equal. Those promises are never kept after the first few years. After that time, the white officials turn the whole job over to politicians who are interested in keeping jobs and not in children.

Segregation Spreading

All of the time segregation is spreading. If segregation is bound to come, we should fight for equality. We should not be satisfied with a preliminary sop in the form of a big new building and a few new jobs for the children of influential politicians. Usually that big school is the last they will get for another generation and in twenty years those teachers will be getting lower salaries.

In all of our big cities segregation is creeping up on us. In Chicago now the systems are practically segregated. In Morgan Park, a suburb, the schools are actually segregated. Wendell Phillips High School is practically a segregated high school, and the city is building a big new building as a sop to us and to take the few away from Hyde Park and Englewood schools who now go there.

One fight that would do some good is against the cruelty of white teachers with colored children. The meanest person I have ever heard of is the white teacher in Englewood High School in Chicago, who told a colored girl that her race was inferior. Perhaps we would do better in fighting against such people than for a separate school system.

Mixed Schools Only Hope for Real Democracy, Says Annapolis Teacher

Afro-American 3-12-32

By HOWARD D. PINDELL

(Teacher, Stanton High School, of Annapolis, Md.)

The article by Mr. Horace Mann Bond, appearing in the AFRO of last week, disapproving separate schools for whites and Negroes, and advocating mixed schools, greatly impressed me.

In addition to the number of reasons which Mr. Bond advanced showing the disadvantages of the separate school system, I should like to add the following:

First, our separate school system is failing to pave the way for the attainment of one of the main objectives of modern education as set up by our modern educators.

It is constantly being driven and drilled into the teacher of today that the school must set up a "life situation" in order that the child, upon leaving, will not have to go through a period of transition in order to adjust himself to the conditions of life. By setting up a "life situation" in the school, the child will more easily acquire the equality of social co-operation, which is one of the pillars upon which our present educational system is built.

What is Life Situation

So far as interracial relations are concerned, what is actually a "life situation"? Negroes ride in public conveyances with whites. Negroes and whites meet in stores and other public places. In the domestic life of the whites we find Negroes playing a vital and important role. The two meet at the polls where the Negro in most instances casts his vote in favor of a white candidate.

Other Cases

Numerous other cases may be cited where Negroes and whites find it mandatory that they must meet face to face. Will a Negro child who has sat in classes with, and is taught by Negroes alone, know how intelligently to meet his white brother when he finds himself out upon life's high seas where **all** men, regardless of race, are sailing their little boats?

Will a white child who has sat in classes with and is taught by white teachers alone know how to face his black brother and deal with him squarely, honestly, truthfully, and justly?

I am sure you will supply the correct answers to these two questions without the least hesitation. I definitely maintain that in order to attain social co-operation and in order to set up a "life situation" in our schools, which are preparing our youth to assume their life responsibilities in a society made up of both racial elements in quesoion, it is absolutely necessary that both of these groups be unlimitedly represented in the schools, both as teachers and as pupils.

Barriers

Secondly, there are many groups of thinking Americans who are cautiously exercising every effort to break down race barriers and reduce the friction that is existing between the two races. To my mind, the separate school system is organized in diabolical opposition to such an intelligent and human course.

Many interracial leaders have said that race prejudice has its foundation in misunderstanding. In order that one may undersatnd another, it is necessary that they live together and share each others' experiences. What provision is our separate school system making for this?

Narrow Education

Interracially, the Negroes and the whites are being narrowly educated by the separate system.

It seems to me that if such continues, the Negro, realizing the present conditions of inequality and injustice, will meet the white man squarely and fairly, demanding certain rights and privileges. The whites, on the other hand, will aim to retain their assumed superiority and will try to force the lid down tighter.

Tragic Ending

This will produce greater friction than is now existing and will probably have a tragic ending. Is our separate school system adequately facing life's most delicate problem in America? If there is any place on earth where there should be racial equality, harmony, and justice, it is in the school.

Discussion

COMMENTS ON NEGRO EDUCATION

By CARTER G. WOODSON

(Director, The Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, Inc.)

A Symposium on Higher Education

I have just returned from Johnson C. Smith University where was staged a symposium on "Higher Education among Negroes" in celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the presidency of Dr. H. L. McCrorey. The first speaker clearly distinguished the "Higher Education of the Negro" from that of "Higher Education among Negroes." Higher education is higher education, he contended, whether you are educating Chinese or Hindoos. In the accredited Negro institutions of this country, he said, you find no such distinction, for they have men of the scholarship and the point of view of the best professors of Harvard, Yale, Columbia, and Princeton; and these men are trying to develop for the Negroes in the South the same sort of institutions.

Thereupon I protested against any such imitation or duplication. There is no need in the Cotton Belt for such an institution as Harvard, Yale, Columbia, or Princeton. Most of what such universities teach as language, mathematics, and science may serve a good purpose anywhere, but much of what they teach as economics, history, literature, religion, and philosophy is propaganda and cant that would involve a waste of time and mislead the Negro race for years to come.

And even in the certitude of science or mathematics the approach to the Negro should not be borrowed from a foreign pedagogy. To teach the youth you have to take into consideration the people themselves and the circumstances under which they live. For example, the teaching of arithmetic in the fifth grade in Washington County, Mississippi, would mean one thing in the Negro school and a decidedly different thing in the white school. The Negro children, as a rule, come from the homes of tenants and peons who have to migrate annually from plantation to plantation, looking for light which they have never seen. The children from the homes of white planters and merchants live permanently in the midst of calculations, family budgets, and the like which enable them sometimes to learn more by contact than the Negro can acquire in school. Instead of teaching such Negro children less arithmetic, they should be taught much more and even longer than the white children who attend a graded school consolidated by free transportation when the Negroes go to one room rented hovels to be taught without equipment and by incompetent teachers educated scarcely beyond the eighth grade.

Northern institutions which Negroes attend take up rural education, but they restrict themselves mainly to the problems of their race just as they do in dealing with other aspects of life. The majority of courses which students of our race pursue at such institutions, therefore, have no bearing upon their life in the past, present or future. The more time a Negro spends wearing his brains out in such an unprofitable exercise, then, the less time and energy he has to learn something about his own people whom he must understand if he is to function among them as a leverage to bring them to higher ground.

Kelly Miller was there to participate in this symposium; and, of course, he advocated both sides of the question in his peculiar way, endorsing both as one hundred per cent sound; but he stood for neither in the end. We must continue to imitate, and we must be original at the same time. No sensible man has ever advocated that Negroes should stop studying the multiplication table or the law of falling bodies. Our Northern universities did not produce these. We can wipe these institutions off the map and still have a great system of education based upon the discoveries of the ancients, many of whom were persons of color.

Negro educators has been a downright failure because the promoters have not yet emerged from the monkey stage of imitation. They go to schools like Harvard, Yale or Columbia and acquire what information these professors can give, and when they go down into South Carolina or Georgia to give out to the Negro peons and menial workers what somebody told them about something else, they fail ingloriously. As these mis-educated Negroes see it, education is merely imparting to another what some one else tells you. They do not think about the persons taught. They merely attempt to inject so much of the stuff into their heads as we do a vaccine into the veins and then await results. Now, persons who have no better sense than this should not be in the schoolroom. They should be committed for insanity.

Nothing illustrates this better than the failure of Negro educators to enlighten the youth on their economic situation and their opportunity for advancement in the commercial sphere; and yet we have had teachers who excelled in such studies in school. They failed, however, to excel in their knowledge of Negroes and the method of reaching them. The teaching of Economics to Negroes in the United States is a different proposition from that of teaching whites. It ought not to be so, but it is so.

Of all the Negro who have studied Economics at Harvard, Yale and Columbia, I have never yet known one to profit sufficiently thereby to work out a solution for the problems confronting his people in life. With most of them Economics 6 or Economics 114 was merely a course which they had in Room 124 or 127. By use of a good memory they made a high mark in it, obtained their degrees with a Phi Beta Kappa standing or *summa cum laude*, and then forgot it.

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Harvard, Yale, and Columbia have no time for such matters as concern Negroes especially. They are dealing primarily with matters which concern the large majority of their constituency—with problems which confront merchants like Wanamaker and Marshall Field and manufacturers like Ford and Schwab. A Negro university patterned after these institutions, then, is out of place in the South. Mordecai W. Johnson may bring Harvard to Howard, John Hope may duplicate Columbia at Atlanta, Will W. Alexander may reproduce Princeton at Dillard, and Thomas E. Jones may transplant Chicago to Fisk; but the Negroes will drift backward until we find some one of vision to understand and educate them.

DAYTON, O.
NEWS
APR 19 1932

REALM OF THE ROAD..

Berea, Ky., April 18.—In the year 1765 settlers from Pennsylvania and Maryland began working their way southward along the narrow valleys separating the ranges of the Alleghany and Blue Ridge mountains. About the same time settlers from Virginia, North Carolina and the south began to penetrate the passes of the same ranges and entangle themselves with the hills.

Some crossed, on the heels of Daniel Boone, over Cumberland Gap and other mountain passes and worked their way into the lush bluegrass of the Kentucky tablelands. These became Kentucky colonels, the masters of the old Kentucky homes, the builders of one of America's proudest aristocracies.

Others stuck to the sparse, rocky, tilted soils of the mountains which they had invaded. These became the hill billies of the Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Carolina mountain fastnesses, producers of Abraham Lincoln. Cut off from the seething world they entered the twentieth century as unchanged children of the eighteenth. They had a language and a habit of their own. They lived as primitively as serfs in Harold the Saxon's time. Their houses were log huts, usually without windows and often without floors. Strangers to books, poorly nourished, they were yet of a spirit and strength not to be despised. British invaders learned something of this at King's Mountain, that strange battle in the Carolina mountains between the king's regulars and an improvised army of squirrel-shooting mountaineers.

The boundary line between the proud Kentucky colonels and their humble cousins, the hill billies, is almost as clear as if it had been a wall. There is the gently rolling bluegrass with limestone under it; then of a sudden the hills with coal under them. On the bluegrass the Kentucky colonel and his black slaves; in the hills his poor relation, the cabin-haunting hill billy.

We think that we think and that our deep thinking makes the convictions for which we fight and by which we live. How strange, then, that all the mountain-penetrating pioneers who reached the bluegrass and its slave territory acquired a conviction, shared by the ministers of their churches, that slavery was a divinely ordained institution. And that the blood brethren of these men, who happened not to get as far as the bluegrass, but stayed in the mountains, doing their own work, became about as unanimously convinced that slavery was of the devil and so set up, at Berea, on a ridge which marks the frontier between the two civilizations and convictions, an intellectual and spiritual anti-slavery intrenchment, what is now Berea college.

It was more than Negro slavery that produced on this ridge the primitive school which grew into the present college. There was the slavery of ignorance to fight. Even in the 1850s the backwardness of the mountain people had attracted the attention of the outside world. And just to be assured that not all thinking is mere rationalizing of our pocket interest we might remember that John G. Fee, the founder of Berea three-quarters of a century ago, was the son of a slave-holder and forfeited his home and inheritance for the sake of his anti-slavery convictions. The school was started to help the mountain people, a hundred years behind, to catch up. This meant education, and from the ground up. No later than last year Berea matriculated students who had not learned their a, b, c's. It had to be little log school house, high school and college all in one.

The people whom Berea was founded to serve were, and still are, practically penniless. Out of the woods they get their housing and heat and meat. Out of a rough, hard soil they get their scant supply of grain. There are still homespun clothes in the mountains and the furniture there, such as it is, is still largely home-made. Their money income was and still is next to nothing. The task which Berea, with resources almost as scant as the resources of those it meant to serve, set for itself was to furnish a penniless people an education and a training which only money could buy.

The Dixie highway, the smooth speedway which funnels the eastern middlewest to Florida and the south, cuts the campus of Berea college. The traveler sees on his two sides broad, trim lawns with attractive buildings behind them and says: "Another

college; pleasant looking place." And if he happens to have started from Cincinnati that morning speeds on to sleep in Knoxville that night.

But perchance the sun is low at Berea and Knoxville is too far to make. He registers at Boone Tavern, Berea college's own hotel. He is welcomed by a college student clerk. He is shown to his room, with "no tip" signs conspicuous on every hand, by a Berea student boy. His supper is served by Berea college girls, prepared by Berea college students. A room off the hotel parlor has a little the look of a salesman's sample room. It is that. It is filled with samples of the things Berea students make, works of utility and works of art which the college has to sell.

So Berea isn't just "another college." Out of its own necessities, a poorly endowed school serving yet more poorly endowed students, Berea has evolved a way all its own of connecting education with industry, theory with practice, art and ideals with life.

The students could not pay for their schooling. Berea could not, nor was it best that it should, furnish that service wholly free. Ways must be found to permit the mountain boys and girls to earn and learn together. This student-served hotel is only an incident to the general scheme. The college end of Berea village is a complete industrial community. The college owns and maintains not only its teaching plant, but an industrial and agricultural system by which to a large extent the students maintain themselves.

Working for wages paid by the college industries, the students are operating a bakery, a furniture factory, a blacksmith shop, a laundry, a broom factory, a co-operative store, a large dairy, a big farm, a heat and power plant, a printing plant, a poultry farm, sawmills, textile plants where homespun clothes are made, and so on indefinitely. Labor is intertwined with learning. With the money earned by their labor the students pay for their learning. With the products of the students' labor the college, as far as it can, pays its way. Thus 2000 mountain boys and girls are being brought from the eighteenth century down to the twentieth and, we rather guess, a substantial step beyond. The dignity of labor and the ambitions of the mind are served together.

What else than a magnified Berea will the model city of the future be? To make, starting where we are, a city where men, women and youth earn by pleasant industry through not too long hours the means whereby they serve, through the lifelong schooling of their other hours which the community offers in manifold forms, the deeper life of which the economic part is only the starting point—Berea says it can be done.

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INDICTS NEGRO EDUCATION IN ADDRESS

LYNCHBURG, Va., May 5. — Dean W. S. Peyton, of Virginia Seminary, speaking to the students and faculty at Chapel on Wednesday of last week, brought an indictment against Negro education to the effect that it instills a false sense of values in the minds of our graduates causing them to seek white collar jobs. The Dean declared that too many Negro professionals crowd into our large cities and neglect the opportunities for real service and success in the small towns and rural communities. The Dean prefaced his lecture with a brief statement of the vocational guidance movement. He was the second chapel lecturer in a series of four chapel lectures in observance of National Vocational Opportunity Week by Virginia Seminary faculty members.

JOHNSON TO STUDY COLLEGE GRADUATES

NASHVILLE, May 9.—Of what value has higher education been to Negroes? Is it necessary or desirable and to how much further support is it entitled? Should Negroes be educated now according to their respective abilities, in any field in which they seek knowledge, without regard to the social restrictions imposed upon them as a race or class, or should they be better trained with a view to existing vocational opportunities only?

These are some of the questions that Charles S. Johnson, director of social sciences at Fisk University, has been asked by the General Education Board to answer in an attempt to appraise for Negroes themselves and for the Negro colleges new values that should be accruing from special training and results that should be reflected in definite social changes for the individual Negro and the race.

Discussions.

Journal and Guide 4-9-32

Auction Bridge Expertness Rated Higher Than Real Achievements

Plight Of Howard Univ. President Seen As An Example

Norfolk, Va.

BY CARTER G. WOODSON

MORDECAI W. JOHNSON is having trouble with his educational leadership in Washington, but he should not consider his case exceptional. All men who have tried to do things in Washington have had the same experience.

You always find here a number of persons who, although they have never done anything themselves, nevertheless belittle and oppose what you are doing until they secure a following large enough to block the path of progress.

For the support of his leadership Johnson, like others, must look beyond the borders of the District of Columbia.

Job-Seekers Center

Washington is a job-seeking and job-holding center. The people of the District of Columbia have no time for any such thing as an educational program. Nobody here quarrels about one's not knowing sufficient for a position. The chief complaint is that John is receiving more than James or that William should not have been advanced before Henry was rewarded.

The people do not feel any need for an efficient school system or a great university. What they want is an increase in the number of available jobs, higher salaries for the job-holders, easier ways of securing such jobs, and additional opportunities for the spending money thus earned.

High Standards Unpopular

To insist upon high standards, ripe scholarship, and creative work makes an educator unpopular in the District of Columbia. He had better keep the noiseless tenor of his way that he may draw his own salary and enjoy it in peace as long as he can. If he starts too many reforms here and disturbs the well established agents for the distribution of local patronage he cannot long endure.

A great university, therefore, is impossible in Washington, either among the whites or blacks. I am surprised to see such a thing undertaken with the aid of politicians. I was sorry indeed when I heard that a useful and promising young man like Mordecai W. Johnson had decided to throw away valuable time trying to plow in the sea. John Hope, at Atlanta University in Georgia, has a much better atmosphere in which to develop an institution of learning.

Science or Bridge

How many persons do you find in Washington who are studying physics or mathematics, for example, to learn about the subject all that men now know about it and to add to such knowledge by some great discovery? Such persons would be more acceptable here if they would forget research and specialize in auction bridge. To proceed otherwise will bring upon them the stigma of being freaks. George Washington Carver would be laughed at up and down the streets of Washington.

This situation explains why nothing outstanding has been achieved by the one hundred and thirty-two thousand Negroes in the District of Columbia. Those who have done well developed in other parts. Yet our trouble is due to an influx. We have too many leaders from without.

Practically all persons in the foreground here were brought to the city to be rewarded in some way because of their successful leadership in smaller communities. We have, therefore, many who try to lead and few who desire to follow.

Inferiority Complex

Here these politically selected Negroes have seen the "best" produced in the country. They have seen legislators and diplomats come and go, and a few of them in menial capacity have walked and talked with presidents of the United States.

Their time, then, has been consumed largely in admiring the great things being done by others of a different race; and, developing an inferiority complex, they have always mocked any Negro who has come to town with the presumption that he can do something.

When I arrived in Washington in 1909 and began my researches in Negro history the people here laughed at me and especially at my "hayseed" clothes. At that time I did not have enough money to pay for a haircut. I went to a barbershop and had the work done before I informed the tonsorial artist as to my impecunious condition. He became enraged and wanted to pound me, but I was out of the chair then; and he decided that he had better exercise a little patience until I could pay the bill. I borrowed some money from Wilson Bruce Evans and L. Melendez King, however, and paid this and other bills. That barber and I have become the best of friends.

Laughed At Scholar

When I in poverty had the "audacity" to write a book on the Negro the "scholarly" people of Washington laughed at it. When I started the JOURNAL OF NEGRO HISTORY in January, 1916, a representative of this same group, expressing an opinion of Kelly Miller, made fun of me in public soon thereafter, saying:

"I have known you as an author, and now I greet you as an editor; but you must remember that some magazines do not reach the second issue."

That man is now dead, but the Journal of Negro History is in its seventeenth year. The magazine, however, is not well supported by persons of African blood. Readers of the white race are more interested in it than we are, and do more for this work than we do.

Thousands of our highly educated Negroes do not know that such a good magazine is being published; and they would not take time to read it, if they had the opportunity.

The people in the District of Columbia, as a large majority, find no need for such an effort as that of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History. Most of them do not know what I am doing. A Washington teacher whom I taught in 1915, thinking that I am still marooned at the same place, recently asked me how I am getting on at the Armstrong High School.

A small number, however, have always stood by this work and have thus enabled the staff to make some headway in writing and popularizing the history of the Negro that the race may not become a negligible factor in the thought of the world. Kelly Miller's prediction of failure, supported by that of W. E. B. DuBois, therefore, has not yet come to pass. They could not see how the thing could be done.

Roland Hayes' Case

I have seen too much of our people in the District of Columbia to become discouraged by anything which may happen here. When I first heard Roland Hayes in Washington he did not please his audience at all. The lady whom I accompanied to the recital tried to point out all of his defects, saying that most of the time he was off key.

I did not know enough about music to understand when he was on or off, but even at that time he impressed me as being the prince of singers; and the world since then has so acclaimed him.

"De Lawd" Long Ago

Some years ago Richard B. Harrison as a reader was regarded as a joke in Washington. He made no impression on these "intelligent" people. Believing that they knew everything, they saw nothing of merit in him.

In another atmosphere, however, he has made himself immortal as the star of "Green Pastures"; and he is more than this, for, as Dr. E. W. Moore of Columbus says, "Harrison is the greatest ambassador of good-will from the people of African blood to the other races of the world."

BEREA'S HUMAN LABORATORY

Christian ... 3-8-32 Montgomery, Ala.

A press release from a news service in New York advises the newspapers that Berea College, "called by famous educators the most valuable educational institution in the United States," will for the first time in its 77 years of history have a full exhibit of the widely known "industries" of the mountain students from eight States of the Appalachian range. The exhibit will be at a New York hotel from March 21st for two weeks.

Berea, which has had the public commendation of Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson, is a small college in Kentucky where boys and girls from the mountains are accepted as students on the payment of $17, "sometimes the savings of a lifetime," and pay the balance of their tuition in hard work. It costs $10 a month to put a student through and $1,000 "will pay the tuition of a boy and all his heirs forever!" And, it is said, some students have entered with as little as 63 cents.

The press release says: "The hard-working mountain lads of Kentucky and Tennessee who enter at Berea practically illiterate turn out each year some of the finest work in America and the famous Boone Tavern on the old Boone Trail in Berea annually sells huge amounts to throngs of tourists."

Eight industries are represented by the students at Berea and all of them will be exhibited. The eight include woodcraft, hand weavings, brooms, wrought iron novelties, bakery and dairy products, men's homespun suitings, printing and needlework.

Special attention will be paid to the woodcraft industry "which is said to turn out some of the finest pieces of furniture in America—everything from modern pieces to replicas of early American furniture and prized antiques." Some specimens are authentic copies of the furniture from Washington's Mount Vernon home and Jefferson's Monticello, especially made for the bicentennial year.

The press service continues:

> In the hand-weaving industry which produces thousands of old fashioned "kivers," curtains, and rugs are special bedsteads copied from those of Washington and Jefferson. The homespuns created by the Berea students are likewise regarded as the best that are made in America.
>
> Although Berea has always received generous treatment from a large body of philanthropists and educators in the large cities of the East, this will be the first time that the tremendous human interests of Berea and its college industries has been brought to the attention of the public. President Wilson said: "I do not see how anybody can think of Berea and the work it has to do without catching fire."

Situated in a country where the average family is six and the average yearly income not in excess of $600 Berea gives free tuition and furnished rooms with light and heat at 65 cents a week and board at the rate of 11 cents a meal.

The president is Dr. William J. Hutchins, of Yale '92, father of the youthful president Robert K. Hutchins of the University of Chicago.

Berea is a true laboratory. It is taking the rawest material it can find and developing that material to its full capacity.

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How many persons do you find in Washington who are studying physics or mathematics, for example, to learn about the subject all that men now know about it and to add to such knowledge by some great discovery? Such persons would be more acceptable here if they would forget research and specialize in auction bridge. To proceed otherwise will bring upon them the stigma of being freaks. George Washington Carver would be laughed at up and down the streets of Washington.

This situation explains why nothing outstanding has been achieved by the one hundred and thirty-two thousand Negroes in the District of Columbia. Those who have done well developed in other parts. Yet our trouble is due to an influx. We have too many leaders from without.

Practically all persons in the foreground here were brought to the city to be rewarded in some way because of their successful leadership in smaller communities. We have, therefore, many who try to lead and few who desire to follow.

Inferiority Complex

Here these politically selected Negroes have seen the "best" produced in the country. They have seen legislators and diplomats come and go, and a few of them in menial capacity have walked and talked with presidents of the United States.

Their time, then, has been consumed largely in admiring the great things being done by others of a different race; and, developing an inferiority complex, they have always mocked any Negro who has come to town with the presumption that he can do something.

When I arrived in Washington in 1909 and began my researches in Negro history the people here laughed at me and especially at my "hayseed" clothes. At that time I did not have enough money to pay for a haircut. I went to a barbershop and had the work done before I informed the tonsorial artist as to my impecunious condition. He became enraged and wanted to pound me, but I was out of the chair then; and he decided that he had better exercise a little patience until I could pay the bill. I borrowed some money from Wilson Bruce Evans and L. Melendez King, however, and paid this and other bills. That barber and I have become the best of friends.

Laughed At Scholar

When I in poverty had the "audacity" to write a book on the Negro the "scholarly" people of Washington laughed at it. When I started the JOURNAL OF NEGRO HISTORY in January, 1916, a representative of this same group, expressing an opinion of Kelly Miller, made fun of me in public soon thereafter, saying:

"I have known you as an author, and now I greet you as an editor; but you must remember that some magazines do not reach the second issue."

That man is now dead, but the Journal of Negro History is in its seventeenth year. The magazine, however, is not well supported by persons of African blood. Readers of the white race are more interested in it than we are, and do more for this work than we do.

Thousands of our highly educated Negroes do not know that such a good magazine is being published; and they would not take time to read it, if they had the opportunity.

The people in the District of Columbia, as a large majority, find no need for such an effort as that of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History. Most of them do not know what I am doing. A Washington teacher whom I taught in 1915, thinking that I am still marooned at the same place, recently asked me how I am getting on at the Armstrong High School.

A small number, however, have always stood by this work and have thus enabled the staff to make some headway in writing and popularizing the history of the Negro that the race may not become a negligible factor in the thought of the world. Kelly Miller's prediction of failure, supported by that of W. E. B. DuBois, therefore, has not yet come to pass. They could not see how the thing could be done.

Roland Hayes' Case

I have seen too much of our people in the District of Columbia to become discouraged by anything which may happen here. When I first heard Roland Hayes in Washington he did not please his audience at all. The lady whom I accompanied to the recital tried to point out all of his defects, saying that most of the time he was off key.

I did not know enough about music to understand when he was on or off, but even at that time he impressed me as being the prince of singers; and the world since then has so acclaimed him.

"De Lawd" Long Ago

Some years ago Richard B. Harrison as a reader was regarded as a joke in Washington. He made no impression on these "intelligent" people. Believing that they knew everything, they saw nothing of merit in him.

In another atmosphere, however, he has made himself immortal as the star of "Green Pastures"; and he is more than this, for, as Dr. E. W. Moore of Columbus says, "Harrison is the greatest ambassador of good-will from the people of African blood to the other races of the world."

BEREA'S HUMAN LABORATORY

A press release from a news service in New York advises the newspapers that Berea College, "called by famous educators the most valuable educational institution in the United States," will for the first time in its 77 years of history have a full exhibit of the widely known "industries" of the mountain students from eight States of the Appalachian range. The exhibit will be at a New York hotel from March 21st for two weeks.

Berea, which has had the public commendation of Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson, is a small college in Kentucky where boys and girls from the mountains are accepted as students on the payment of $17, "sometimes the savings of a lifetime," and pay the balance of their tuition in hard work. It costs $10 a month to put a student through and $1,000 "will pay the tuition of a boy and all his heirs forever!" And, it is said, some students have entered with as little as 63 cents.

The press release says: "The hard-working mountain lads of Kentucky and Tennessee who enter at Berea practically illiterate turn out each year some of the finest work in America and the famous Boone Tavern on the old Boone Trail in Berea annually sells huge amounts to throngs of tourists."

Eight industries are represented by the students at Berea and all of them will be exhibited. The eight include woodcraft, hand weavings, brooms, wrought iron novelties, bakery and dairy products, men's homespun suitings, printing and needlework.

Special attention will be paid to the woodcraft industry "which is said to turn out some of the finest pieces of furniture in America—everything from modern pieces to replicas of early American furniture and prized antiques." Some specimens are authentic copies of the furniture from Washington's Mount Vernon home and Jefferson's Monticello, especially made for the bicentennial year.

The press service continues:

> In the hand-weaving industry which produces thousands of old fashioned "kivers," curtains, and rugs are special bedsteads copied from those of Washington and Jefferson. The homespuns created by the Berea students are likewise regarded as the best that are made in America.
>
> Although Berea has always received generous treatment from a large body of philanthropists and educators in the large cities of the East, this will be the first time that the tremendous human interests of Berea and its college industries has been brought to the attention of the public. President Wilson said: "I do not see how anybody can think of Berea and the work it has to do without catching fire." Situated in a country where the average family is six and the average yearly income not in excess of $600 Berea gives free tuition and furnished rooms with light and heat at 65 cents a week and board at the rate of 11 cents a meal.
>
> The president is Dr. William J. Hutchins, of Yale '92, father of the youthful president Robert K. Hutchins of the University of Chicago.
>
> Berea is a true laboratory. It is taking the rawest material it can find and developing that material to its full capacity.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

NOT ALWAYS ATHLETICS

IN the years since the World War, and especially recently, critics have pointed to the overemphasis of athletics in American colleges, and particularly to the bigger stadia and increased atmosphere of commercialism which have been constructed to serve football. Too much money, they have complained, have been spent to produce winning athletic teams, while little effort is expended and negligible encouragement given to other activities—those of an esthetic, cultural and intellectual nature.

Negro colleges have not had an excess of money to spend on anything, but even these cannot escape censure for overplaying football and other athletic enterprises and at the same time allowing more intellectual activities to wither and die. Or, if it is not athletics, we find our Negro institutions willing to subsidize agricultural clubs, pay the expenses of home economics, agricultural and trade students to one kind of exhibit or another, and at the same time refusing to support or foster dramatics, debating, or extensive scientific, literary, or journalistic ventures.

It is quite refreshing, therefore, to note the interest that is being taken in the Negro Intercollegiate Dramatic Association, the second annual tournament of which was held Saturday. Not only were the presentations of the five groups of college actors executed with much skill, but the fact that there is intercollegiate dramatics indicates that administrative heads are beginning to see that educational institutions may very properly support cultural and intellectual undertakings. Too, the forty-one plays that have been staged by the member-colleges in the N. I. D. A., and witnesses by appreciative audiences, bear testimony that college men and women are interested in more than the frothy side of life and that winning football teams are not their highest or only ambitions.

From earliest times, the theater has been one medium for the expressions of a people, just as folk songs are another; and, like literature, dramatic art adds to the beauty and richness of living. For these reasons, and because there is no end of material fit for dramatic experience in the life of the Negro, we hope that the interest in this new movement will continue and grow, and that other colleges will form organizations in other parts of the country whose aims shall be "to increase the interest in intercollegiate dramatics; to use dramatic clubs as laboratories for teaching and studying the drama; to develop Negro folk material; to develop aesthetic and artistic appreciation for the dramatic art, and to train persons for cultural service in the community."

CONCORD, N. C
TRIBUNE

MAR 25 1932

TEACHERS AND THEIR TRAINING.

From State School Facts we learn that there were 23,900 teachers employed in the public schools of the State for the year 1930-31, the number being 350 more than were employed during the previous year. Of the total 17,857 were white and 6,043 were colored, or divided according to rural and charter systems, 17,341 rural and 6,559 charter. Since 1921-22 there has been an increase of 4,092 teachers employed, or 20 per cent.

These teachers have been divided according to the type of certificates they hold, into standard and non-standard. The term "standard" has been used to designate those teachers holding certificates based on the minimum training of graduation from a standard high school, or its equivalent. Specifically, it means teachers holding Elementary Class B or higher certificates are "standard," and those holding certificates of a lower class than elementary Class B are "non-standard."

As the figures show there were 5,404 more standard and 2,801 fewer non-standard white teachers in 1930-31 than in 1921-22. The standard white teachers increased from 81.05 per cent. to 99.52 per cent. There were only 86 white teachers in the non-standard class.

The negro teachers also show a creditable improvement during this period. The number of standard teachers increased from 2,248 in 1921-22 to 5,156 in 1930-31 or from 49.34 per cent of the total to 85.32 per cent.

In 1922-23 the average training of white teachers was slightly more than one year in college. The white teachers employed during 1930-31 had an average training of approximately three years in college.

From 1923-24 to 1930-31, the training of negro teachers increased from less than high school graduation to one and one-half years in college.

In 1921-22 teachers who were just high school graduates represented 36.2 per cent. of the total; in 1930-31 only 3.8 per cent. of the white teachers were in this group. In other words, only 4.3 per cent. of the white teachers did not have some college training.

Those teachers having one year's college credit increased from 5.8 per cent. in 1921-22 to 16.2 per cent. in 1928-29, and since that year decreased to 13.2 per cent. The percentage of teachers holding certificates based on two years of college training or its equivalent has decreased from 17.4 in 1921-22 or 14.0 in 1930-31.

On the other hand, the percentage of teachers having three and four years of college training tends to increase. In 1921-22 only 5.8 per cent. of the white teachers were in the "three-year college" group, and 15.8 per cent. in the "four-year college" group.

What Value Has Higher Education Been to Negro? Asks Education Bd

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Of what value has higher education been to Negroes? Is it necessary or desirable and to how much further support is it entitled? Should Negroes be educated now, according to their respective abilities in any field in which they seek knowledge, without regard to the social restrictions imposed upon them as a race or class, or should they be better trained with a view to existing vocational opportunities only?

These are some of the questions that Charles S. Johnson, director of Social Science at Fisk university, has been asked by the General Education Board to answer. Perhaps some will say that the Board that is putting increasing millions into the higher education of Negroes is wanting to know if they are getting their money's worth. But the study goes much deeper than that. It is an attempt to appraise for Negroes themselves and for the Negro colleges new values that should be accruing from special training and results that should be reflected in definite social changes for the individual Negro and the race.

Mr. Johnson has undertaken to fill a large order. He has designed a questionnaire that he has dubbed "the questionnaire to end all questionnaires." It will go to twenty thousand Negro college graduates in the country and the first effect will be twenty thousand shocks at the enormity of the undertaking and twenty thousand hesitancies at turning one's self wrong side out for any study. Sober second thought will bring conviction, genuine interest in the problem itself, cooperation. each individual may be able for the first time to answer for himself as well as for the study, what factors can be regarded as responsible for a successful career or a failureor a failure. He may decide for himself what direction higher education of Negroes should take.

The study will be approached from three other directions than the study of these individual graduates. The schools themselves will be studied to determine comparative success of graduates from schools taught by whites, by Negroes; from church controlled schools, land grant colleges or schools privately endowed; from vocational and professional schools. Then the problem will be approached from the vocations and careers to determine how social handicaps were overcome, to compare the social acceptability of college trained and non-college trained individuals. The fourth approach will be studies of communities to determine what college-bred Negroes do within the social patterns of the community that other Negroes cannot do. This study should go far to answer for all time the skepticism of many people who persist in an ante-Civil War attitude toward the higher education of Negroes, regardless of changes within the Negro group itself.

Discussions.

Has Educating the Negro Made Him a Liability?

Amsterdam News 5-18-32

By Dr. CARTER G. WOODSON

The Association for the Study of Negro Life and History.

I FOUND some "highly educated" Negroes denouncing me the other day on the charge that I am advocating for the Negro a sort of education different in many respects from that now given the white man. I plead guilty. I am fearlessly advocating this very thing.

Carter G. Woodson.

Such Negroes are afraid of anything that sounds like discrimination; and, in a sense, you cannot blame them. They are anxious to have everything the white man has, even if it is a razor to cut his throat. A sort of nominal equality can thereby be maintained.

I must confess, however, that I do not have such insanity. I consider the educational system as it has developed both in Europe and America an antiquated process which does not hit the mark even in supplying needs of the white man. If the white man wants to hold on to it, let him do so; but the Negro should develop and carry out a program of his own.

Furthermore, I do not consider imparting information as education. In real education we must deal with the person to be taught. We must consider his past and approach him through his environment. If these happen to be different from those of others, the method of attack must be different. The facts presented may be of one sort or of another, but these facts must deal with life as it is, and the training must result in making a man think and do. The element of race does not enter here. It is merely a matter of exercising common-sense in dealing with conditions as you would in the case of others similarly circumstanced.

The so-called modern education, with all its defects, however, does others so much more good than it does the Negro, because it has been worked out in conformity to the needs of those who have enslaved and oppressed weaker peoples. It will be a fatal error, then, for the Negro to continue to hold on to what has worked his undoing.

For example, the philosophy and ethics resulting from our educational system justified the recent lynching in Hawaii. The oppressor has the right to kill the oppressed. The god of the oppressor heartily approves this; and, therefore, he will be praised forevermore. Negroes daily educated in the tenets of such a religion of the strong have accepted the status of the weak as divinely ordained; and during the last three generations of their nominal freedom they have done practically nothing to change it.

No systematic effort toward change has been possible, for taught the same economics, history, philosophy, literature and religion which have established the present code of morals, the Negro's mind has been brought under the control of his oppressor. The problem of holding the Negro down is therefore easily solved. When you control a man's thinking you do not have to worry about his actions.

The average so-called educated Negro, then, is the greatest liability of the race. Only a few highly trained Negroes become useful in the uplift of their people, and these develop thus in the proportion as they recover from their education.

Why is the average educated Negro a liability? Well, to express it in a few words, he is compelled to live and move among his own people whom he has been taught to despise. If he could go off and be white, he might be happy; but only a mulatto now and then can do this. The large majority of educated Negroes, therefore, must go through life denouncing white people because they are trying to run away from the blacks and decrying the Negroes because they are not white.

You often find more evidence of progress among a group of "uneducated" Negroes running a barber shop than you find in a Negro school. These barbers have not gone far enough in school to be miseducated. They sit around during their leisure, discussing largely things which take place among their people. They read Negro newspapers, and readily buy books on the Negro. Two of the best distributors of Negro literature we had in the early days were barber shops in Allentown, Pa., and Seattle, Wash. Many of our educated Negroes would not think of such a thing.

When you compare the Negro school with the Negro barber shop you inevitably feel discouraged. The cause of the race can get a hearing in the Negro barber shop more easily than in a Negro school. In the barber shop the Negro has freedom; in the school the Negro must do what somebody else wants done. I am wondering, then, whether this greater interest accounts for the fact that from the barber shop, with all its shortcomings and temptations, we have had useful and efficient men like John Merrick who, relying upon Negroes, founded the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, and Alonzo F. Herndon who, in the same way, founded the Atlanta Life Insurance Company. In spite of the millions spent at Atlanta, Lincoln, Fisk and Howard, they have not been able to produce men like these.

'Is The Educated Negro A Liability?' Asks C. G. Woodson

Courier 5-28-32

By CARTER G. WOODSON

WASHINGTON, May 19.—I found some "highly educated" Negroes denouncing me the other day on the charge that I am advocating for the Negro a sort of education different in many respects from that now given the white man. I plead guilty. I am fearlessly advocating this very thing.

Such Negroes are afraid of anything that sounds like discrimination; and, in a sense, you cannot blame them. They are anxious to have everything the white man has, even if it is a razor to cut his throat. A sort of nominal equality can thereby be maintained. If the whites decide to take up Mormonism, then, the Negroes must follow their lead. The possibility of originality in the Negro, therefore, is discounted one hundred per cent.

I must confess, however, that I do not have such insanity. I consider the educational system as it has developed both in Europe and America an antiquated process which does not hit the mark even in supplying needs of the white man. If the white man wants to hold on to it, let him do so; but the Negro should develop and carry out a program of his own.

Furthermore, I do not consider imparting information as education. In real education we must deal with the person to be taught. We must consider his past and approach him through his environment. If these happen to be different from those of others, the method of attack must be different. The facts presented may be of one sort or of another, but these facts must deal with life as it is, and the training must result in making a man think and do. The element of race does not enter here. It is merely a matter of exercising common sense in dealing with conditions as you would in the case of others similarly circumstanced.

The so called modern education, with all its defects, however, does others so much more good than it does the Negro, because it has been worked out in conformity to the needs of those who have enslaved and oppressed weaker peoples. It will be a fatal error, then, for the Negro to continue to hold on to what has worked his undoing.

For example, the philosophy and ethics resulting from our educational system justified the recent lynching in Hawaii. The oppressor has the right to kill the oppressed. The god of the oppressor heartily approves this; and, therefore, he will be praised forevermore. Negroes daily educated in the tenets of such a religion of the strong have accepted the status of the weak as divinely ordained; and during the last three generations of their nominal freedom they have done practically nothing to change it. The pouting and passing of resolutions by a few of the race have been of little avail.

No systematic effort toward change has been possible, for, taught the same economics, history, philosophy, literature and religion which have established the present code of morals, the Negro's mind has been brought under the control of his oppressor. The problem of holding the Negro down is therefore easily solved. When you control a man's thinking you do not have to worry about his actions. You do not have to tell him not to stand here or go yonder. He will find his "proper place" and will stay in it. You do not need to send him to the back door. He will go without being told. In fact, if t[illegible] is no back door, he will cut one for his special benefit. His education makes it necessary.

The average so-called educated Negro, then, is the greatest liability of the race. Only a few highly trained Negroes become useful in the uplift of their people, and these develop thus in the proportion as they recover from their education. The same educational process which inspires and stimulates the oppressor depresses and crushes the spark of genius in the Negro by making him feel that his race does not amount to much and never will measure up to the standards of other peoples. The Negro thus educated is hopeless.

Why is the average educated Negro a liability? Well, to express it

in a few words, he is compelled to live and move among his own people whom he has been taught to despise. If he could go off and be white, he might be happy; but only a mulatto now and then can do this. The large majority of educated Negroes, therefore, must go through life denouncing white people because they are trying to run away from the blacks and decrying the Negroes because they are not white.

As a rule, therefore, the educated Negro, indoctrinated in slavery, prefers to buy his food from a white grocer because it does not matter how often a black man washes his hands he cannot clean them, and it does not matter how much a white man uses his hands he cannot soil them. The educated Negro is disinclined to take part in Negro business, because he has been taught that Negroes cannot operate in this particular sphere. He gets less and less pleasure out of the Negro church, not always because of its increasing corruption, but because he prefers the system of "righteousness" expounded by the oppressor. This has been his education. What else can you expect? If you teach a people a lesson for three centuries, they may learn it.

For this reason you often find more evidence of progress among a group of "uneducated" Negroes running a barber shop than you find in a Negro school. These barbers have not gone far enough in school to be miseducated. They sit around during their leisure, discussing largely things which take place among their people. They read Negro newspapers, and readily buy books on the Negro. Two of the best distributors of Negro literature we had in the early days were barber shops in Allentown, Pa., and Seattle, Wash. Many of our educated Negroes would not think of such a thing. Education as they see it, is to develop the power to admire the Greek, the Latin, and the Teuton, and to get away from the Negro, although the oppressor is ever at hand to prevent them from so doing.

When you compare the Negro school with the Negro barber shop you inevitably feel discouraged. The cause of the race can get a hearing in the Negro barber shop more easily than in a Negro school. In the barber shop the Negro has freedom; in the school the Negro must do what somebody else wants done. I am wondering, then, whether this greater interest accounts for the fact that from the barber shop with all its shortcomings and temptations we have had useful and efficient men like John Merrick who, relying upon Negroes, founded the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, and Alonzo F. Herndon who, in the same way, found ed the Atlanta Life Insurance Company. In spite of the millions spent at Atlanta, Lincoln, Fisk, and Howard, they have not been able to produce men like these.

TUSKEGEE AND TENNESSEE A. AND I. COLLEGE ARE TWO LIGHTHOUSES OF LEARNING

BY C. A. FRANKLIN

What a thrill came to me the first time I saw Tuskegee! Its brick buildings nestled among the trees on a wide-flung campus were an enchanted land to me, after miles of the dreary, dusty roads Alabama had in 1923. Yet when I saw it last month, it was so much bigger, with evidence of still greater things to come, that I was thrilled again.

On the occasion of my first visit Tusgekee's atmosphere was filled with the reverberations from the Klan parade, staged in protest against Negroes taking control of the veterans hospital. The main road to Montgomery, the state capital, runs through Tuskegee campus, and down it the chinless devotees of hate put on their show, trusting to fear to stop the brown brother. They might as well tried to sweep back the ocean's tides with a broom. Tuskegee is bigger and better than ever. Its gymnasium is the biggest building of its kind for Negroes in the country, a magnificent pile complete to the last detail. Its library would be a credit to any school. A new trades building already extends its skeleton on high. At the same time the Klan is dead, so long now that no one knows where it is buried. The excellent service being dispensed at the Tuskegee Veterans hospital under direction of Col. J. H. Ward is the answer to all it said.

Tuskegee A Power House

Wherever industrial training is being taught, Tuskegee is the most potent proof of its value. If Negroes, the least of Americans, could make a Tuskegee, under the guidance of Booker T. Washington, a Negro, its worth was proven. The world fame that came to the founder of this great school was no accident. He was as much entitled to acclaim for being the exemplar of the way to make waste man power productive, as the chemist who takes ugly coal tar and makes it yield a hundred valued articles. Tuskegee has been a power house with lines extending in all directions, states far distant from Alabama owing its thanks for the men and women it has inspired to lead the useful life.

About Kansas City People

Kansas City seems destined to have a finger in the forward movement. At the veterans hospital, I found Dr. "Jack" Lee continuing the good work he was doing here in tuberculosis treatment. At the Institute was our own Wm. Dawson, musician extraordinary. The Call told you in February how he is to be featured when "Radio City" now under construction, is opened in New York City. Besides him, Tuskeegee has Harry Abbott of Topeka and Mrs. Abbott, formerly Marge Idelett of this city. Mr. Abbott heads the printing department. Cleve Abbott is Tuskegee's athletics chief. He is proud of his new gymnasium and entitled to be proud of the tennis layout which Tuskegee provided for the last national tennis tournament in which our Tom McCampbell did so well that they tell me he is now fourth ranking player in the United States. The West will find it easy to attend whenever Tuskegee entertains at tennis again a two days drive over good roads.

Before I pass on, let me comment upon the changing highway conditions. From the first to last, I met only courtesy. States taxes make gasoline higher, but the Almighty Dollar extracts a smile quickly in the South. Road maps make travel easy and every big city has accomodations for eating and sleeping.

I See Some "Dead Horses"

After a brief stay, made pleasant by Tuskegee's all-sufficient hospitality, I went to Birmingham and saw Eighteenth street, made famous by Octavus Roy Cohen, writer of fiction. The Masons and the Pythians both have office buildings there, excellent locations, but poor investments. Negro fraternities have the habit of "buying dead horses." The only way I can account for the bad judgment that dictates these investments, is that the big fellows who advise the grand lodge, are getting a fat rake-off for deceiving their brethren. At any rate that happened in Alabama where the Pythians are trying to put their rascally leaders in the penitentiary. More power to their arm, say I.

I did not eat any of Mr. Cohen's much vaunted Brunswick stew, but I met "Lawyer Chew." At least I met the lawyer on the "third floor of the Pythian building" the nearest description ever given this mythical character. Birmingham has two Negro lawyers, both high class men, and members of the Alabama bar association.

Pres. Hale, A Go-Getter

After Birmingham, I reentered Tennessee and passed a night with President W. J. Hale of the State A. and I. College. This school is twenty years under his charge. I will tell you its worth in a sentence,—it is one of the several schools which Tennessee maintains, the only one for Negroes, and it receives for its biennial expenses $320,000, the identical amount given the other state schools of the first class. Prairie View in Texas, Florida A. and I. at Tallahasee, Hampton Institute, and Tuskegee have their buildings, But Tennessee too is setting a pace that is beyond the dreams of yesterday. The state refuses to be cheap with it. Rosenwald aid has come to it. It has a man of vision in its president, who has force enough to find a way or make one! Once before, in the month of August, I visited this school, and addressed the teachers assembled in their summer school. I was struck then by the earnestness of the men and women who had come in from the red hills and the river bottoms to renew their pledge to education.

Tennessee's New Buildings

It was here that I met the Rosenwald Foundation party, the daughter of Julius Rosenwald and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred K. Stern, Edwin R. Embree, the foundation's president, S. L. Smith, its southern director. To those familiar with its campus, It is enough to say a whole new assemblage of buildings is being put up across the street, besides one immense new structure within the old grounds. New modern cottages for teachers and visitors. A new home for the president sure to follow. These are in addition to several new buildings put up in recent years, any of which are comparable with the new administration building Missouri has built for Lincoln University at Jefferson City.

State College, as it is, is getting things done. I saw its traveling school for farmers. The instructure tells me that hard times have done one good thing, they have made it easy to show the farmers how to work their lands better. Together with a group of visitors, I attended chapel. I say again, I wish the young people of this middle section could see the youth of the South. They have such good manners. They look like people who have somewhere to go and mean to get there.

At this chapel exercise the picked group of students who tell about the school in song were among those on the program. They were so good that I risk the prediction that Miss Idalene B. Stamps and Cephus Douglas will be heard from in the musical world some of these days. Kansas City's own Mrs. Edmonia Hubbell-Brown, under the inspiration of this marvelous group, outdid herself, winning thunderous applause. My wife, a famous somebody in this school, because she used to teach there, gave a reading, "and a good time was had by all."

Everywhere in the South where I found a man,—by that I mean brains plus persistency—the Negro is rising. Since he could not, if oppression never relented, I am sure of my conclusion that he is rising with the consent, and to the satisfaction of the thinking whites. Read how the courageous supreme court justice of Alabama condemned the ex-parte trial of the Scottsboro boys. Then observe the peace and security that envelopes the constructive centers wherein the Negro's future is being prepared. No wonder I could leave Nashville and enjoy the scenes at the Old Hermitage, the home of Andrew Jackson, slave cabin and all. I carried with me in memory the eager light that was in that singer's eyes, who stood in his Sunday best, trying to make his small town school chorus do credit to a master musician's composition, and I remembered the smile on a certain little boy's face as he ambled along on his mule carrying a load before him. Any race that can keep its soul its own, and face the future courageously and confidently, as we have, is a remarkable people.

Discussions.

Amsterdam News 5-4-32

What Need Is There for 'Vocational Guidance'?

By Dr. CARTER G. WOODSON

The Association for the Study of Negro Life and History.

New York N.Y.

IN view of the Negro's economic plight most of the schools are now worked up over what is called "vocational guidance." To what are they to guide the Negro students? Most Negroes now employed are going down blind alleys, and unfortunately some schools seem to do no more than to stimulate their going in that direction. This may seem to be a rash statement, but a study of our educational system shows that our schools are teaching Negroes daily what they can never apply in life or what is no longer profitable because of the revolution of industry by the multiplication of mechanical appliances. These facts have been known for generations, but some of these institutions apparently change not. Education, like religion, is conservative. It makes haste slowly only, and sometimes not at all.

Carter G. Woodson.

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OSWEGO, N. Y.
PALLADIUM-TIMES
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Educational—

Discussions.

What Need Is There for 'Vocational Guidance'?

Amsterdam News 5-4-32

By Dr. CARTER G. WOODSON

The Association for the Study of Negro Life and History.

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DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH
REEL 40

MONROE, LA.
NEWS STAR
MAY 20 1932

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NEWS TRIBUNE
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WHAT VALUE HAS HIGHER EDUCATION BEEN TO NEGROES?

Tribune Washington D.C. 5-20-32.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Of what value has higher education been to Negroes? Is it necessary or desirable and to how much further support is it entitled? Should Negroes be educated now according to their respective abilities, in any field in which they seek knowledge without regard to the social restrictions imposed upon them as a race or class, or should they be better trained with a view to existing vocational opportunities only?

These are some of the questions that Charles S. Johnson, director of Social Sciences at Fisk University, has been asked by the General Education Board to answer. Perhaps some will say that the Board that is putting increasing millions into the higher education of Negroes is wanting to know if they are gettin their money's worth. But the study goes much deeper than that. It is an attempt to appraise for Negroes themselves and for the Negro colleges new values that should be accruing from special training and results that should be reflected in definite social changes for the individual Negro and the race.

Mr. Johnson has undertaken to fill a large order. He has designed a questionnaire that he has dubbed "the questionnaire to end all questionnaire." It will go to 20,000 Negro college graduates in the country and the first effect will be 20,000 shocks at the enormity of the undertaking and 20,000 hesitancies at turning one's self wrong side out for any study. Sober second though will bring convictions, genuine interest in the problems itself, cooperation. Each individual may be able for the first time to answer for himself as well as for the study, what factors can be regarded as responsible for a successful career or a failure. He may decide for himself what direction higher education of Negroes should take.

The study will be approached from three other directions than the study of these individual graduates. The schools themselves will be studied to determine comparative success of graduates from schools taught by whites, by Negroes; from church controlled schools, land grant colleges or schools privately endowed; from vocational and professional schools. Then the problem will be approached from the vocations and careers to determine how social handicaps were overcome, to compare the social acceptability of college trained and non-college trained individuals. The fourth approach will be studies of communities to determine what college-bred Negroes do within the social patterns of the community that other Negroes cannot do. This study should go far to answer for all time the skepticism of many people who persist in an ante-Civil War attitude toward the higher education of Negroes, regardless of changes within the Negro group itself.

HOUSTON, TEX.
POST DISPATCH
JUN 1 1932

Negro Education

EXTENSION and improvement of educational facilities for negroes is not being confined to elementary schools. Higher education is being put within reach of members of the colored race in this country at a rapid rate. The education of the negro is proceeding at a gait that was not dreamed of a few years ago.

Statistics of the bureau of education reveal that the number of negro institutions offering college work has increased from thirty-one in 1917 to seventy-nine in 1930, while the enrollment in negro colleges has grown from 2132 to 17,680 in the period just mentioned.

The incomes of the negro colleges in 1917 was $2,283,000. In 1930 the total was $8,500,000, the productive endowment having jumped from $7,000,000 to $21,000,000.

Out of the negro colleges are coming negro teachers for the negro schools of all grades. There are now 48,000 negro teachers in the country, 1000 of whom are in the colleges and universities. Many of the 48,000 are inadequately prepared for their profession, and for that reason the negro schools in all instances do not yield the best results. There is need for a higher professional standard among the teachers who are charged with the responsibility of educating millions of negro boys and girls.

The teaching profession among negroes will improve its standards as higher education among the race becomes more general.

Discussions.

"Impressive, But Dangerous," Is Langston Hughes' Opinion Of Negro College Campuses

Journal and Guide 6-25-32 Norfolk Va.

Race Leaders Have To "Be Nice And Keep Quiet"

NEW YORK, N. Y.—By Loren Miller—(ANP)—That conditions are growing steadily worse for the Negro worker throughout the nation was the opinion expressed Monday by Langston Hughes, famous Negro poet and novelist, on the eve of his departure for Russia where he will assist in the preparation of a historical film portraying the development of the American Negro.

Langston Hughes

The poet has just completed a tour which took him through the South and West and into 28 states where the bulk of Negroes live.

Hughes was firm in his conviction that Communism is the only force that is fighting actively for the alleviation and ultimate abolition of the poverty and misery which he found so widespread among Negroes.

"The hysterical fear of Communism displayed by whites is born of the fact that they fear it will awaken the Negro and lead him to take active steps to better his condition and thus disturb the present economic regime with its riches on one hand and poverty on the other,' Hughes declared.

Criticizes Negro Leaders

"Negro leaders," he continued "who depend on rich philanthropists for their well-being and advise Negro workers to remain docile under the terrible weight of poverty are in effect betraying the entire race by this policy."

The poet then pointed out that those Negroes who pretend to honor John Brown and Nat Turner and at the same time tell the people they must not fight for their rights at present are aiding the oppressors rather than fighting them.

"If the Communists don't awaken the Negroes of the South, who will?" Hughes asked. "Certainly not the race leaders whose schools and jobs depend on white philanthropy and who preach 'be nice and keep quiet.' Our present day leaders are people who can't afford to say anything because it might cost them their $500 a year incomes."

That there is a growing awakening among the Negro masses was another opinion voiced by Hughes. He sees evidence of this new spirit in the unrest at Negro schools where he found these student bodies resentful toward the false values taught by the faculties. This student unrest has placed the school officials in a quandary, Hughes said.

Students Awakening

"The men and women who beg money to make physically beautiful schools forget that manhood depends on teaching truth," he said. "They are between the Devil and the deep blue sea. On one hand is white philanthropy seeking to dictate what shall or shall not be taught. On the other is the awakening consciousness of their own Negro students who are beginning to detect and object to the false values of the professional inter-racialists and the 'give-me-another-$250,000.00 for endowment' race leaders."

Asserting that he was tremendously impressed by the physical beauty of the college campuses, Hughes styled them "impressive but dangerous." Their danger lies in the impetus they give to racial separatism, he said. the growth of Negro schools with immense plants widens the breach between races and leads white colleges to demand that Negro students attend these schools, he pointed out. It is Hughes' belief that the ultimate unity of the races which he believes is necessary for the solution of America's problems is deferred by the division along race lines.

Hughes wound up the interview with an indictment of the so-called Negro upper classes who are fond of asserting that all is well in the South.

"Sure the South's all right for Negroes who get $5,000 a year, Pullman cars to ride in, servants, private automobiles and their names in the papers. But what about Scotsboro, Camp Hill, Harlan, and the poverty stricken Negro workers and farmers, beset on every hand by mobs, fired from their jobs and reduced to a standard of living now rapidly sinking below the starvation point?" is the way he expressed it.

INDIANA, PA.
GAZETTE

JUN 30 1932

THE EDUCATION OF THE COLORED MAN

The United States Department of the Interior is doing all it can do to assist in the education of the colored population of this country.

On July 7, a conference of the National Advisory Committee on the education of the Negroes will be held at Montgomery, Ala.

The Department tells of that conference as follows:

A conference of the National Advisory Committee on the Education of Negroes will be held in Montgomery, Ala., during the convention of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, according to an announcement from the United States Office of Education, Department of the Interior. The conference is called by Doctor William John Cooper, Commissioner of Education and is to occur on July 7.

The Survey of Secondary Education is now nearing completion, and one of the major features of the conference will be a report by Doctor Ambrose Caliver of the findings and conclusions of the section of the survey dealing with the education of Negroes. A report will also be made of the progress of the special sections of the Teacher Education Survey which pertains to Negro teachers.

Invitations have been issued to the State Superintendents and the State Agents in charge of Negro education in the States having dual systems to attend this conference, which is expected to be one of the most significant held by the committee.

The National Advisory Committee on the Education of Negroes, which is composed of some of the leading educators from various sections of the country, was appointed in December 1930 by Honorable Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior upon the recommendation of the Commissioner of Education.

CHECKING UP ON EDUCATION

Journal and Guide 6-25-32 Norfolk, Va.

THESE are great days for specialists in almost every line of our national life. Those who come forward with remedies for our various ills command an attentive hearing for everyone feels the need of relief—from one burden or another.

Upon taking leave as director of the Norfolk division of William and Mary College, Mr. H. Edgar Timmerman gave pronouncement to a vigorous criticism of our present system of education, which he described as "a racket." Too full of "bunk" and too tedious or complicated to be useful, economic or efficient. He would do away with the junior high school, abandon the idea of providing a full high school education for every pupil regardless of capacity to absorb it, and set up commercial and technical courses, graduation from which would not count for college entrance. Mr. Timmerman's whole plan cannot, of course, be reviewed fully in the space of this article, but it strikes the Journal and Guide as being a timely arraignment of our present system.

Public education, as provided for in southern states, presents a problem not related to methods, facilities and curricula, which could be improved by an application of Mr. Timmerman's plan. The dual system—one for whites and one for blacks—with which we are encumbered on account of political and social conditions not responsive to change, is necessarily wasteful. It not only sanctions inequalities but gives them emphasis beyond what is legally contemplated.

So, to [de]bunk the whole system would restore it to [mo]re nearly a degree of inequality consonant with the legal basis for the discrimination. This is true because the excessive overhead, the expansive curricula, the departures from the original plan for education at public expense will be found on the white side of the dual system. Of course the black side is in a measure afflicted, but the affliction is highly relative.

For instance, if Mr. Timmerman's debunking plan were adopted by all the southern states, the financial saving would justify an equalization of school terms for white and black in rural sections, provided there was sufficient social conscience to dare to perform such a measure of justice, and to correct such inequalities as are shown by the following data gathered by the United States department of education: A white child attending a 1-teacher school has an average of 151 days, a black child 85 days; in a 2-teacher school district a white child has 150 days against 91 for the black child. In village schools the white child may attend school 179 days and the black child 143 days. Also, if Mr. Timmerman's reorganization plan could be applied to the local situation, provision could be made immediately for the 2,600 black children who are on part time and are expected to do in four years of school time what their more favored white neighbors accomplish in eight.

Discussions.

"Impressive, But Dangerous," Is Langston Hughes' Opinion Of Negro College Campuses

Journal and Guide 6-25-32 Norfolk, Va.

Race Leaders Have To "Be Nice And Keep Quiet"

NEW YORK, N. Y.—By Loren Miller—(ANP)—That conditions are growing steadily worse for the Negro worker throughout the nation was the opinion expressed Monday by Langston Hughes, famous Negro poet and novelist, on the eve of his departure for Russia where he will assist in the preparation of a historical film portraying the development of the American Negro.

Langston Hughes

The poet has just completed a tour which took him through the South and West and into 28 states where the bulk of Negroes live. Hughes was firm in his conviction that Communism is the only force that is fighting actively for the alleviation and ultimate abolition of the poverty and misery which he found so widespread among Negroes.

"The hysterical fear of Communism displayed by whites is born of the fact that they fear it will awaken the Negro and lead him to take active steps to better his condition and thus disturb the present economic regime with its riches on one hand and poverty on the other," Hughes declared.

Criticizes Negro Leaders

"Negro leaders," he continued "who depend on rich philanthropists for their well-being and advise Negro workers to remain docile under the terrible weight of poverty are in effect betraying the entire race by this policy."

The poet then pointed out that those Negroes who pretend to honor John Brown and Nat Turner and at the same time tell the people they must not fight for their rights at present are aiding the oppressors rather than fighting them.

"If the Communists don't awaken the Negroes of the South, who will?" Hughes asked. "Certainly not the race leaders whose schools and jobs depend on white philanthropy and who preach 'be nice and keep quiet.' Our present day leaders are people who can't afford to say anything because it might cost them their $500 a year incomes."

That there is a growing awakening among the Negro masses was another opinion voiced by Hughes. He sees evidence of this new spirit in the unrest at Negro schools where he found these student bodies resentful toward the false values taught by the faculties. This student unrest has placed the school officials in a quandary, Hughes said.

Students Awakening

"The men and women who beg money to make physically beautiful schools forget that manhood depends on teaching truth," he said. "They are between the Devil and the deep blue sea. On one hand is white philanthropy seeking to dictate what shall or shall not be taught. On the other is the awakening consciousness of their own Negro students who are beginning to detect and object to the false values of the professional inter-racialists and the 'give-me-another-$250,000.00 for endowment' race leaders."

Asserting that he was tremendously impressed by the physical beauty of the college campuses, Hughes styled them "impressive but dangerous." Their danger lies in the impetus they give to racial separatism, he said, the growth of Negro schools with immense plants widens the breach between races and leads white colleges to demand that Negro students attend these schools, he pointed out. It is Hughes' belief that the ultimate unity of the races which he believes is necessary for the solution of America's problems is deferred by the division along race lines.

Hughes wound up the interview with an indictment of the so-called Negro upper classes who are fond of asserting that all is well in the South.

"Sure the South's all right for Negroes who get $5,000 a year, Pullman cars to ride in, servants, private automobiles and their names in the papers. But what about Scotsboro, Camp Hill, Harlan, and the poverty stricken Negro workers and farmers, beset on every hand by mobs, fired from their jobs and reduced to a standard of living now rapidly sinking below the starvation point?" is the way he expressed it.

INDIANA, PA.
GAZETTE

JUN 30 1932

THE EDUCATION OF THE COLORED MAN

The United States Department of the Interior is doing all it can do to assist in the education of the colored population of this country.

On July 7, a conference of the National Advisory Committee on the education of the Negroes will be held at Montgomery, Ala.

The Department tells of that conference as follows:

A conference of the National Advisory Committee on the Education of Negroes will be held in Montgomery, Ala., during the convention of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, according to an announcement from the United States Office of Education, Department of the Interior. The conference is called by Doctor William John Cooper, Commissioner of Education and is to occur on July 7.

The Survey of Secondary Education is now nearing completion, and one of the major features of the conference will be a report by Doctor Ambrose Caliver of the findings and conclusions of the section of the survey dealing with the education of Negroes. A report will also be made of the progress of the special sections of the Teacher Education Survey which pertains to Negro teachers.

Invitations have been issued to the State Superintendents and the State Agents in charge of Negro education in the States having dual systems to attend this conference, which is expected to be one of the most significant held by the committee.

The National Advisory Committee on the Education of Negroes, which is composed of some of the leading educators from various sections of the country, was appointed in December 1930 by Honorable Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior upon the recommendation of the Commissioner of Education.

CHECKING UP ON EDUCATION

Journal and Guide 7-2-32 Norfolk, Va.

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DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

10 to 20 Years Behind the Times

Hampton Institute's department of printing is without type and material, casting equipment, stereotype and rotary printing machinery and instruction in these branches of the printing trade.

As a result Hampton's graduates in printing are mere novices in any modern printing office.

Last week the AFRO called this to the attention of President Arthur Howe and received this reply:

"I have realized from the time of my arrival at Hampton—a year and a half ago—that new equipment is greatly needed in our printing department and it is only because of the depression and lack of funds that I have not been able to make any of the renewals so much needed. . . I hope to do everything possible to bring the equipment up-to-date as soon as funds permit."

What is true of Hampton is true of the Douglass High School printing department, in Baltimore; and very probably the Tuskegee Institute printing department, all of which are from ten to twenty-five years behind in modern printing instruction.

If these schools are as far behind the times in their commercial, trade, business and engineering courses as they are in printing, it is no wonder college graduates are handicapped and our quota of small businesses far below normal.

WE APPLAUD BUT DEPLORE

NO more impressive story of the achievement of a modern miracle has been published in the Journal and Guide than our story last week describing how a high school which eleven months ago did not exist even on paper was established and accredited in less than one year. The school is located in Currituck County, North Carolina, between Norfolk and Elizabeth City. We need not repeat the details of the inspiring accomplishment, except to say that through determined effort, sacrifice, and with the cooperation of friendly white people and school board officials the school became a reality after repeated setbacks. We readily applaud the realizations by the Currituck County community of its dream, but it is impossible not to deplore the necessity for getting an accredited high school this way.

Negroes in that county pay taxes in just the same proportion as do the whites. But there is a white high school supported entirely from tax funds. If the general tax receipts can be pooled for the erection of schools for whites, schools for Negroes should be constructed, equipped, and staffed from the same funds, contributed in equal ratio by all citizens. Colored families in Currituck County, or in any other locality, should never have had to pay taxes and then dig into their pockets for more funds to privately purchase school property.

Neither should the rich white philanthropists have been called upon to assist financially, largely through the donation of money with which to buy busses for transporting students. How, in the circumstances, people of both races, including school authorities, cooperated is an encouraging augury. While the nation applauds the philanthropies of a Rosenwald, the fact remains that Negroes contributed more to "Rosenwald Schools" than did that great benefactor. In hundreds of American counties hundreds of thousands of colored children are without any public high school facilities. Where they have them they have paid two and three times for them because of tax and private assessments. Where they will get them in many places where they now have none, it will be the same thing.

And so we repeat, however much such achievements may be indicative of a determination to get the training necessary for advancement in American life and therefore deserving of commendation, it is also a shame that through the peculiarities of our dual educational system Negroes have to pay and pay and pay for what schools they get. The remedy is a more equal and just distribution of tax funds which have been segregated for educational purposes. Such a remedy must be effected without delay. This long-standing injustice to a body of citizens consisting of 12,000,000 loyal Americans has been a national disgrace too long.

EXPLOITATION IS NOT EDUCATION

"I realize that I have no useful function in my present position," said a white college president in charge of a Negro institution. "I do not approve their aspirations to many things. I cannot accept the students in my house as I would white students because it might lead to an interracial romance. Marrying is such a difficult problem at the best that I should not like to see one of my children make a failure in life by marrying a Negro."

"In other words," continued he, we live in two different worlds. While I am among them I cannot become a part of them. How then can I help them under these circumstances?"

This was an open confession, and it may be good for the soul. To ease his mind and salve his conscience this president should leave his post immediately. He has reached the end of his usefulness. It may be that he has never been useful there, and he is just now finding it out.

Henry T. McDonald, the head of Storer College, did not think this way the other day, however, when he refused the tablet dedicated to John Brown. He doubtless believes that he represented his Negro student body and the majority of the genuflecting Negroes when he frustrated a plan to have the truth about John Brown handed down to posterity. In stranglehold fashion he would stifle the sentiment which makes John Brown a martyr and would have him referred to as a lunatic in keeping with the bias of present day American rewriters of histody.

Negroes must learn in their own schools, then, that the most dramatic figure in their liberation was a criminal who achieved nothing. Anyone who makes the supreme sacrifice for equality and justice for all, therefore, must be questioned as to his sanity because the oppressor cannot understand how it can be otherwise.

McDonald, however, is not the worst of the whites in charge of Negro schools. I am inclined to think that he is much better than most of them. He was unfortunately fortunate in having the opportunity to demonstrate that there are certain things which the most kindly disposed whites cannot be expected to do for Negroes. How, then, can a white man serve as spokesman for Negroes? Thomas Jesse Jones believes that God has called him for this special purpose.

We may combine against McDonald and force him out of Storer College. I sincerely hope that this very thing will be done. McDonald should be eliminated there at once; but there are scores of others worse than McD[illegible] are making a living [illegible] as heads of other institutions which interest them only as a means to earn a livelihood.

For exam[illegible] I am acquainted with another white exploiter at the head of a Negro institution, who will not address a colored girl as Miss, and to avoid the use of a title in speaking to colored women he addresses them as his kin. One colored woman [illegible] sharp enough to reply to him [illegible]us when he addressed her as auntie:

"Oh, I am so glad that I have found my lost relatives at last. My mother often told me that I had some distinguished kin, and just to think that you are my nephew makes me feel glad."

Another such exploiter in charge of a Negro college never wears his hat on the campus. His confidential explanation is that he might have to lift it when he meets a Negro woman. Of course, that would never do. "White supremacy" would be lost in the Negro school.

As we realize more and more that education is not merely imparting information which is expected to produce certain results, we see very clearly the inconsistency of the position of white persons as executives of Negro institutions. These misfits belong to the very group working out the segregation of the Negro, and they come into these institutions merely to earn a living. They make no particular contribution to the development of education, for they are not scholarly enough to influence educational theory; and they are so far out of sympathy with the Negro that they cannot make any contribution to educational practice.

These exploiters are not bringing to such institutions large sums of money which the Negroes cannot obtain, for the institutions now directed by Negroes are receiving larger appropriations than those under the management of the exploiting whites. Why tarry, then, in getting rid of this burden? The whites with all their opportunities should be much better prepared to support their indigent teachers and ministers who are thus being unloaded on Negroes impoverished by lack of economic opportunity.

Our so-called thinkers, however, seldom see the inevitable results of this unsound policy. Not long ago when I wrote the textbook entitled NEGRO MAKERS OF HISTORY I was criticized by a Negro who said I should have had as an illustration the cut of the white man who established a certain Negro college. I had to explain that the book was to give an account of what the Negro has done, not of what has been done for him.

The school referred to, moreover, was in no sense a Negro school. It had very few Negro teachers and only one Negro trustee. The policy of the school was determined altogether by the whites without giving the Negro credit for having a thought on education. In other words, it was a white man's school which Negroes were permitted to attend. If they picked up something here and there something to help them, well and good; if not, may God help them!

Negro teachers who are unable to understand this are of no more service in the education of their own people than are the unsympathetic whites. In fact, such Negroes are actually "white persons" instructing Negroes because they are imparting only those facts while the traducers have carefully selected for this particular purpose. Many Negroes have never understood that education is a development from within.

One of the exploiters of Negroes referred to me the other day as being opposed to interracial cooperation. On the contrary, I am very much interested in the working of the races together for the general welfare of the country. I daily assist white ladies and gentlemen in matters of research and publication and they likewise help me in what I am doing; but I do not permit any incompetent looking for a living or promoting selfish schemes to use me as a means to an end. It seems to me the antithesis in interracial cooperation when one element is working to keep the other down to secure an advantage to an already privileged group. Interracial coperation becomes racial oppression and extermination when it does not proceed on the basis of equality and justice for all.

C. G. WOODSON.

Education - 1932

Discussions.

DEAN OF FLORIDA COLLEGE FRANK IN DISCUSSION

Dean Lanier Says Negro Schools Must Do Away With Tramp Athletes, Expelled Students and General Favoritism—Favors Departmental System.

Pittsburgh Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

By FLOYD J. CALVIN

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Sept. 8—American education is now launched on the mass production scale without adequate vocational and educational guidance, and this system is not getting the best results in fitting men and women for a specific vocation in life. This is the opinion of Raphael O'Hara Lanier, dean of the college department and professor of education at the Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College. Mr. Lanier, a young man who was born in Winston-Salem, N. C., and went through the public schools of Winston-Salem and took high school work at the Winston-Salem Teachers College (Slater Normal), and Johnson C. Smith University (then Biddle), took his A. B. from Lincoln University in Pennsylvania in 1922, and last year was awarded his M. A., by the Leland Stanford, Jr., University of California. Mr. Lanier came to F. A. & M. C. as dean in 1925. Before that he taught two years in the academic department at Tuskegee Institute.

I asked Dean Lanier some rather pointed questions about American education, and especially about Negro education in America. He gave frank answers. He thinks Negro colleges must eliminate unfair competition for students to get numbers, such as the acceptance of tramp athletes, expelled students, and general favoritism. They must also abandon trying to cover too many departments and courses without adequate faculties and resources; and more four-year "poor" colleges should become good two-year colleges. The college should also stimulate a desire on the part of its graduates to make a concrete study of personnel and vocational guidance problems when they graduate.

O. K.'s Mixed Faculty Idea

Dean Lanier thinks the mixed faculty is capable of and really does some fine work, such as at Howard Fisk and Talladega. Great gratitude, however, is due the Yankee teachers for their sacrifice in the early faculties, he says, a denial which is not known by younger teachers of today. Cravath at Fisk Randall at Lincoln, and others are outstanding illustrations. This spirit of sacrifice is a challenge to the Negro faculty. The dean also thinks the Negro faculty is weak especially because of its rapid teacher turnover. The premium in such faculties is not always placed on scholarship and thoroughness he believes, but the professors are subject to the whims of the administration.

Dean Lanier believes Negro professors should be employed to teach in Negro colleges, but more attention should be paid to their scholarship than to simply putting a colored professor on the faculty. By all means the door should never be closed to those experienced and well prepared white teachers who would accept a position in a Negro school. There are any number of outstanding teachers who love to teach in Negro schools and it would be the highest form of ingratitude to think of attempting to replace or keep them from teaching in schools for Negroes. Just to have a Negro faculty and Negro teachers should never be the plea. Yet he thinks the Negro college has its particular and peculiar function in racial development—the stimulation of ambition and racial ideals in Negro leaders. A combination of thoroughness and ambition should be the aim of the Negro college, thinks Dean Lanier.

Department System

Negro school administration must learn to recognize the department system, says Dean Lanier. In white schools, the department heads make up their recommendations for teachers and pass them on to the president, who in turn passes them on to the board of trustees. Thus when a teacher is hired he is responsible to the department head in fact, as well as in theory. The same system is true in the army. An appeal must be made first to the sergeant, then to the second lieutenant, then the first lieutenant, then the captain, and on up the line. A private cannot appeal to the general. Booker T. Washington was the first and only Negro school head to recognize the department system. He accepted recommendations from his department heads for teachers. It was under Dr. Washington that President J. R. E. Lee of F. A. and M. C., directed the academic department at Tuskegee. And it was there that President Lee gave a start to such men as Dr. St. Elmo Brady, now head of the department of chemistry at Fisk; David Houston, professor of English at Howard, and Dean Woodard, formerly dean of the Howard Senior College.

There is little encouragement for a Negro to go beyond an M. A. degree, says Dean Lanier. Very little additional financial reward or chance for advancement is offered for further professional study. If a teacher takes a doctorate, it will be because of his genuine love of the work. The dean avers that high schools offer more inducements for additional preparation than the colleges. The high schools of Washington, D. C., are cited. There, a number of M. A.'s are at work in the high school system. Because of paying better salaries, many midwestern high schools in Kansas and Missouri are attracting the best teachers in the race to their institutions. And the jim-crow schools of the north, in spite of being jim-crow, are getting the best teachers in the group because they pay more. There are few women professors. They receive very little encouragement beyond becoming high school instructors.

The colleges of the South, says Dean Lanier, like Fisk, Atlanta, Morehouse, Talladega, Spelman, and Morris Brown, should continue to try to become members of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, which includes such schools as the University of Florida, Georgia Institute of Technology and the Peabody College for Teachers. The success of such schools as Howard, Lincoln and Morgan College in gaining admittance to the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Middle Atlantic states and Maryland, and the West Virginia State College, which has been admitted to the North Central Association, which placed them on a par with all schools in their sections and also gave them national recognition, should be an incentive to the southern Negro group of colleges to attain general recognition in the Southern Association rather than be regarded as Class A "Negro" colleges. Wilberforce thinks the dean should by all means become a member of the North Central Association.

There are 211 college students at F. A. and M. C. The school grants A. B., B. S., and B. S. in education degrees, and B. S., in home economics, agriculture and mechanic arts. It also grants an L. I. (Licentiate) degree for taking the two year teacher-training course. In addition to this the school offers a two-year commercial course, and a three-year nurse training course. In the night school boys are allowed to work days for their board and attend school at night. Among the features of the college are student council and government, literary societies, science, mathematics, education and music clubs, organized and sponsored by students.

DEAN RAPHAEL LANIER

Of the Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College, whose frank discussion concerning college life is intensely refreshing. Read it!

ST. LOUIS MO.
POST DISPATCH

SEP 2 1932

A RECORD OF NEGRO PROGRESS.

How the condition of the Negro in this country has been bettered in the last two decades is set forth in the 20-year report of the Phelps-Stokes Fund. The fund was established by the will of Miss Caroline Phelps Stokes, who died in 1909, for philanthropic and educational work among Negroes, both in this country and in Africa. The fund has smaller financial means than others devoted to similar purposes, but it has worked in such a multitude of related phases of the work that its directors are able to give a complete view of the whole field.

While much remains to be done along all lines, a table shows remarkable gains in Negro education. Literacy among Negroes was 69.5 per cent in 1910 and 90 per cent in 1930. Public school attendance increased in that period from 1,670,650 to 2,389,389; teachers rose in number from 3856 to 18,000; annual expenditures for education from $13,061,700 to $61,719,929, and the number of high schools leaped from 91 to 1000. This was done, not entirely by outside help, but in accordance with the fund's tenet that the best results come by "working *with* colored people rather than *for* them." Along this line, the fund has been a leader in improving inter-racial relations and co-operation, by bringing together educated representatives of both races.

While the report laments that 1,000,000 Negro children of school age still are out of school, the ground gained by a race but 70 years out of slavery and only a few generations removed from primitive life is encouraging. The lessons learned here are being applied as well to the betterment of Negroes in Africa. Such a program achieves progress and roots out prejudice.

NEGRO PARENTS OF PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENTS PAY AND PAY AND PAY FOR THEIR CHILDREN'S EDUCATION

Taxes "Not Enough"—Have To Raise Additional Funds Privately, Interracial Meeting At Hampton Hears

Special to Journal and Guide

HAMPTON, Va.—Neither heat nor humidity kept the more than 50 representatives of Virginia and other southern states who attended the interracial meeting at Hampton Institute from expressing the need for interracial cooperation in securing educational facilities for Negroes.

Being experienced teachers, supervisors, and principals, the participants brought conditions into the open. Some of them were as apalling as others were encouraging.

Transportation Plus Taxes

The report of a Virginia rural supervisor showed that last year, after having raised more than $2,000 for the beginning of a high school, the colored people in her county paid over $1,400 to transport their children to this school. These sums are in addition to taxes they paid for these purposes.

When representative colored people appealed to the board of education, they were received cordially but firmly informed that "no funds were available for Negro buses."

On being asked if they would help when funds became available, the board replied that it had never transported Negro children. The matter was referred to the State Interracial Commission and to the supervisor who probably will renew the effort with reinforcements.

Hiring of Poor Teachers

According to another representative, more than thirty schools in one county were closed because of poor teachers. Although well qualified teachers were available, the officials were alleged to have secured those with little more than elementary training.

Summarizes Conference

At the evening session held in Ogden Hall, Dr. Isaac Fisher, Y. M. C. A. secretary of Hampton Institute, summarized the principles and procedures as were brought out in the afternoon session. Dr. Fisher stated that the several cases already discussed brought forward the basic principles and procedures in interracial adjustment. These follow:

1. The initiative in interracial adjustment must be taken by Negroes.

2. Negroes must get the support of superintendents and other school officials in their efforts to secure additional, real facilities.

3. Negroes should secure the personal support of local influential white citizens before bringing matters to the point of a final decision.

4. Committees approaching boards of education should be fortified with facts and figures.

5. The approach should be made courteously and manly.

6. What is asked for must be based upon the best wisdom of the group appealing for aid.

Explain Interracial Commission

Following Dr. Fisher, L. R. Reynolds, secretary of the State Interracial Commission, briefly outlined the progress of the commission from the level of a mere vigilance committee to its present program of constructive effort.

Mr. Reynolds referred to critics, both white and colored, who attempted to belittle the values of such an organization but concluded that as long as the best and most influential members of both races support the work it must be of some value.

In closing, he pledged his services to the cause of interracial good will and urged teachers to present their problems with the assurance that every effort would be made to hasten a lasting solution. The meeting was held Sunday of last week.

PROGRESS IN EDUCATION

It is a far call from the days when an education consisted of a smattering knowledge of the three R's to today when we have about twenty-thousand Negroes in College. These advances have meant change and sacrifice. Each step was resisted by those who clung to the old order because it had been, and because the new would mean change and embarrassment.

Today, Negro colleges are having to take steps to lift their standing. On the one hand, they must improve their physical plants and equipment. On the other hand, they must raise the qualifications of their teaching personnel.

Prairie View College is the largest colored land grant college in America. Negroes of Texas are anxious to see Prairie View the equal of any school in the country. Prairie View is faced with the necessity of adding more M. A.'s and Ph. D.'s to its faculty to meet the requirements as a first rate college.

To do this, it now finds it necessary to dispense with the services of more than twenty teachers. Many of them were told more than two years ago to study and get themselves something better than A. B.'s. But, even if there had been no warning, should the school's progress and usefulness be hindered to favor teachers who can't make the grade?

A survey of education in the last issue of the Crisis shows that the trend of educational outlet is toward our land grant or state institutions. The vast majority of students have to take advantage of the facilities the state furnishes and for which they pay taxes. That is well.

Prairie View made its biggest step forward when it got itself out of politics. Since then, it has made steady strides forward, and it should not let sentiment stop it now. Although it appreciates the individual hardships, The Houston Informer and Texas Freeman believes that the spirit of progress requires the elimination of teachers who lack the proper degrees.

PLEASING SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

For years our hobby has been the securing of an accredited high school for our children in this community. Thus far we are far from this goal, for the present high school does not attain our expectation. It is short of facilities, of teachers and mainly of a building. No where else would a high school be permitted to be huddled in a curtailed space, surrounded by an intermediate and junior department, all under one supervision. The Board of education owes it to the colored citizens to give them a modern school building, adequately equipped and so as to become an accredited one. No fault can be found of the present teachers. They are commended for doing a real day's work under circumscribed conditions. The wonder is that such a small number of them can handle two hundred and sixty-two children as well as they are doing. It is well to boast of our high school on the surface, but there should be a delving into facts and these facts should become apparent to the patrons and friends. There will be no change whatever until all interested become aroused and impress upon the school authorities the justness of our cause. The growth of the high school is marked. The attendance this year is larger than that of last year, even by seventy-three. This shows an increased interest in more learning. While this department has shown an increase the most distressing part is the falling off in the junior high school. It should show a greater increase. It proves that hundreds of our children who finished the intermediate grades have fallen out. These are the ones who should especially continue through the junior high so as to better fit themselves for their life's work. Parents, teachers, citizens all should unite for larger school attendance and increased facilities.

Discussions.

SAVANNAH, GA.
NEWS

JUN 6 1932

HELPING GEORGIA EDUCATION

There are some items which Georgians ought to know with reference to the school work done by the state board of education—items which do not appear in the often published figures indicating what education is costing the state. Those who care to find out may know that in any way the cost may be estimated the state is paying less than almost any other state in the union for education—less per capita per citizen or per student, or in any other was of reckoning.

One reason why we have been able to get along as well as Georgia has done in the common school work is because of some beneficent outside help. Probably most Georgians do not know that a considerable part of the vital activity of the State Board of Education is financed by the General Education Board, the Rosenwald Fund, the federal government, and some other sources of financial help.

We have not generally known that we, the state, have not been doing this work. It is done. We are appreciative and grateful, but WE ought to have been doing this work all along, and then bearing as much, as a state (the local counties and cities have done well!) as other progressive states have borne in the matter of common educational investment.

The state department for example has the following high grade, expert, selected specialists who are paid, every dollar of their salaries and the salaries of their assistants and office force, by the general education board: Dr. Gordon C. Singleton, director of statistics and information, and his assistant, Dr. J. G. Graham, supervisor of school house planning, arrangement and construction, and his assistant, who is a recognized architect; J. C. Dixon, supervisor of negro education, and his assistant, R. T. Cousins, with also a woman expert in primary work among the negro schools; and J. J. Alman, supervisor of business administration of schools, whose services are at the command of county or city superintendents at any time; he also has an assistant.

There are also others connected with the department who are paid by the general education fund or some other outside board. The traveling expenses of the four chief experts mentioned are borne by the general education board. The Rosenwald fund has invested thousands in school buildings through the state board. There are several other agencies, too, helping in the work. Exclusive of the investments in building, outside agencies afford thirty-five or forty thousand dollars for salaries of the experts in the office of our own state educational organization.

These aids have been made possible by the efforts of State Supt Duggan, who when superintendent of the schools of Hancock county induced the general education board to invest several thousands in that county. The board has had confidence in the state organization and its head and all funds are paid to and all work directed by the state educational board—the outside agencies merely designating the general object of the investment.

And these agencies do not include the federal funds which come to Georgia, matching state funds, for vocational education and for some other purposes.

While Georgia appreciates this help and is using it to the highest advantage, there are Georgians who sincerely hope that one day we shall be able of ourselves to do all, financially and in other phases of the work, that Georgia children are entitled to.

COMMENTS ON NEGRO EDUCATION

By CARTER G. WOODSON

(Director, The Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, Inc.)

IS THE EDUCATED NEGRO A LIABILITY?

I found some "highly educated" Negroes denouncing me the other day on the charge that I am advocating for the Negro a sort of education different in many respects from that now given the white man. I plead guilty. I am fearlessly advocating this very thing.

Such Negroes are afraid of anything that sounds like discrimination; and, in a sense, you cannot blame them. They are anxious to have everything the white man has, even if it is a razor to cut his throat. A sort of nominal equality can thereby be maintained. If the whites decide to take up Mormonism, then, the Negro must follow their lead. The possibility of originality in the Negro, therefore, is discounted one hundred per cent.

I must confess, however, that I do not have such insanity. I consider the educational system as it has developed both in Europe and America an antiquated process which does not hit the mark even in supplying needs of the white man. If the white man wants to hold on to it, let him do so; but the Negro should develop and carry out a program of his own.

Furthermore, I do not consider imparting information as education. In real education we must deal with the person to be taught. We must consider his past and approach him through his environment. If these happen to be different from those of others, the methods of attack must be different. The facts presented may be of one sort or of another, but these facts must deal with life as it is, and the training must result in making a man think and do. The element of race does not enter here. It is merely a matter of exercising common sense in dealing with conditions as you would in the case of others similarly circumstanced.

The so-called modern education, with all its defects, however, does others so much more good than it does the Negro, because it has been worked out in conformity to the needs of those who have enslaved and oppressed weaker peoples. It will be a fatal error, then, for the Negro to continue to hold on to what has worked his undoing.

For example, the philosophy and ethics resulting from our educational system justified the recent lynching in Hawaii. The oppressor has the right to kill the oppressed. The god of the oppressor heartily approves this; and, therefore, he will be praised forevermore. Negroes daily educated in the tenets of such a religion of the strong have accepted the status of the weak as divinely ordained and during the last three generations of their nominal freedom they have done practically nothing to change it. The pouting and passing of resolutions by a few of the race have been of little avail.

No systematic effort toward change has been possible, for, taught the same economics, history, philosophy, literature and religion which have established the present code of morals, the Negro's mind has been brought under the control of his oppressor. The problem of holding the Negro down is therefore easily solved. When you control a man's thinking you do not have to worry about his actions. You do not have to tell him not to stand here or go yonder. He will find his "proper place" and will stay in it. You do not need to send him to the back door. He will go without being told. In fact, if there is no back door, he will cut one for his special benefit. His education makes it necessary.

The average so-called educated Negro, then, is the greatest liability of the race. Only a few highly trained Negroes become useful in the uplift of their people, and these develop thus in the proportion as they recover from their education. The same educational process which inspires and stimulates the oppressor depresses and crushes the spark of genius in the Negro by making him feel that his race does not amount to much and never will measure up to the standards of other peoples. The Negro thus educated is hopeless.

Why is the average educated Negro a liability? Well, to express it in a few words, he is compelled to live and move among his own people whom he has been taught to despise. If he could go off and be white, he might be happy; but only a mulatto now and then can do this. The large majority of educated Negroes therefore, must go through life denouncing white people because they are trying to run away from the blacks and decrying the Negroes because they are not white.

As a rule, therefore, the educated Negro, indoctrinated in slavery, prefers to buy his food from a white grocer because it does not matter how often a black man washes his hands he cannot clean them, and it does not matter how much a white man uses his hands he cannot so[illegible] them. The educated Negro is disinclined to take part in Negro business, because he has been taught that Negroes cannot operate in this particular sphere. He gets less and less pleasure out of the Negro church not always because of its increasing corruption, but because he prefers the system of "righteousness" expounded by the oppressor. This has been his education. What else can you expect? If you teach a people a lesson for three centuries, they may learn it.

For this reason you often find more evidence of progress among a group of "uneducated" Negroes running a barber shop than you find in a Negro school. These barbers have not gone far enough in school to be miseducated. They sit around during their leisure, discussing largely things which take place among their people. They read Negro newspapers, and readily buy books on the Negro. Two of the best distributors of Negro literature we had in the early days were barber shops in Allentown, Pennsylvania, and Seattle, Washington. Many of our educated Negroes would not think of such a thing. Education, as they see it, is to develop the power to admire the Greek, the Latin, and the Teuton, and to get away from the Negro, although the oppressor is ever at hand to prevent them from so doing.

When you compare the Negro school with the Negro barber shop you inevitably feel discouraged. The cause of the race can get a hearing in the Negro barber shop more easily than in a Negro school. In the barber shop the Negro has freedom; in the school the Negro must do what somebody else wants done. I am wondering, then, whether this greater interest accounts for the fact that from the barber shop with all its shortcomings and temptations we have had useful and efficient men like John Merrick who, relying upon Negroes, founded the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, and Alonzo F. Herndon who, in the same way, founded the Atlanta Life Insurance Company. Inspite of the millions spent at Atlanta, Lincoln, Fisk and Howard, they have not been able to produce men like these.

OUR EDUCATION.

From an exchange we culled the following :—

A woman told the Bolton county magistrates on Monday that although she had attended school and was in Standard III, when she left she could neither read nor write. She realised she was in court, but did not know the nature of an oath.

Weekly News

9/5/32

Free Town, Sierra Leone

Africa

Employers in Hertfordshire are complaining to the County Education Committee of the deficiencies of boys and girls applying for commercial posts. These young people are said to be so backward in arithmetic, spelling, and composition that they are totally unsuited for office jobs of an ordinary character. Only the other day a big London business man complained that he found great difficulty in getting an office boy who could write legibly and grammatically the simplest letter. Such charges are too numerous and widespread to be explained away on the ground that a few children are almost uneducable. Even a member of the Hertfordshire Education Committee stated that many young teachers have done little or no arithmetic after passing their qualifying examinations for admission to the training college, and are unwilling to teach arithmetic in the elementary schools. Bad spelling is attributed to the new-fangled practices of phonetic spelling. Whatever the cause, or causes, the effects are serious.

We spend over £80,000,000 a year on education in this country, and yet the proportion of illiterates and uneducated turned out of school after (presumably) a protracted course of instruction is disturbingly high. If there is a percentage of children impervious to the processes of education, why waste time and money on them? If not, what are the schools and the teachers doing to justify this enormous expenditure? After all, most boys engage in some business or other. What are the prospects for those who leave school unfit for elementary jobs; and of the nation which spends so much and gains, apparently, so little.—

FACILITIES FOR NEGRO CHILD ARE VERY INADEQUATE

NEW YORK, Sept. 1—(CNS—Despite the fact that the enrollment of Negro children in elementary schools of this country has increased more than 1,000,000 in the past 20 years, there are still more than 1,000,000 Negro children of school age in the South who are receiving no education, according to the recently published report of the Phelps-Stokes Fund on the activities of the organization for the past two decades.

Pittsburgh Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa

9-3-32

Of 3,200,000 Negro children of the school age (five to 17 years) in the South, only 70 per cent are attending school, the report revealed, the 18 Southern states providing elementary school education for approximately 2,200,000 Negro children. At the maximum enrollment the high schools have only 200,000 and the colleges and professional schools approximately 25,000.

While proportion has increased slightly during the last decade, it has not been compatible with the increase in population, the report stated.

This inadequacy of Negro education can be attributed to the huge discrepancy in the expenditure in the Southern states for white and Negro schools, the report said. The condition of school buildings, the length of terms and the training and salaries of teachers easily account for the contrast between the 3½ per cent of white children who are out of school and the 25 per cent of Negro children who did not attend.

As to secondary education, the increase in facilities was found difficult to measure. According to the Negro Yearbook for 1932, there are about 1,000 public high schools with 160 private schools and academies, giving a total enrollment of 33,000, of which 11,000 are in high school classes.

The report estimates that in the last 15 years the number of Negro high schools of all types and grades has increased from less than 100 in 1915 to 1,000 in 1930; the pupil enrollment has increased 175,000, the increases being largely in public high schools. From 1915 to 1926 the number of colleges in the South had been increased by more than 40, the enrollment by more than 10,000, and the annual income by $6,000,000.

The most effective agencies in stimulating and organizing Negro education during the last 15 years have been such philanthropic foundations as the Rockefeller General Education Board, the Jeanes and Slater Funds and the Julius Rosenwald Fund. These boards have contributed appropriations amounting to $34,000,000, of which more than 75 per cent has been used since 1917.

"The general movement of Negro education as regards standards methods and objectives is now decidedly in the direction of that prevailing in white education, said Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, educational director of the fund. "The ever-extending influence of teachers' colleges and the increasing control by government departments of education, are resulting more and more in standards and methods of teaching, not only for the white schools, but also for the Negro schools.

"Though it is inevitable and best in the long view that Negro education shall share the trends of white education, students cannot be indifferent to the persistent inquiry as to what the school is for," Dr Jones continued. "Both the methods and objectives of education for all people are now objects of considerable doubt. With full appreciation of the services of all education, there is a strengthening conviction that school activities for white and colored are not related effectively to the problems of life—economic, social and cultural.

"So long as Negro education was segregated from white education, there were possibilities of grave errors and distinguished achievements. At present it would appear that changes in Negro education can as a rule be brought about only as they are realized in white education."

DEMOCRAT

Philippi W. Va.

SEP 1 1932

EDUCATING NEGRO CHILDREN

Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, educational director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, reports that although the enrollment of Negro children in the elementary schools of this country has increased more than 1,000,000 in the last two decades, there are today an equal number of school age in the South who are receiving no education.

In the eighteen Southern states, elementary school education is provided for approximately 2,200,000 Negro children. At the maximum enrollment the high schools have only 200,000 and the colleges and professional schools approximately 25,000. Of 3,200,000 Negro children of the school age (five to seventeen years) in the South, only 70 per cent are attending school, the fund revealed.

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Educ

Discussions.

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Journal & Guide 5-27-33

Norfolk, Va

Complains That Colleges Make Students Despise Their Own Race; No Freedom Of Thought In Classrooms, He Asserts

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Such Negroes are afraid of anything that sounds like discrimination; and, in a sense, you cannot blame them. They are anxious to have everything the white man has, even if it is a razor to cut his throat.

A sort of nominal equality can thereby be maintained. If the whites decide to take up Mormonism, then, the Negroes must follow their lead. The possibility of originality in the Negro, therefore, is discounted one hundred per cent.

Educational Insanity

I must confess, however, that I do not have such insanity. I consider the educational system as it has developed both in Europe and America an antiquated process which does not hit the mark even in supplying needs of the white man. If the white man wants to hold on to it, let him do so; but the Negro should develop and carry out a program of his own.

Futhermore, I do not consider imparting information as education. In real education we must deal with the person to be taught. We must consider his past and approach him through his environment. If these happen to be different from those of others, the method of attack must be different.

The facts presented may be of one sort or of another, but these facts must deal with life as it is, and the training must result in making a man think and do. The element of race does not enter here. It is merely a matter of exercising common sense in dealing with conditions as you would in the case of others similarly circumstanced.

A Fatal Error

The so-called modern education, with all its defects, however, does others so much more good than it does the Negro, because it has been worked out in conformity to the needs of those who have enslaved and oppressed weaker peoples. It will be a fatal error, then, for the Negro to continue to hold on to what has worked his undoing.

For example, the philosophy and ethics resulting from our educational system justified the recent lynching in Hawaii. The oppressor has the right to kill the oppressed. The god of the oppressor heartily approves this; and therefore, he will be praised forevermore.

Negroes daily educated in the tenets of such a religion of the strong have accepted the status of the weak as divinely ordained; and during the last three generations of their nominal freedom they have done practically nothing to change it. The pouting and passing of resolutions by a few of the race have been of little avail.

Thinking Controlled

No systematic effort toward change has been possible, for, taught the same economics, history, philosophy, literature, and religion which have established the present code of morals, the Negro's mind has been brought under control of his oppressor. The problem of holding the Negro down is therefore easily solved.

When you control a man's thinking you do not have to worry about his actions. You do not have to tell him not to stand here or go yonder. He will find his "proper place" and will stay in it. You do not need to send him to the back door. He will go without being told. In fact, if there is no back door, he will cut one for his special benefit. His education makes it necessary.

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The average so-called educated Negro, then, is the greatest liability of the race. Only a few highly trained Negroes become useful in the uplift of their people, and these develop thus in the proportion as they recover from their education.

The same educational process which inspires and stimulates the oppressor depresses and crushes the spark of genius in the Negro by making him feel that his race does not amount to much and never will measure up to the standards of other peoples. The Negro thus educated is hopeless.

Why is the average educated Negro a liability? Well, to express it in a few words, he is compelled to live and move among his own people whom he has been taught to despise. If he could go off and be white, he might be happy; but only a mulatto now and then can do this.

The large majority of educated Negroes, therefore, must go through life denouncing white people because they are trying to run away from the blacks and decrying the Negroes because they are not white.

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As a rule, therefore, the educated Negro, indoctrinated in slavery, prefers to buy his food from a white grocer because it does not matter how often a black man washes his hands he cannot clean them, and it does not matter how much a white man uses his hands he cannot soil them. The educated Negro is disinclined to take part in Negro business, because he has been taught that Negroes cannot operate in this particular sphere.

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I am wondering, then, whether this greater interest accounts for the fact that from the barber shop with all its shortcomings and temptations, we have had useful and efficient men like John Merrick, who, relying upon Negroes, founded the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, and Alonzo F. Herndon who, in the same way founded the Atlanta Life Insurance Company.

In spite of the millions spent at Atlanta, Lincoln, Fisk and Howard they have not been able to produce men like these.

STUDY SHOWS SKILLED MEN TO BE RACE'S NEED

Norfolk, Va

Frat Alarmed After Study Of Occupations

PETERSBURG, Va.— Carrying the slogan "Negroes Must Learn Trades or Starve!", two chapters of Alpha Phi Alpha, national college fraternity, are making a plea to parents, teachers, ministers, and others to provide facilities for and encourage the development of vocational education for Virginia Negroes. Therein, says the fraternity, lies the economic salvation of the race.

The annual educational campaign is the thirteenth in the history of the Fraternity and is national in scope. During the week of May 8 to 14, over eighty chapters of the organization conducted the campaign in thirty-six states and the District of Columbia.

Nu Lambda and Beta Gamma Chapters, graduate and undergraduate branches of the fraternity, located at Virginia State College, Petersburg, are directing their efforts towards progress, through vocational guidance and education, in the economic status of Virginia Negroes.

Unskilled Laborers

As a means of getting over its message, special literature has been prepared by the chapters and is being distributed throughout the state. Attention is called in this literature to the fact that the vast majority of Negro workers in Virginia are engaged in low-wage, unskilled labor. Not including agricultural workers, seven out of every ten gainfully employed Negroes in the state are domestic and personal servants or unskilled laborers, the chapters report.

Jobs Shift In Past Ten Years

Basing its conclusions on a analysis of census reports, the fraternity states that between 1920 and 1930, Virginia Negro workers have tended to leave all occupational fields except the professions and domestic and personal service.

If the 258,066 Negro workers in the state in 1930 were distributed among the different occupational fields in the same proportion as they were in 1920, there would be 10,019 *more* engaged in manufacturing, public service, and agriculture; 1,679 *more* in mining, clerical occupations, business, transportation and communication; and 11,698 *fewer* in the professions and in domestic and personal service.

This trend in the distribution of Virginia's Negro workers, the fraternity points out, is towards the top of the economic structure (the professions) and towards bottom (domestic and personal service). The proportion of "middle-class" workers is decreasing.

Choice of Professions

In contrast to the distribution of Negro workers, most all high school seniors of the state plan to enter the professions. Out of 766 Negro seniors who indicated their vocational choices in a recent survey, 72 per cent, nearly three-fourths, state the intention of entering professional service.

This tendency on the part of Negroes who manage to get an education, together with the fact that the vast majority who drop out of school early go to swell the ranks of unskilled labor has resulted, the fraternity points out, in an oversupply of unskilled, poorly-paid laborers and servants on one hand, and on the other, in a large supply of professional workers without a clientele sufficiently secure economically to provide them with adequate support. "Economically," the fraternity states, "the Negro is like a man with a huge head and enormous feet, but no backbone."

Vocational Guidance Needed

Proceding on the assumption that the economic salvation of the Negro is dependent upon his expansion into the skilled, technical industries the fraternity presents to educators and parents the following three-fold program:

1. Provide more industrial courses in high schools, and for those who drop out of school, part-time technical courses of evenings.
2. Teach Negro children the dignity of labor, respect for and their opportunities in industry.

nearly 200 Negro ministers in this section with the request that they carry the message to their congregations on Sunday, May 14. Literature is being supplied them for distribution.

President John M. Gandy of Virginia State College delivered two radio addresses in the interest of the campaign. He talked over sta-

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Basing its conclusions on a analysis of census reports, the fraternity states that between 1920 and 1930, Virginia Negro workers have tended to leave all occupational fields except the professions and domestic and personal service.

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This trend in the distribution of Virginia's Negro workers, the fraternity points out, is towards the top of the economic structure (the professions) and towards bottom (domestic and personal service). The proportion of "middle-class" workers is decreasing.

Choice of Professions

In contrast to the distribution of Negro workers, most all high school seniors of the state plan to enter the professions. Out of 766 Negro seniors who indicated their vocational choices in a recent survey, 72 per cent, nearly three-fourths, state the intention of entering professional service.

This tendency on the part of Negroes who manage to get an education, together with the fact that the vast majority who drop out of school early go to swell the ranks of unskilled labor has resulted, the fraternity points out, in an over-supply of unskilled, poorly-paid laborers and servants on one hand, and on the other, in a large supply of professional workers without a clientele sufficiently secure economically to provide them with adequate support.

"Economically," the fraternity states, "the Negro is like a man with a huge head and enormous feet, but no backbone."

Vocational Guidance Needed

Proceding on the assumption that the economic salvation of the Negro is dependent upon his expansion into the skilled, technical industries the fraternity presents to educators and parents the following three-fold program:

1. Provide more industrial courses in high schools, and for those who drop out of school, part-time technical courses of evenings.

2. Teach Negro children the dignity of labor, respect for and their opportunities in industry.

… nearly 200 Negro ministers in this section with the request that they carry the message to their congregations on Sunday, May 14. Literature is being supplied them for distribution.

President John M. Gandy of Virginia State College delivered two radio addresses in the interest of the campaign. He talked over sta-

tions WRVA, Richmond and WLBG Petersburg.

The campaign of Nu Lambda and Beta Gamma Chapters of the fraternity is being directed by Charles Henry Jones, junior student at Virginia State College, and Professor D. A. Wilkerson of that institutic

3. Develop placement agencies and help open up new jobs and new plants to Negroes.

Speaks Over Radio

Special letters and copies of literature are being sent school superintendents, supervisors, and principals throughout the state in an effort to enlist their support in the fraternity's program. Especial effort is being made to reach the masses of Negro people in the twelve counties comprising Southside Virginia. Letters were being sent to

Banner

NASHVILLE

TENNESSEE

JUN 15 1932

NEGRO EDUCATION

Commencement time each year brings new evidence of the expansion and betterment of educational facilities available for Negroes in the United States. The distinctly encouraging thing about it all, too, is the fact that opportunities for higher education are steadily increasing with the presumption that better qualified teachers for the elementary and secondary schools for Negroes will be available in larger numbers all the time.

The extension of institutions of higher learning for Negroes has been one of the remarkable educational developments in the United States during the last dozen years or so. Figures released by the Bureau of Education at Washington show there were thirty-one Negro institutions offering college work in 1917 and that there were seventy-nine in 1930. The enrollment in such institutions grew from 2,132 to 17,860 in the same period. In 1917 these colleges and universities had a combined income of $2,283,000 and by 1930 it amounted to $8,500,000. Endowments had grown from $7,000,000 to $21,000,000 in the meantime.

The need of capable Negro teachers, the South alone considered, appears clearly with even casual inspection of available figures. The current issue of the World Almanac shows 3,104,992 colored children from 5 to 17 years of age in the sixteen states south of the Mason-Dixon Line in 1928, and of that total 2,207,467 were enrolled in the elementary and secondary schools. The Bureau of Education estimates 48,000 Negro teachers in the country and that about 1,000 of them are engaged in work in colleges and universities. It goes without saying that many of these elementary and secondary school teachers are not satisfactorily prepared, and it is just as clear that the tremendous influence they exert on their pupils is better or worse directed in proportion to the professional standards to which they hold.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y.

DAILY MESSENGER

MAY 26 1932

Aiding Negro Education

Federal Bureau of Education studies in the development of college courses for negroes show remarkable progres. In 1917 there were 31 negro institutions offering college work and now there are 79, while during the same period enrollment has increased from 2,132 to 17,680, or more than 550 per cent.

This progress has naturally been posible only by adequate ginancial support. The income of the negro colleges in 1917 was only $2,283,000. The income for 1930 exceeded $8,500,000, and the productive total endowment of not much above $7,000,000 as of 1917 had grown to be nearly $21,000,000. This record of progress is an interesting parallel to the economic improvement of the American negro during the same period. It shows how the race is working out its own destiny, preparing its own teachers and professional men and women, laying the foundation wide and deep for living its own life after the sound principles of self-respecting and self-supporting Americanism.

This advance in collegiate facilities is in the direction of providing teachers enough for the needs of 5,00,000 boys and girls. There are about 48,000 negro teachers now, but only about 1,000 work in the colleges and universities. There is still crying need for more trained men and women in the academic and the elementary and high schools, and undeniably a considerable proportion of the 48,000 are handicapped by inadequate preparation for their work.

Provision for education is a part of the economic requirement for these 11,000,000 dark-skinned Americans. Their own leaders realize this, and are working diligently to assure it. There is nothing the other 100,000,000 of Americans can do toward relegating the so-called negro problem forever to oblivion of greater value than to give freely for this purpose.

Monticello, Ga., News
Thursday, June 23, 1932

Educational Mass Meeting Held Here

B. F. Hubert, president Georgia State College, Industrial College, Ga., was the chief speaker at the interesting educational mass meeting held in the auditorium of the Jasper County Training School, colored, Sunday afternoon. The meeting which was an enthusiastic one, was largely attended and enjoyed. A number of white citizens of the town attended.

Kemper Harreld, director of music at Morehouse College and Spellman College, conducted a short musical program.

The Jasper County Training School is doing splendid work and the colored citizens of the town and county are making strides along educational lines. G. J. Van Buren is the able principal of the above-named institution, and he, as well as other members of his race here, are grateful for the encouragement and co-operation being extended by the white citizens.

CHESTER, PA.

TIMES

DEC 8 1932

EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT AMONG NEGROES

A pamphlet recently issued by the Pennsylvania State Negro Council calls attention to the relation of education to employment and one of the chief hindrances to progress of Negroes. While the enrollment of primary schools shows that a fairly high percentage of Negro children are in the schools provided for them, the case is far different when we look into the statistics of secondary education. To take Philadelphia as an illustration: Last year there were 4245 white students graduated from the high schools and only 122 Negroes. Of course, the Negro population of the city is much smaller than the white, but not enough smaller to explain this discrepancy. Numbering approximately one in nine to whites, they should have had at least 400 graduates. Similar facts would probably be found in the school statistics of almost every city.

But so long as high schools admit without race discrimination students of both races, the remedy must be found by Negroes themselves They must circulate more information such as is contained in this pamphlet and press home the lessons drawn in it from the facts. Negroes must be taught by their own leaders a higher regard for advanced education. They must be convinced that this is in the main a problem for their own solution, that better education is one of the chief means by which their race can hope to advance.

There is a similar and even greater discrepancy among students in the higher institutions, colleges, medical schools, law schools and the like. Here again the problem is one about which the white race can do little more than they have already done, provide facilities without race discrimination. The weakness of the Negro race is that it is not sufficiently loyal to its own highly educated class. They will employ a white lawyer or doctor in preference to their own race. This is in itself a sufficient reason why there are fewer candidates among them for the professions—after they have prepared themselves where is their support to come from if their own people will not stand by them?

The salvation of any race depends on itself. Some help may come from outside and the white race has shown in many ways its willingness to help, but the Negro must work out his own salvation. He must seek better training; he must cultivate more intelligent race loyalty; he must be self-respecting and stand on his own feet, if he is to make the progress he desires and that the white race desires for him. We have to live alongside in this country and we must learn that we have like interests and neither race can enjoy true prosperity if the other is unprosperous.

EDUCATIONAL FUNDS -1932
ANNA T. JEANES FOUNDATION

Thursday, F[illegible] 11 1932

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While there he and 10 other educators were guests of Dr. Harris, president of the Slater Foundation and Dr. Cradle of Nashville, Tenn., Southern representative of the Rosenwald Fund, and were entertained at the San Juan Hotel, where several conferences were held.

The work being done by these foundations in Florida was discussed and carefully gone into. Suggestions for the work in the future were also considered. During past years both of these foundations have spent large sums of money in Florida for the betterment of the negro schools.

Colonel Bailey reports a delightful meeting, and states that he has been promised by the officials of both foundations financial assistance for the Highlands county schools for the next school year.

State Educators Discuss Fund Use

Telegraph

Study Ways to Utilize Money in Negro Education

2-6-32

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One Most Undesirable Aspect of Segregation

Amsterdam News N. Y. City N. Y.

By Dr. CARTER G. WOODSON

The Association for the St[udy]

7/4/32

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If Booker T. Washington had lived longer he would have had reason to object to the working of segregation in another sphere. He doubtless would have objected to the unwise interference with and direction of the affairs of Negroes who have been gradually forced into the ghetto. He himself was better prepared than any other man to speak on Negro education, and I am sure that he would not have enjoyed seeing Thomas Jesse Jones dictate the program of the Negro. We do know that Booker T. Washington did not want Jones to make the survey by which he immensely profited through the overvaluation of his unfavorable report on Negro schools. The wizard of Tuskegee suggested for this task another man, whom he considered better qualified than Jones.

This report, in its false implications and fateful misrepresentations of conditions, made Thomas Jesse Jones the spokesman of the Negro behind closed doors. Such a thing is always dangerous. A man out of touch with people and speaking for them cannot escape doing harm. A benevolent man in this position might have done much good, but a man of Jones' makeup could not but go the wrong way. He is emotional, and he goes off half-cocked.

For example, some years ago before he began to crucify me, I asked his opinion of a colored man who had been the head of a Negro college. We were thinking of soliciting his co-operation in a matter. Jones immediately warned me not to approach him, saying that he was dishonest. Called on for an explanation. Jones said that this educator had recently raised $25,000 for his school and had put half of it into his pocket.

I doubted this and made an investigation. I found out that there was no truth in Jones' statement. The Negro educator whom he had thus attacked had been compelled to serve his poverty-stricken school a number of years without pay. To keep the teachers satisfied they had to be paid, but the head of the school went lacking. The trustees finally said to him, "If you will start a drive and raise enough money to pay off the debts of the institution, we will pay you your back salary." He did so and raised the $25,000, and thus obtained what was due him.

This well illustrates the angle from which Jones has often viewed the Negro and shows how much of the report which he made is based on misinformation.

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N. Y. City N. Y.

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7/6/32

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TO REVISE SCHOOL CHARTER

Courier

7-16-32

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Educational Funds - 1932

Carnegie Corporation of New York.

YEAR'S CARNEGIE GIFTS MOUNT TO $5,256,000

Constitution

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—(AP)—The Carnegie Corporation announced today that gifts totalling $5,256,000 were made to colleges, universities and other educational organizations during its fiscal year ending September 30, 1932. 11-17-32

The report made public by President Frederick P. Keppel showed that library activities, the perennial Carnegie interests, received $873,000. A fourth of this went for the purchase of books in 21 colleges throughout the country.

Atlanta Ga.

Other institutions which received endowment grants for other purposes included Atlanta University for endowment of a professorship in the school of business, $100,000.

Federal Funds-1932

Federal Home Loan Banks

Federal Loan Bank Will Aid Home Ownership in Georgia

Constitution

Would-Be Borrowers Given Instructions on Obtaining Governmental Help in House Financing.

10-25-32.

Home ownership in Georgia, now the lowest in percentage of any state in the nation, is expected to increase with the Federal Home Loan bank now open in operation, according to representatives of the fourth district bank, at Winston-Salem, N. C., which opened October 15.

Atlanta, Ga.

Coincident with the opening of the bank, many inquiries were made from all sections of the state as to the manner of operation and how those wishing to build a home or to protect a mortgage now on a home shall proceed.

According to home loan bank representatives in Atlanta, any home owner or any person wishing to borrow money for building a home should be able to make arrangements—provided loan requirements are met—with eight institutions in Georgia which are members, or with many others who have subscribed as members.

The eight institutions which have qualified and paid for stock in Atlanta are First Mutual Building & Loan Association, Home Building & Loan Association, Columbia Building & Loan Association, Standard Building & Loan Association and the Atlanta Mutual Building, Loan & Savings Association. Others in the state are the Macon Savings bank, at Macon; Carrollton Building & Loan Association, Carrollton, and the Commerce Building & Loan Association, at Commerce.

According to the federal act which created the bank those who wish to borrow should make application from one of the member banks or associations for a loan, the same to be in complete form on blanks to be furnished by the institution making the loan. Only houses for not more than three families are eligible under the act.

Concerns will make the loans at interest rates not in excess of the state laws and will take as security a first mortgage upon the property.

In cases where the would-be borrower is unable to secure loans from the member banks, because of location or any other reason, he may apply directly to the fourth district bank at Winston-Salem, provided he will show he made an effort to secure funds through a member bank in his state. The application will be passed on as to security and other details and if the standards are met the bank will advance the loan, taking in return a first mortgage.

Recent figures from the United States Building and Home League reveal that of the 48 states Georgia has the lowest percentage of home ownership, with only 29.8 per cent of owned homes. Likewise Georgia is last in figures showing building and loan funds of only $2.41 per capita, as against many states where more than $100 per capita is available in building and loan money.

Twenty-seven states, according to the figures, have home ownership records higher than the country's average of 46.8 per cent, the states possessing $95.92 building and loan assets per capita. Wisconsin is highest in the country in home ownership, with 61.8 per cent, and with $95.68 in funds per capita. Other state, with better than 50 per cent in home ownership, and with per capita funds ranging from approximately $100 to more than $200 are Maryland, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Utah, Nebraska and Indiana.

The states which fall below the national average of home ownership have a total population of 64,143,468 with total building and loan resources of $2,787,981,158. The 19 states which have over $50 per capita assets report 7,397,808 owned homes, or more than half of the nation's total of 14,002,074.

Atlanta representatives said that undoubtedly home ownership in Georgia would increase if the per capita funds available were larger. The next lowest state is Tennessee, with only $7.06 building and loan assets per capita, but with 45.0 per cent owned homes. Georgia is lowest both in owned homes and per capita assets.

WINSTON-SALEM BANK COVERS 7 STATES, DISTRICT

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C., Oct. 24 (AP)—Providing capital for home ownership and financing is the purpose of the federal home loan bank, located here to serve the southeastern states.

The Winston-Salem bank, one of 12 created by the last congress, serves district four, comprising the states of North and South Carolina, Maryland, Virginia, Georgia, Florida and Alabama and the District of Columbia.

C. F. Benbow, solicitor of subscriptions for the fourth district, said six states had subscribed a total of $476,050 to the bank to date.

He issued a statement listing the subscriptions as: North Carolina, $419,950; South Carolina, $8,000; Alabama, $25,500; Georgia, $6,000; Maryland, $3,000, and Virginia, $10,300.

No other states were listed. The bank has an authorized capital of $10,000,000.

Opened recently with Julian Price, of Greensboro, as president, the effect of the institution will be felt by the public through home financing organizations such as building and loan associations, insurance companies and savings banks.

No loans to individuals are authorized. Loans to home financing agencies will be made only after they subscribe to home loan bank stock in an amount equal to 1 per cent of their unpaid principal of subscribers' home mortgages, or deposit a sum equal to that. The minimum is $1,500. Loans are approved up to 12 times the amount of stock held or on deposit.

O. K. LaRoque, former deputy insurance commissioner for North Carolina in charge of building and loan associations, and now administrative assistant to the central board of the home loan bank at Washington, in the current issue of The Wachovia, publication of the Wachovia Bank and Trust Company, described how the institution operates and will aid home owners.

As an illustration, LaRoque cited a building and loan association with unpaid principal on mortgage loans aggregating $1,000,000.

"This association will qualify for membership by subscribing for stock in the amount of $10,000," he writes "It will then become eligible to borrow $120,000 from the district bank.

"As collateral to this loan, the association will pledge its mortgage loans aggregating $200,000, covering property valued at about $300,000.

"This association will then be in position to be of real service by providing means through which the prospective home owner may acquire a dwelling place."

He pointed out there are farm loan banks to aid agriculture and the federal reserve system to provide equal facilities for commerce.

HOME LOAN BANK NOT AID TO HOME OWNER

Commercial Appeal

Direct Loans Too Difficult For Citizens to Get.

10-31-32

CHANGES BADLY NEEDED

Memphis, Tenn.

Operation of Bank Now Benefits Only Financial Institutions—Home Owners Expect to Seek Direct Relief.

Chicago Tribune Leased Wire.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—Although the federal home loan banks have only been in operation a few days, suggestions are already beginning to be made that the act be amended so that its funds might be more directly available to the hard pressed home owner.

As it stands now the home loan system promises to be a distinct disappointment to owners of real estate. They are rapidly discovering that any benefits resulting from the creation of this system are indirect benefits as far as the home owner is concerned.

The system has been set up primarily to bolster building and loan associations throughout the country. In easing credit for such institutions funds will be released, but cash is not necessarily passed along to the home owner.

A Credit Reservoir.

Each home loan bank is primarily a bank of discount. It is to serve as a credit reservoir for building and loan associations, insurance companies and savings banks in much the same manner as the federal reserve bank serves its member banks.

Just before the home loan bank bill was passed by Congress an amendment was tacked on which authorized the home loan banks to lend direct to the home owner when the applicant meets certain requirements, but the restrictions are so exacting that in most cases if the home owner could satisfy them he would be able to get a loan from other sources.

In financial circles it is believed that as these restrictions become more generally known as disappointed petitioners are turned away, the demand for more direct relief will grow. Congress will then be faced with the problem of deciding whether the system should be made more lenient to extend credit to a widening circle of petitioners.

One of Two Things.

The home loan bank can be one of two things, but not both. It can remain a bank of discount like a federal reserve bank, jealously guarding the capital invested in it. Or it can extend its operations into the field of mortgage banking, making loans direct to applicants and function for owners of urban real estate as the joint stock land banks have functioned for the owners of farm property.

Thus far strenuous attempts have been made to avoid in the home loan bank experiment the mistakes made in the joint stock land banks. Loans are made chiefly to member institutions.

The act expressly states that the securities sold by the home loan banks to raise money with which to make loans are not "instrumentalities" of the United States government and that the government does not undertake to guarantee them.

Demand U. S. Make Good.

It was because the joint stock land bank bonds were offered as "instrumentalities" of the federal government that investors are now demanding that the government make good their losses.

This raises the question of raising capital. The home loan banks combined will have $134,000,000 of capital stock outstanding. Additional money is to be raised by the sale of debentures. Of the total capital stock $9,000,000 has been raised by subscriptions from building and loan associations and $125,000,000 has been subscribed by the United States government.

The government, having specifically announced that it would not guarantee the securities of the home loan banks, will probably be called upon to buy them—through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

One innovation has been made, however, that may help create a market for the debentures of the home loan banks when and if they are issued. The law provides that borrowers from home loan banks may use the debentures at par to pay off their loans.

Therefore, if the price of the debentures should drop the borrower from the home loan bank would be in a position to buy them in and save money on paying his loan.

Federal Funds -1932

Federal Home Loan Banks.

HOME LOAN BANK NOT AID TO HOME OWNER

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General

Educational Funds - 1932

FOUNDATIONS SPENT $54,600,000 IN YEAR

Times 12-27-32

Philanthropic Grants in 1931 About 23% Less Than in 1930, Century Fund Survey Shows.

New York, N.Y.

ROCKEFELLER GROUP LED

Gave $29,634,000, or 54.3% of Total, Cutting Into Capital—Carnegie's Sum, $8,991,000.

VAST RANGE OF FIELDS

'Surprisingly Little Attention' Given to Economics — Health and Education Got 56.3%.

A general survey of the flow of funds from philanthropic foundations into various fields in this country was made public yesterday, showing that 102 American foundations gave away $54,600,000 during the year 1931.

The first survey of this kind was undertaken last year by the Twentieth Century Fund, for its own guidance in distributing the funds placed at its disposal by Edward A. Filene where they might do the most good. This year, the survey is made a public document again because of the interest in it.

Ninety-one foundations reported a year ago, compared with 102 this year; but according to the survey, "foundation grants appear to have declined 23.7 per cent in 1931, compared with 1930; this decline is about in proportion to estimates of the reduction in the national income as a whole during the same period, which is put at 20 per cent."

Distribution Is Analyzed.

In analyzing the flow of funds, the Twentieth Century Fund finds:

"The field of economics still receives surprisingly little attention from American foundations. In this, the third year of the depression, it seems extraordinary that so inadequate a proportion of foundation support is given to this field. Only eighteen out of the 102 foundations which gave data, showed an interest in economics and only $825,000 of grants out of the total of $54,600,000 were given to it—a proportion of only 1.5 per cent.

"The field of medicine and public health received the largest share of donations, a total of $17,144,000, or 31.4 per cent of the grand total of all recorded disbursements; while education holds second place with total grants amounting to $13,575,000, or 24.9 per cent. Put together, these two fields of interest alone have received $30,723,000, or 56.3 per cent of the total.

"Only eight foundations paid attention to government, with total grants amounting to $869,000, or 1.6 per cent of the total. Other fields of interest which show a surprisingly small percentage of the whole are child welfare, with 2.3 per cent of the total and, most surprising of all, social welfare, which, in a year when relief measures are headlined in the newspapers every day, reached only 6.4 per cent of the total for all fields put together."

But in another section of the survey it was pointed out that the 1931 total given for social welfare, however inadequate, had nevertheless increased 40 per cent over the previous year, while grants in other fields had generally declined.

Rockefellers Largest Donors.

Tt the head of the list of givers, the Rockefeller group of philanthropic organizations made grants aggregating $29,634,000, or 54.3 per cent of the total given away in this country. The Rockefeller total was composed of $15,876,000 given by the General Education Board; $12,850,000 by the Rockefeller Foundation and $908,000 by the Spelman Fund.

The Carnegie group of organizations came second, with grants of $8,991,000, or 16.5 per cent of the total, composed of $5,421,000 given by the corporation; $1,732,000 by the foundation for the advancement of teaching; $1,465,000 by the institution in Washington; $221,000 by the hero fund and $152,000 by the endowment for international peace.

The general education board, although it remained the largest spender in 1931, cut its grants to $15,876,000 from $29,787,000 the previous year. Even with this reduction, it received only $4,153,000 in income from investments and had to provide the remaining $11,723,000 out of its principal funds.

Although the Rockefeller group was the largest giver in 1931, at it was in 1931, the Carnegie group had the largest capital resources. The capital of the Rockefeller group, as shown in the report, is $198,000,000, while the Carnegie group has $246,000,000.

Some of the Other Large Donors.

Besides the Rockefeller and Carnegie disbursements which together accounted for a 70.8 per cent of the annual national philanthropy, other large foundations include:

DUKE ENDOWMENT, $3,754,000.
JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND, $2,367,000.
WYOMISSING FOUNDATION, $1,130,000.
CHILDREN'S FUND OF MICHIGAN, 871,000.
COMMONWEALTH FUND, $847,000.
MILBANK MEMORIAL FUND, $823,000.
MURRY AND LEONIE GUGGENHEIM FOUNDATION, $401,000.
RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION, 0387,000.

"The variety of activities to which the money has been donated," according to the survey, "ranges all the way from cave dweller's art and the causes of pessimism in the Middle Ages to the preserving of game birds, maintenance of undertaking parlors and research into ventilation, comfort stations and interstellar complications of modern times."

The types of activity for which the grants were made have been classified as educational (imparting old truth), research (developing new truth) and social action (such as the operation of a playground or a settlement house).

The shifts in the fields of activity were complex. In general the survey found foundations "less ready by 30 per cent to finance educational agencies in 1931 than in 1930, while research grants declined 13.8 per cent, and agencies of social action received 3.5 per cent less than the previous year."

The survey as prepared by Evans Clark, director of the Twentieth Century Fund, for the guidance of a board of trustees comprising Newton D. Baker, Bruce Bliven, Henry Bruere, Henry S. Dennison, John H. Fahey, Edward A. Filene, Max Lowenthal, James G. McDonald, Roscoe Pound and Owen D. Young.

EDUCATIONAL FUNDS-1932
Rosenwald Fund

Williamston, N. C. Enterprise
Friday, February 12, 1932

Julius Rosenwald a Great Benefactor

The great philanthropist, Julius Rosenwald, of Chicago, who died recently will long be remembered in the South for his donations for Negro education. North Carolina alone received more than a million dollars from the Rosenwald fund for school purposes. Not only is the Negro race indebted to him but the white race as well. A great mass of illiterate people in the South, both white and colored, has long retarded its development. In North Carolina much progress has been made in recent years, and the stimulus afforded by the schools has been a factor already, and will be an even greater one in the future, in the upbuilding of this commonwealth. The town of Beaufort was beneficiary of Mr. Rosenwald's generosity, as were hundreds of other communities in the State. North Carolina owes him a lasting debt of gratitude.

—*Beaufort News.*

ENTERPRISE
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—*Beaufort News.*

Pine Plains, N.Y.
FEB 11 1932

ROSENWALD'S GIFT

Although they do not rival the stupendous benefactions of Carnegie or Rockefeller, the gifts of the late Julius Rosenwald to education and other worthy causes are deserving of the highest recognition.

Since 1910 Mr. Rosenwald gave away more than $70,000,000, an amount four times as great as that left to his heirs. His gifts were bestowed without regard to nationality or religion. Himself a Jew, his outstanding contribution to human welfare was made to the education and social welfare of negroes, for whom he assisted in establishing more than 4,000 rural schools in the South, and 20 Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. buildings in 15 cities.

Protestant, Catholic and Jewish institutions alike came within the scope of his even-handed philanthropy. His broad sympathies embraced all humanity, regardless of race, color or creed. His recent death at the age of 69 took from the world a great merchant prince, a great servant of mankind, a great soul, whose benefactions will serve generations yet unborn.

Greenville Ill
FEB 15 1932 ADVOCATE

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Visitor
Audubon N.J.
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Times
Taylorsville N.C.
FEB 4 1932

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DEMOCRAT
Freehold N.J.
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Breeze
Hurricane, W. Va.

FEB 6 1932

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Clipper
Elba, Ala

FEB 1 1932

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ENTERPRISE
Towanda, N. Y.

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TRIBUNE
Lowell, Ind

FEB 11 1932

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REVIEW
Branford, Conn

FEB 11 1932

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SCHOOL EMBEZZLER SUSPECT TRIAL NEAR

Courier 6-11-32

JACKSON, Miss., June 9—(ANP) —Bura Hillman, a white man, former supervisor of Negro schools in Mississippi is seeking to have his trial for embezzlement of school funds continued. He was due to go on trial the latter part of May and has been charged with allegedly misappropriating funds for Negro schools contributed by the Rosenwald Fund and other foundations including the Slater Fund and the General Education Board. It is said that the figure is not as high as was at first reported, it having been discovered that Hillman had left some of the money in state funds and that it had been checked out to county superintendents. District Attorney Hugh Gillespie is reported to be opposed to the continuance. Mississippi politics have been effective in the case.

Educational Funds-1932

Rosenwald Fund

GREENSBORO, N. C.
NEWS

JUL 31 1932

WHERE CREDIT IS DUE.

After devoting more than a million dollars to provision for the improvement of educational facilities for North Carolina negroes, the Rosenwald foundation finds itself forced by reason of a decline in the value of its investments to curtail appropriations. The state department of education states that since the aid received from this fund was primarily for school buildings the effect of its discontinuance will be almost negligible.

This is comforting and it is in order to express the appreciation of the state for the intelligent generosity of the foundation; but this would still leave something unsaid.

North Carolina received from this source more money, we understand, than any other state. This must have been due in large part to the belief of those intrusted with the management of the foundation that this state was spending the contributions wisely. Credit for this fine understanding must go in the main to the director of negro education N. C. Newbold, a quiet and scholarly gentleman who seldom makes front page, but has handled a difficult task in a wonderfully efficient manner.

There are always opportunities for friction in any matter involving the administration of public moneys; but we do not recall a single instance wherein there has been raised a question of the sincerity of purpose or intelligence of effort of Mr. Newbold. And this not because of his lack of driving force, either.

The Daily News, which would express something of the gratitude of this commonwealth for the Rosenwald foundation's assistance to us in meeting our obligations to the colored citizenship, feels that from this source North Carolina has received all and more than it could have asked; but it does not intend to forget that the biggest single ...uring and retaining the ... these philanthropists has been Mr. Newbold.

We do not know what part of his services has been paid for from this non-state source, but we trust nothing in the new relationship imperils his continuance in a position which calls for the sort of robust but sweet-tempered sanity which is his.

Queenland School Flurry Been Settled

Unanimous agreement by the county Board of Education settled opposition to the rebuilding of Queenland school, for which the foundation had already been completed by Contractor Howze.

Messrs. Battle Sparks, I. Gelders and W. D. Mashburn appeared before the board at the request of the trustees of the school district and urged the completion of the building along the original plan, which gives the school four class rooms and an auditorium.

The school is the largest colored school in the county, and has formerly received support from the Peabody and Slater funds and has been alloted an appropriation for the building by the Rosenwald fund. The enrollment last year was 171, with an average daily attendance of 152.

Friday, August 26, 1932

Negroes Have New Building

The Rosenwald school building for the Negroes of Treutlen county has recently been completed and accepted by the proper authorities.

This building located adjacent to the fair grounds is one of the best school buildings in the county, barring none. Mr. R. L. White, of Brunswick, who was the contractor on the work, did a magnificent job in the construction of the building.

The building proper contains an auditorium, five class rooms with cloak closets for each and an office for the superintendent.

The Negroes of this section have been working toward this building for several months. They have raised practically all the funds so far to offset the amount that they received from the Rosenwald fund to aid in the building.

'Brewster's Millions' Takes Stage in Modern Paraphrase

Commercial Appeal 11-24-32 Memphis, Tenn.

Trustees of Rosenwald Fund Characters in Benevolent "Play" Giving Millions to All Classes and Creeds Throughout the Nation.

BY W. R. WALTON.
Associated Press Staff Writer.

CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—Something of a modern paraphrase on "Brewster's Millions" is taking place here.

Trustees of a $10,000,000 gift of the late Julius Rosenwald are attempting to obey orders and spend it within 25 years.

The hero of the play was to inherit millions more if he spent one million within a year and had nothing to show for it.

Custodians of the Rosenwald legacy must invest the millions at their disposal in charity. When the money is gone their reward will be in having carried out the wishes of the internationally famous philanthropist.

Mr. Rosenwald directed organization of the Rosenwald Foundation, as it is known, and laid down a specific course for it in his will. Among other things he instructed that the principal as well as the income must be spent.

Million and Half Spent.

Edwin R. Embree, president of the foundation, said that Mr. Rosenwald's orders were carried out so well the first year that $1,500,000 was spent. It will be necessary to curtail activities next year if the fund is to last over anything like the period suggested.

For the present economic situation has reduced the fund so that now instead of a value of $8,500,000, it probably is worth not more than five or six millions, he estimated.

As a result only about $500,000 will be spent next year, he said.

Mr. Rosenwald created the fund largely through a gift of 200,000 shares of Sears, Roebuck & Co. stock. There remain 150,000 shares, Embree said.

"It seems like suicide to dissipate the stock at prevailing low prices," he declared. "Temporary non-payment of dividends on the stock also has reduced our income."

Disregard Race and Creed.

The far flung benevolences undertaken by the foundation disregard racial or religious lines. Last year a million dollars went for negro welfare, one of Mr. Rosenwald's chief charities.

In Chicago money was spent on negro educational and health programs. In the south it took the form of education solely and funds were supplied for the building of 5,500 negro schools in every southern state.

But the fund is applied to many other interests. Besides modern housing projects for Chicago negroes it has even taken an active part in a drive to improve methods of street cleaning.

The responsibility of distributing these charity funds is in the hands of 11 trustees from all sections of the country. Besides Embree there are 10 other officers, Michael M. Davis, medical director, and Alfred K. Stern, director for special activities.

Rosenwald Stock-Taking

Survey LXVIII 11-15-32 New York N.Y.

ON JULY 1 the Rosenwald Fund ended its schoolhouse construction program in the South, after having helped make possible modern schoolhouse facilities for at least one third of the Negro children in the South. The program was extended two years beyond its original limit in order to assist with several large country highschools to take care of the growing number of children completing elementary work in many of the Rosenwald schools. The Fund's aid to school libraries for Negroes and also to county library demonstrations for rural and urban, white and Negro residents is continuing. The staff of the Fund feel that the plan for bus transportation for Negro children in numerous localities will go forward without further aid. During the present year, no new projects in Negro education will be undertaken. Instead, this will be used as a stock-taking year, "to study the effects of the various projects in which we have been cooperating in efforts to determine the next steps to take when conditions are better."

EDUCATIONAL FUNDS-1932
Rosenwald Fund

HOLDINGS OF ROSENWALD

The exact stock holdings of Julius Rosenwald in Sears, Roebuck & Co. could not be ascertained last night, but close associates estimated his holdings at approximately 1,000,000 shares at the time of his death. This is approximately one-fifth of the total stock of the company, which is 5,000,000 shares. Several years ago Mr. Rosenwald's holdings were around 1,400,000 shares, but his philanthropies and gifts to members of his families reduced this.

If the current estimates prove correct, the value of Mr. Rosenwald's stock would be about $33,000,000, based on yesterday's market price of around $33 a share. But this is only a fraction of his estimated fortune before the collapse of security prices in 1929. Sears, Roebuck shares sold as high as 197½ in 1928 and up to 181 in 1929, although the stock had been split up in 1926 and the stockholders received four new shares for each share previously held.

At the height of the bull market in 1928 and 1929 Mr. Rosenwald's stock, based on estimated holdings at the time of his death, would have had a market value of nearly $200,000,000. His holdings were so large that liquidation of his stock probably would have lowered the market price considerably.

While Mr. Rosenwald was the largest individual stockholder, the bulk of Sears, Roebuck stock is publicly held. At the end of 1930 there were 27,700 registered stockholders, and about 22,000 of the 38,000 employés of the company were stockholders.

Plans for the filing of the will with the Probate court were not concluded yesterday.

DYING ORDERS OF ROSENWALD GUIDE CHARITIES

Tribune 1-8-32

Family Told How to Keep Up His Work.

Chicago Ill.

BY JOHN BOETTIGER.

Julius Rosenwald was buried yestery, but his philanthropy lives on, quickened by instructions issued by Mr. Rosenwald on his death bed.

It was learned last night that in his last few days of life Mr. Rosenwald gathered his five children about his bed and there bequeathed to them the duty of seeing that the work he had begun and carried so far was finished.

He told them in detail how he wished them to carry out his philanthropic projects that were still unfinished.

Estate to His Children.

Mr. Rosenwald's will has not yet been made public, but it was learned that virtually his entire remaining estate will be bequeathed to his children and that he will have left to them the full responsibility for administering the Rosenwald philanthropies.

The children, who are Lessing and William Rosenwald, Mrs. Adele R. Levy, Mrs. Edith R. Stern and Mrs. Alfred K. Stern, have prepared themselves for this duty by organizing the Rosenwald Family association, a corporation to carry on their father's charitable enterprises.

Announcement of the formation of this corporation was made on Christmas eve. It is said Mr. Rosenwald provided in his will for setting aside certain sums to be used by his children in their association for the purposes he outlined on his deathbed.

Among these sums set aside, it is said, is one to provide for the completion of the Museum of Science and Industry, already endowed by Mr. Rosenwald to the extent of $5,000,000 and under construction by the south park board in Jackson park.

Status of the First Fund.

An additional bequest is expected to be made also to the Rosenwald fund, which was created in 1917 by Mr. Rosenwald to carry out definite social improvements. From time to time Mr. Rosenwald gave 200,000 shares of stock in Sears, Roebuck & Co. to the fund, valued a few years ago at more than $30,000,000. Since then some of the stock has been sold and the proceeds devoted to the fund's projects. With the crash of the stock market, the value of the Sears-Roebuck shares has fallen to around $33 a share, and the present holdings of the fund are estimated to aggregate about $6,000,000.

Supplementary to that original foundation is the newly formed Rosenwald Family association.

Projects Still to Be Accomplished.

The instructions given by Mr. Rosenwald to his children, outlined in general yesterday by Edwin R. Embree, president of the Rosenwald fund, provided for the completion of charitable projects involving the expenditure of approximately $10,000,000

The major item among these unfinished works is the colonization of Jews in Russia. Mr. Rosenwald had pledged $5,000,000 toward a program of the soviet government to wean its people away from the cities and back to the farms. The Rosenwald gift was to be used in establishing Jews dwelling in Russian cities on farms in the Crimea, and half of this sum remaining to be paid will be given by the Rosenwald children, according to the directions of their father.

A gift of $250,000 to Beirut university, a Protestant college at Beirut, Syria, had been made by Mr. Rosenwald, conditional upon the raising of a total endowment of $5,000,000, and was to be paid over a period of years. Mr. Rosenwald instructed his children, said Mr. Embree, to pay the sum at once. The full endowment has been pledged.

Offer to U. of Chicago.

Another instruction to his children concerned Mr. Rosenwald's offer of $750,000 to the University of Chicago for building additional dormitories. The philanthropist had offered to give two-fifths of the cost for this purpose up to a gift of $2,000,000 from him.

The university has constructed a men's dormitory, toward the cost of which Mr. Rosenwald gave $750,000, and plans to build a dormitory for women, in which Mr. Rosenwald's share of the cost would be another $750,000. The children were requested by Mr. Rosenwald to carry out this project in coöperation with university authorities. Both institutions are expected to be self-supporting. The plans of the university do not contemplate the need of the remaining $500,000 of the $2,000,000 offered by Mr. Rosenwald.

Mr. Rosenwald asked that his children continue his offer of $500,000 to the National Academy of Sciences, conditional upon the raising of $5,000,000, to be used for researches in the natural sciences.

An offer made by Mr. Rosenwald four or five months ago, during his last illness, provides for a gift of $1,000,000 to the city of Berlin for a dental clinic for children if Berlin provides for its maintenance.

Included in the philanthropist's final instructions were directions to carry out a large number of smaller projects, among which are the establishment of Negro Y. M. C. A. buildings and various Jewish charitable enterprises, such as a projected school in New York for the training of Jewish social workers.

Mr. Rosenwald was deeply interested in helping his own Jewish race, Mr. Embree pointed out, but he gave generously to Catholic and Protestant charities also.

"He had no sectarian sense in his giving," Mr. Embree explained. "He gave from a desire to meet social problems."

Pictures Rosenwald's Aid.

Mr. Embree drew from his years of intimate association with Mr. Rosenwald to tell why the philanthropist had achieved such fame for his works.

"Mr. Rosenwald put himself as well as his money into all of his activities," said Mr. Embree, "and this personal touch of his contributed as much as the money, and often more than the money, in bringing success. He took off his coat and fell to with the others in doing a job.

"He always joined his philanthropies with established agencies, and instead of setting up independent projects, he helped others to set them up. The work of the Rosenwald fund in establishing schools in the south for Negroes is an example. The schools, of which there are now 5,000 in 15 southern states, were built where the local authorities wanted them, and mostly with local tax funds, the contribution of the Rosenwald fund being only about 12 per cent.

"In the beginning this project was a skittish thing, and there was a danger that the south might look upon Mr. Rosenwald as a Yankee trying to change the established status of the southern Negro. But Mr. Rosenwald met the danger easily and turned it into that enormous personal influence which he wielded in the south. He was loved by the great men of the south as fully as he was in the north, all due to his personal magnetism and his eagerness to lend himself to a task."

Buried with Simple Rites.

Mr. Rosenwald's burial yesterday afternoon was noteworthy for its complete simplicity. It was simple because Mr. Rosenwald wished it so.

Rabbi Louis L. Mann conducted the brief service and there was no eulogy and no sermon. It was understood that the rabbi read two poems and two psalms of which Mr. Rosenwald had been fond.

When the service, held in the Rosenwald home on the family estate in Ravinia, was ended, the casket was placed in a hearse and, followed by a cortège of six limousines in which members of the family rode, was taken to Rosehill cemtery.

There another short ceremony—the "prayer for the dead"—was held in the cemetery chapel, and then Mr. Rosenwald was carried to his grave.

Even flowers were omitted at the request of the millionaire's family, who were transmitting his own wishes. A single wreath was laid on Mr. Rosenwald's simple gray casket, and was the only floral piece visible.

Mr. Rosenwald's widow, Mrs. Adelaide Goodkind Rosenwald, his brother, Louis Rosenwald of Salina, Kas.; his sisters, Mrs. Max Adler and Mrs. Sigmund L. Eisendrath, and his five children were the chief mourners. Other relatives and some of the household servants were the only others who attended the services.

Tributes from Notables.

While these modest honors were being done for Mr. Rosenwald the world outside paid him homage in another way. President Hoovers message of condolence to the family has already been noted.

The president of Yale university, Dr. James R. Angell, in another message, paid tribute to Rosenwald as "a great personality everywhere honored and everywhere beloved."

The city council adopted a resolution sponsored by Ald. Berthold A. Cronson of the 4th ward, honoring Mr. Rosenwald as "an outstanding figure in the life of Chicago, who contributed in unusual measure to the social, civic, and financial development of our city."

Ald. Louis B. Anderson [2d], speaking on the resolution in behalf of his fellow Negroes, said "No people ever were more benefited through Mr. Rosenwald's philanthropies than mine."

Philanthropic Groups Get Rosenwald Cash

Advertiser 1-16-32

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—(AP)—Julius Rosenwald, who in life poured millions into humanitarian projects, willed more than half of his remaining estate to philanthropic purposes.

The will of the Chicago merchant, who built his fortune from the mail order firm of Sears-Roebuck and Company, probated today disposed of an estate estimated at $20,000,000 under present market conditions. He bequeathed $11,000,000 to the Rosenwald Family Association, formed to carry on his philanthropies, and equally divided the remainder of the estate between his five children.

Those who will share the estimated $9,000,000 are Lessing J. Rosenwald, Mrs. Marion S. Stern, Mrs. Edith R. Stern, Mrs. Adele R. Levy, and William Rosenwald. Lessing J. Rosenwald and Mrs. Stern were named executors.

No provisions were made for Mrs. Adelaide Goodking Rosenwald, the widow, a $1,000,000 settlement having been made in her behalf prior to the philanthropist's death.

HOUMA, LA. TO GET $14.000 ROSENWALD SCHOOL BLDG

HOUMA, La., Jan.—(ANP)—An educational rally in the interest of schools was held in the New Salem Baptist Church here. The principal speakers were Rev. E. Smith. Rev. S. L. Walker. Rev. O. E. Badie and Rev. H. H. Cazabat. Ground has been purchase and bids let for the erection of a six-room Rosenwald school to cost $14,00.

1-8-32

... Tenn., Star
... January 8, 1932

COUNTY HAS 21 ROSENWALD AID NEGRO SCHOOLS

Construction Represents A Total Investment Of $16,200

ATTENDANCE 1,500

State of Tennessee also Benefitted Much by Fund

Montgomery county's negro children have been the benefactors to a large extent of the education fund established by Julius Rosenwald, Chicago merchant and philanthropist, who before his death on Wednesday at 69 years of age had distributed an estimated total of $25,000,000 in various benefactions.

To the Rosenwald fund negro students of the county are indebted for construction of twenty-one school buildings in as many communities, to which the fund contributed approximately $9,000. In addition the fund has meant more than $500 to the negro schools of the county in libraries and teacher aid. During the war the fund paid the salaries of every negro teacher in the county for one month.

In addition to the $9,000 spent from the fund in cons ructing buildings, the negro patrons in the county have contributed $3,500, and $2,000 was received in state aid. The school buildings are located on 42 acres of land, all of which was contributed in connection with the construction of the schools. The land is valued at $1,200, making a total investment in the county resul ing from the Rosenwald fund and cooperating agencies of $16,200.

It is estimated that at the present time 1,500 students are being taught in the 21 schools built in the county with aid of Rosenwald funds.

There are ten one-room schools. They are Bladen, Glenellen, Kennedy, Needmore in District 6, Ogburn, Pleasant Hill, Quarles, Ross Hill, St. Bethlehem and Woodlawn

Ten two-room schools have also been built with the aid of the fund. These are Hampton Station, Pisgah, Round Pond, Rocky Hill, Rives, Hall, Ransom, Rossview, Walnut Grove and Warfield.

A three-room school has been built at New Providence.

A. W. Jobe, superintendent of schools, Thursday said thatt the Rosenwald fund had been of immense benefit to the negro citizens of the county, and through its operation, the educational facili ies of this race have been greatly improved without cost to the county, which has made no con ribution to any of the modern school buildings erected with aid of the fund.

S. L. Smith, former superintendent of Clarksville schools, is director of the Rosenwald fund in 15 southern s ates, a position he has held eleven years. This form of philanthropy is to be continued by Mr. Rosenwald's family, stated news dispatches this morning.

State Benefi's Large.

Dudley Tanner, state agent for negro schools in the Tennessee department of education states that Tennessee has the largest per capita of negro pupils in Rosenwald aid schools than any other of the Southern states where in the last 12 years the fund established by Mr. Rosenwald has spent $4,000,000 in schools. Always the idea was to work through state departments of education and to provide approximately one-fourth of the funds, thus giving material aid but leaving a spirit of independence and local pride.

In Tennessee there are today 369 schools for negro children, funds for which were partially provided by the Julius Rosenwald fund. The same fund provided 19 busses with daily transportation for more than 60 negro pupils who live at a distance from consolidated schools. Eighty-eight libraries have been provided by the fund in 71 negro schools in 42 counties at a cost of nearly $12,000.

County Libraries.

Three counties of Tennessee have county libraries which serve both white and negro people and which were partially built and equipped with money from the Rosenwald fund. In Hamilton, Knox and Shelby counties these large libraries with trucks carrying books to every rural community were made possible by a contribution of Rosenwald funds about one-fourth of the total.

Mr. Tanner said that in addition the Rosenwald foundation has given $250,000 to Meharry Medical college, $50,000 in the past to the A. & I. Normal college for Negroes and is now giving $125,000 more to this state institution for negroes.

... The ...
... January 7, 1932

NEW HI SCHOOL AIDED BY FUND

Tennessee Greatest Benefactor of Rosenwald Fund for Negroes

The new Henry County Negr High School was built with fund contributed partly by Julius Rosenwald, philanthropist, who died i Chicago yesterday.

In Tennessee there are today 36 schools for negro children, funds fo which were partially provided by the Julius Rosenwald fund. The same fund provided 19 busses with daily transportation for more than 60 negro pupils who live at a distance from consolidated schools.

Eighty-eight libraries have been provided by the fund in 71 negro schools in 42 counties at a cost of nearly $12,000.

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His interest in the negro was aroused by Booker T. Washington, famous negro educator and head of Tuskegee Institute. From donations to the institute, the interest developed into a campaign for primary and secondary schools for negroes.

Negroes and whites cooperated, state and county governments agreed to operate the schools and the program became so ambitious that in 1917 the Rosenwald Fund was established in Chicago. For the first 10 years Mr. Rosenwald personally directed this work. In 1928, however, he become chairman of the fund's board of directors and active management was placed in the hands of a full time staff.

More than $5,000,000 had been devoted to the work by the end of 1930 and 5,075 schools for negro children, housed in clean, modern, airy buildings, dotted the southern states from Maryland to Texas.

Establishment in Chicago of the first negro Y. M. C. A. was largely through Mr. Rosenwald's efforts. After several years of successful operation of the institution, he made a standing offer of $25,000 to any city which would raise $125,000 for a similar Christian center for negroes. As a result more than $625,000 was given by him for such buildings in many cities.

WICHITA, KANS.
BEACON

JAN 22 1932

ROSENWALD CHARITY MILLIONS TO BE SPENT IN FIFTEEN YEARS

By MILBURN P. AKERS

Chicago, Jan. 22. (AP)—Humanity may benefit from the philanthropies of Julius Rosenwald for generations to come but the actual expenditure of his millions will be ended in 15 years—ten less than the maximum specified by the merchant prince.

This was disclosed today by Edwin R. Embree, president of the $30,000,000 Julius Rosenwald fund.

Gifts Are Listed

Embree also made public a list of Mr. Rosenwald's gifts since 1910. These total in excess of $70,000,000 and include a number not heretofore made public. Based on estimates of the estate, Embree figured that the late Chicago merchant gave away four times as much to humanity as he left his heirs.

Benefactions that knew no bounds of race, religion, or origin, were listed. The Chicago capitalist gave $5,000,000 to a Russian colonization project, a Soviet enterprise for the removal of Jews from the cities to farms. Hull House in Chicago and other American institutions in which foreigners found a haven knew his philanthropy, as did also Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish charities.

The Mooney-Billings and the Sacco-Vanzetti defense funds received contributions from this head of a great capitalistic enterprise.

Embree characterized Rosenwald as not only a liberal giver, but a careful and courageous giver. "Strange tho it may sound," the foundation president said, "it takes courage to give away money in large amounts." He also disclosed that the work for which the Rosenwald foundation is probably best known—that of building schools in the South for ~~Negroes~~—is nearing an end. Less than 100 counties in the South are now without a Rosenwald school, he said.

White Supervisor of Negro Schools Asks Delay In Theft Trial

Case

JACKSON, Miss. (ANP)—Bura Hillman, a white man, former supervisor of Negro schools in Mississippi is seeking to have his trial for embezzlement of school funds continued. He was due to go on trial the latter part of May and has been charged with allegedly misappropriating funds for Negro schools contributed by the Rosenwald Fund and other foundations including the Slater fund and the General Education board.

It is said that the figure is not as high as was at first reported, it having been discovered that Hillman had left some of the money in state funds and that it had been checked out to county superintendents. District Atty. Hugh Gillespie is reported to be opposed to the continuance. Mississippi politics have been effective in the case.

EDUCATIONAL FUNDS-1932
Rosenwald Fund

Shelby, N. C. Star
Wednesday, January 20, 1932

Negro Education In This Section Greatly Aided By Late Rosenwald

Chicago Philanthropist Gave Near $10,000 For Advancing Negroes Here.

The death recently in Chicago of Julius Rosenwald, widely known philanthropist, recalls the magnificent aid he gave to negro education in Cleveland county in his distribution of millions of dollars throughout the country to advance the colored race.

Estimates by school officials here have it that he contributed close to $10,000 in building negro school buildings in Cleveland county during the last seven years. Around $6,500 went to help erect school buildings for negroes in the rural sections of the county and $2,000 or more to the colored high school in Shelby. The latter gift was made about six years ago, at the time when the Shelby negro school was destroyed by fire.

Over The County.

His gifts toward the erection of negro school buildings over Cleveland were listed as follows by J. H. Grigg, county superintendent; Green Bethel school, Boiling Springs section, $750; Long Branch school, Grover section, $1,000; Compact and Ebenezer schools, Kings Mountain section, $1,000 each; Washington and Borders schools, Waco section $750 and $500 respectively; Philadelphia school, Fallston section, $750 Douglas Academy, Lawndale section, $750

In each case, the Rosenwald donation was between one-fourth and one-fifth of the entire cost of the While the donations lessened the amount to be paid out of taxes, in each case, perhaps the greatest good to the schools was the conditions of the gifts. Mr. Rosenwald required a certain standard of building and good equipment with furniture, fixtures and accessories to entitle any district to his donation, and this had much to do with raising the quality of the negro schools in this county.

ROSENWALD GIFTS PUT AT OVER $70,000,000

Expenditures by the Foundation Will Be Ended in 15 Years, Ten Less Than Specified.

N. Y. Times
1/23/32

CHICAGO, Jan. 22 (AP).—Humanity may benefit from the philanthropies of Julius Rosenwald for generations to come, but the actual expenditure of his millions will be ended in fifteen years, ten less than the maximum be specified in opposing the "dead hand in philosophy."

This was disclosed today by Edwin R. Embree, president of the $30,000,000 Julius Rosenwald Fund.

Mr. Ehbree also made public a list of Mr. Rosenwald's gifts since 1910. These total in excess of $70,000,000 and include a number not heretofore made public. Based on estimates of the estate, Mr. Embree figured that the late Chicago merchant gave away four times as much to humanity as he left his heirs.

Benefactions that knew no bounds of race, religion or origin, were listed. Among institutions aided were the University of Chicago, the American University at Beirut, Syria, and Kobe College in Japan. He gave $5,000,000 to a Russian colonization project, a Soviet enterprise for the removal of Jews from the cities to farms. Hul House in Chicago and other American institutions in which foreigners found a haven knew his philanthropy.

The Mooney-Billings and the Sacco-Vanzetti Defense Funds also received contributions.

Mr. Embree characterized Mr. Rosenwald not only as a liberal giver but as a careful and courageous giver. "Strange though it may sound," he said, "it takes courage to give away money in large amounts."

He also disclosed that the work for whic the Rosenwald Foundation is prol ly best known—that of building . hools in the South for Negroes—is nearing an end. Less than 100 counties in the South are now without a Rosenwald school, he said.

The cause of negro education in North Carolina has been advanced largely through assistance of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, the amount of $731,869 having been invested in this State, with over 800 Rosenwald school houses for negroes established within its bounds. Similar activities were developed in other Southern States, and this instance gives some token of the extent of this particular Rosenwald benevolence as distributed over the country.

REGISTER

Pine Plains, N.Y.

FEB 11 1932

ROSENWALD'S GIFT

Although they do not rival the stupendous benefactions of Carnegie or Rockefeller, the gifts of the late Julius Rosenwald to education and other worthy causes are deserving of the highest recognition.

Since 1910 Mr. Rosenwald gave away more than $70,000,000, an amount four times as great as that left to his heirs. His gifts were bestowed without regard to nationality or religion. Himself a Jew, his outstanding contribution to human welfare was made to the education and social welfare of negroes, for whom he assisted in establishing more than 4,000 rural schools in the South, and 20 Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. buildings in 15 cities.

Protestant, Catholic and Jewish institutions alike came within the scope of his even-handed philanthropy. His broad sympathies embraced all humanity, regardless of race, color or creed. His recent death at the age of 69 took from the world a great merchant prince, a great servant of mankind, a great soul, whose benefactions will serve generations yet unborn.

EMBEZZLER OF NEGRO FUNDS SEEKS DELAY

Journal and Guide

Norfolk, Va.

White Mississippian Duped Schools

5-28-32

JACKSON, Miss.—(CNS)—Bura Hilbun, white, former supervisor of Negro education in the State department of education and alleged embezzler of several thousands of dollars of Negro school funds, is again seeking to avoid trial.

Hilbun's efforts at continuance are said to be based on asserted liability, without extreme inconvenience, of Judge Stone Deavours, chief of defense counsel, to be present for the trial should it be set for the May term.

Judge Deavours is head of the law department of the University of Mississippi and is said to have stated that a trial the latter part of May would coincide with commencement exercises at the educational institution.

A continuance in the case was granted last May by Judge Wiley H. Potter on the same plea by defense counsel.

District Attorney Hugh Gillespie whose recommendation would probably be of importance in disposition of the present plea for delay of the trial until fall, indicated that he would likely oppose continuance. He pointed out that he believed an agreement could be reached with defense counsel on a date for hearing the case during approaching criminal term.

Two mistrials have resulted in the Hilbun case at previous circuit court terms here. He is charged with embezzling several thousands of dollars in Negro School funds by reporting the existence of construction of schools that allegedly did not exist. Funds allegedly embezzled were donated to Mississippi by the Rosenawald Foundation for Negro educational work in the State.

HERALD

Lewisville Ark

FEB 25 1932

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Grafton, W. Va.

PRESS

FEB 19 1932

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JOURNAL

Long Pine, Neb.

FEB 18 1932

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Although they do not rival the stupendous benefactions of Carnegie or Rockefeller, the gifts of the late Julius Rosewald to education and other worthy causes are deserving of the highest recognition.

Since 1910 Mr. Rosenwald gave away more than $70,000,000, an amount four times as great as that left to his heirs. His gifts were bestowed without regard to nationality or religion. Himself a Jew, his outstanding contribution to human welfare was made to the education and social welfare of the negroes, for whom he assisted in establishing more than 4,000 rural schools in the South, and 20 Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. buildings in 15 cities.

Protestant. Catholic and Jewish institutions alike came within the scope of his even-handed philanthropy. His broad sympathies embraced all humanity, regardless of race, color or creed. His recent death at the age of 69 took from the world a great merchant prince, a great servant of mankind, a great soul whose benefactions will serve generations yet unborn.

Quitman, Ga., Free-Press
Friday, June 24, 1932

Work To Begin On Negro School

Material is being placed on the ground and work will begin shortly on the additions to the Brooks County Training School at Simmon Hill for which a contract has been let to Clark Bros., contractors of Thomasville, in the sum of $4,000. The plan is to add two class rooms, principal's office, auditorium, boys shop and domestic science rooms, to the present building which contains four classrooms. It is also in the contract to build a five-room teacher's home on the school grounds. There were seven bids on this job.

The school received $2,000 from the recent school bond issue in the Dixie district, $1400 from the Rosenwald Fund. This leaves a balance of $600. The county school board has $300 of the Barrett-Rogers fund for elementary school aid received for this school and approximately $100 in county taxes due this school. The balance of $200 will be raised by the patrons of the school.

Planning Negro School Building

OCILLA NEGROES HAVE PLEDGED ABOUT $2,600. ROSENWALD FUND WILL HELP.

In the midst of times that are trying the best of us, Ocilla negroes have taken a step that is decidedly to their credit. They have taken a subscription among themselves and now have pledged about $2,600 to be applied toward the building of a new brick school building of eight rooms.

They have the asurance of financial help from the Rosenwald fund for as much as $3,000, and they feel that the new building is a certainty.

Below is a list of the subscribers to the building fund with the amounts subscribed:

We the undersigned citizens of Ocilla, Irwin county, Georgia, do thereby pledge ourselves to pay on the New School Buildings as follows:

A. W. Bowen and wife	$50.00
Fred Frazier and wife	$50.00
Charles O. Lewis and wife	50.00
C. H. Shannon	50.00
Frank Davis and wife	50.00
C. H. Boynton	25.00
Will Thomas	25.00
John Littles and wife	25.00
Wash Holt and wife	25.00
Ophelia Mitchell	25.00
John Barnes and wife	25.00
Henry Beckham	25.00
Julius Able and wife	25.00
T. H. Evans and wife	25.00
C. M. Bowen	25.00
C. H. Davis	25.00
M. J. Brunt	25.00
Jim Solomon	25.00
Jack Wright	25.00
S. M. Sledge and wife	25.00
James Smith and wife	25.00
Sam Pierce and wife	25.00
Rev. L. D. Smith and wife	25.00
Miles Foster	25.00
S. V. Bowen and wife	25.00
W. M. Reddick	25.00
Willow Everett	25.00
Dolphus Walker	25.00
Aesop Wilcox and wife	25.00
G. W. Johnson and wofe	25.00
Jane Burns	25.00
A. E. Perkins	25.00
Jessie Denny	25.00
J. H. Siler	25.00
J. W. Ford	25.00
J. H. Brown	25.00
Will Beckham	25.00
A. J. Little and wife	25.00
W. S. Smith	25.00
Georgia McThomas	25.00
Lewis McGray and wife	25.00
Sam Everett and wife	25.00
P. H. R. McGill	25.00
Remus Cowen	25.00
A. Millens and wife	25.00
Rev. E. C. Colson	25.00
Mose Williams and wife	25.00
Rev. E. B. Anderson	25.00
Joe Pugh, Jr.	25.00
Wm. Leonard	25.00
Dolphus Simon	25.00
I. L. Elzy and wife	25.00
E. D. Hines and wife	25.00
Q. Robinson	25.00
George Johnson	25.00
Neal Williams and wife	25.00
James Benjamine	25.00
N. H. Hill	25.00
Rev. Charles James	25.00
John Bowen and wife	25.00
James Raines	25.00
Rev. C. B. Butler	25.00
Henrietta Cooper	25.00
Nettie L. Bowen	25.00
Charlie Johnson	25.00
Rev. Wm. Capps	25.00
Rev. J. G. Pettigrew	25.00
Sarah Mahone	25.00
Nan Wynn	25.00
Gilbert Anderson	25.00
Charlie Rogers	25.00
Janie Tucker	25.00
Della Blake	25.00
Tom Robinson and wife	25.00
Mary E. Tucker	25.00
Horris Williams	25.00
Ann Solomon	25.00
Gus Richardson	25.00
W. Bess	25.00
Sidney Clayton	25.00
Helen McIver	25.00
Foster Paulk	25.00
B. G. Gibson and wife	25.00
J. H. Brown and wife	25.00
Will Reid and wife	25.00
Ollie Owen	25.00
Lucy Brown	25.00
Willie L. Green	25.00
Goodman Bowen	5.00
Arlie Fuller	10.00
Mack Spooney and wife	25.00
Willie King and wife	25.00
Ike Hollaway and wife	25.00
H. W. Moreland and wife	25.00
J. W. Walker	25.00
Gracy Phillips	25.00
Queen Bright nd daughter	25.00
Lucy Gibson	25.00

ROSENWALD AID CUT OFF FROM N.C. SCHOOLS

Afro-American
Baltimore Md.
8-6-32

RALEIGH, N.C.—Withdrawal by officials of the Julius Rosenwald fund of the foundation's gifts to Negro education in the state was announced last week by Dr. A. T. Allen, state superintendent of public instruction.

The foundation, which in past years has contributed well over a million dollars to Negro education, had pledged the sum of $30,000 to be used in defraying the cost of a practice school and girls' dormitory at the State Normal School at Fayette. The General Education Board of New York, however, has taken over this pledge.

In 1929, the last year for which complete figures were available, the Rosenwald fund gave $254,444.86 for education in this state. Up to June 30, 1930, the foundation had given $670,501 for buildings, not counting other aid. This year the state will get "practically nothing," Dr. Allen said.

DURHAM, N. C.
SUN

JUL 29 1932

Serious Loss

The state's Negro schools suffer grievous loss through the inability of the Rosenwald fund to continue its contributions, except in a small way to these schools. Heretofore the fund has been contributing about a quarter of a million dollars annually to Negro schools in the state. A part of this amount has gone into new buildings and a part has been used for payment for instructional service.

Now, because of the depression the income of the Rosenwald fund, has shrunk to almost the vanishing point, and the distribution of funds to various states, where it is used for the purpose of supplementing funds of the Negro schools, has had to be curtailed. North Carolina has received freely from the fund, and the co-operation is going to be missed in the operation of the schools.

Educational Fund - 1932

Phelps - Stokes Fund

ANSONIA, CONN
SENTINEL

SEP 1 5 1932

NEGRO RACE PROGRESSING.

Anything concerning the progress of the Negro race is naturally of interest to the white race. The Phelps Stokes fund has just published a report which is of more than ordinary local interest, on the progress of the Negro race in America during the last ten years and its conclusions are that the advance in that time has been remarkable. The gain is chiefly credited to the aspiration and initiative of the colored people themselves, and it is significant that they do their best in contact with the whites, even in competition with them in certain fields in which their native powers have an opportunity to expand.

The fund has used its influence mainly through established educational institutions to bring together educated members of both races in the hope of breaking down race prejudice and antagonism and to help the Negro to find his own place in the sun.

Commenting on the report of the Phelps Stokes fund the Boston Transcript says:

"The Negro is barely three generations from slavery, a brief period in which to chan[ge] him from a happy-go-lucky de[p]ent to a free man with all a[fr]ee man's sense of responsibility.

"The constant aim [of t]he Negro leaders should be to [dev]elop his race genius, not make [hi]m merely a shadowy copy of the white man. His brains are as different from a Caucasian's as those of an Asiatic or a North American Indian but when he applies his mental machinery to industries and arts for which he has a natural aptitude he shows a faculty of achievement which the whites cannot excel."

Macon, Ga. Telegraph
Tuesday, September 20, 1932

A RECORD OF NEGRO PROGRESS

How the condition of the Negro in this country has been bettered in the last two decades is set forth in the 20-year report of the Phelps-Stokes fund. The fund was established by the will of Miss Caroline Phelps Stokes, who died in 1909, for philanthropic and educational work among Negroes, both in this country and in Africa. The fund has smaller financial means than others devoted to similar purposes, but it has worked in such a multitude of related phases of the work that its directors are able to give a complete view of the whole field.

While much remains to be done along all lines, a table shows remarkable gains in Negro education. Literacy among Negroes was 69.5 per cent in 1910 and 90 per cent in 1930. Public school attendance increased in that period from 1,670,650 to 2,389,389; teachers rose in number from 3,856 to 18,000; annual expenditures for education from $13,061,700 to $61,719,929, and the number of high schools leaped from 91 to 1,000. This was done, not entirely by outside help, but in accordance with the fund's tenet that the best results come by "working with colored people rather than for them." Along this line, the fund has been a leader in improving inter-racial relations and co-operation, by bringing together educated representatives of both races.

While the report laments that 1,000,000 Negro children of school age still are out of school, the ground gained by a race but 70 years out of slavery and only a few generations removed from primitive life is encouraging. The lessons learned here are being applied as well to the betterment of Negroes in Africa. Such a program achieves progress and roots out prejudice.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch

MANKATO, MINN.
FREE PRESS

SEP 1 5 1932

Educating Negroes

An encouraging story of progress in the campaign of education against illiteracy is found in the report of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, established by the will of Caroline Phelps Stokes to aid in the intellectual and social advancement of the Negro race in this country.

The accomplishment of the last twenty years is described as "little less than marvelous." Statistics seem to support this estimate. In 1910 literacy among the colored population was calculated as 69.5 per cent; the figure for 1930 was ninety per cent. Enrollment in public schools increased from 1,670,000 to 2,289,000 in the same period. Attendance at institutions of higher learning provides a startling contrast within the twenty-year interval. There were only about 1500 colored students in college in 1910. Two decades later there were 22,478.

Negro illiteracy still accounts for an undue proportion of the national rate, which has been steadily declining for thirty years. It is still more than twice as high as the figure for the whole country. According to the present report, the fault lies with the inadequate educational opportunities available to colored children. Only seventy per cent of them in southern states attend school, and the qualifications of their teachers are far below the average of the public schools.

But progress continues toward the time when every child born in the United States will have the essential elements of an education. In the case of the colored people, the advances made in recent years are surprising and highly encouraging.

YOUNGSTOWN, O.
VINDICATOR

SEP 7 1932

Progress of the Colored Race

The report of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, founded to carry out the provisions of the will of Miss Caroline Stokes, covers a period of 20 years ending with 1930 and shows that the educational and economic progress of the Negro has been steadily upward.

In the two decades the percentage of Negro literacy rose from a little more than 69 to 90. The number of Negro pupils in the public schools grew to more than two and a quarter millions, an increase of nearly 50 per cent. The number of students enrolled for collegiate courses at the close of the period was 22,478, in marked contrast with the number in 1910. Nothing could more plainly show the aspirations of the race than the fact that the number of college students was 15 times greater at the close of the period than at the beginning and that millions have taken advantage of the opportunities for learning offered by the public schools.

Annual expenditures for Negro education grew to almost $62,000,000, nearly five times the amount spent in 1910, and the number of high schools exclusively for Negro children increased to 1,000, a gain of more than 900.

An economic progress corresponding to the educational progress of the race is shown in the report made by the Fund which since it was established has spent nearly a million and a half, mostly upon Negro education. The increase in home ownership is about the same as the increase in number of pupils in school, the report showing that 740,000 Negroes own homes. Three and a half times as many businesses were in the hands of Negroes as were conducted by them the first year covered by the report, and the accumulated wealth nearly quadrupled in the 20 years, being more than two and a half billions in 1930.

The report is highly encouraging to all interested in opening opportunity to the colored race, but shows that much is yet to be desired to fill the gap between the standards of white and Negro education, especially in the South where only about seven out of 10 of more than three million children are attending school. The states in that section are spending upon the Negro children's education only a fourth of the amount spent per capita upon white children.

The report has some interesting conclusions, finding the most encouraging single factor in race relations in the 20-year period has been the formation of interracial groups for study and action in various localities, bringing together some of the highly educated in the white and Negro groups, much to the advantage of both, with the result that there is planning to solve many important problems affecting the welfare of the Negroes.

The progress of the colored race, only a few generations removed from conditions which led to civil conflict, makes an interesting chapter in the history of the United States. The race and all who had confidence that it would take its place with credit in the life and affairs of the country can point with much satisfaction to the advance shown in the report.

BRYAN, TEX.
EAGLE

SEP 16 1932

NEGRO PROGRESS

The Phelps Stokes Fund has just published a report on the progress of the negro race in America during the last ten years and its conclusions are that the advance in that time has been remarkable. The gain is chiefly credited to the aspiration and initiative of the colored people themselves, and it is significant that they do their best in contact with the whites, even in competition with them in certain fields in which their native powers have an opportunity to expand. The fund has used its influence mainly through established educational institutions to bring together educated members of both races, in the hope of breaking down race prejudice and antagonism and to help the negro to find his own place in the sun.

The negro is barely three generations from slavery, a brief period in which to change him from a happy-go-lucky dependent to a free man with all a free man's sense of responsibility. How far had the Latins got in the thirty or more generations from Romulus and Numa to the Tarquins? or the Britons from Boadicea to Alfred? The constant aim of the negro leaders should be to develop his race genuis, not make him merely a shadowy copy of the white man. His brains are as different from a Caucasian's as those of an Asiatic or North American Indian, but when he applies his mental machinery to industries and arts for which he has a natural aptitude he shows a faculty of achievement which the whites can not excel.—Boston Transcript.

ANSONIA, CONN.
SENTINEL

SEP 1 5 1932

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Commenting on the report of the Phelps Stokes fund the Boston Transcript says:

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free man with all a free man's sense of responsibility.

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SELMA, ALA.
TIMES-JOURNAL

SEP 2 1 1932

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While much remains to be done along all lines, a table shows remarkable gains in negro education. Literacy among negroes was 69.5 per cent in 1910 and 90 per cent in 1930. Public school attendance increased in that period from 1,670,650 to 2,389,389; teachers rose in number from 3,856 to 18,000; annual expenditures for education from $13,061,700 to $61,719,929, and the number of high schools leaped from 91 to 1,000. This was done, not entirely by outside help, but in accordance with the fund's tenet that the best results come by "working with colored people rather than for them." Along this line, the fund has been a leader in improving inter-racial relations and co-operation by bringing together educated representatives of both races.

While the report laments that 1,000,000 negro children of school age still are out of school, the ground gained by a race but 70 years out of slavery and only a few generations removed from primitive life is encouraging. The lessons learned here are being applied as well to the betterment of negroes in Africa. Such a program achives progress and roots out prejudice.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.
ADVERTISER

SEP 2 2 1932

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PHILADELPHIA, PA.
MORNING PUBLIC LEDGER

SEP 1 1 1932

RACIAL PROGRESS PUSHING ONWARD

Negro College Students Increase From 2200 to 25,000 in 15-Year Period

PHELPS-STOKES FUND AIDS

By JOSEPH V. BAKER

Proof that the progress of race relations in the United States is proportionate almost directly to the increase of educational facilities for the underprivileged is found in the recently published Twenty-Year Report of the Phelps-Stokes Fund.

The period covered begins with 1911, two years after the provision for its creation in the will of Miss Caroline Phelps Stokes, of New York.

Dawn of New Appreciation

Perhaps no period, as far as the fund's Negro activities are concerned, could be so vitally important, for indeed, it was during that twenty-year period that higher education for the Negro, backed by white philanthropy, received its greatest impetus.

During this period a more serious cognizance of the importance of race relations dawned upon the leaders of both white and Negro groups. This new appreciation of the fact that the peaceful existence together of people of different backgrounds, attitudes and accomplishments depended upon certain definite principles was largely responsible for the tidal wave of education that followed.

Had that wave been snuffed in its beginning, it is very probable that there would be no logical grounds at all for the optimism in which students of race relations now indulge. It was during this crucial time that the Phelps-Stokes and other funds and agencies were created.

In referring to these agencies and their work, Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones says:

"Undoubtedly the most effective agencies in the stimulation and organization of Negro education during the last fifteen years have been the activities and appropriations of philanthropic foundations. It is probable that no educational influence in all history has equaled the effectiveness which these foundations have realized in their educational services to the Negro people of the Southern States."

Tangible Positive Results

In realizing this "effectiveness," the General Education Board and its associated Rockefeller Funds, the Jeans and Slater Funds, the Julius Rosenwald Foundation and the Phelps-Stokes Fund have spent millions of dollars; but, as the Phelps-Stokes report sets forth, these millions have not been spent in vain.

Among the tangible positive results is the astounding increase of Negro college students, from 2200 in 1916 to 25,000 in 1931. These students, together with the thousands of graduates over the twenty-year period during which white philanthropy has been at its height, are those who are laboring to make an amicable adjustment of our country's race relations.

Hence, whatever favorable conditions now exist in the feeling between the two major groups may be traced directly to the progress made in Negro education, which owes that progress, almost wholly, to philanthropies like the Phelps-Stokes Fund.

It is true that these funds and foundations will not last forever, and that during the next twenty-year period few, if any, will be created, but much of their work has been done, and foremost, as far as the future is concerned, is the fact that they have had a constructive effect upon the apportionment of public funds in the South. * * *

Another Custom Collapsing

The romance of the Old South seems to be gradually fading. Ever so often one hears of the complete breakdown of this or that ancient custom which, at one time, did its share in distinguishing that section from all the rest.

The latest collapse is that of the honorable "House of Cotton-pickers" who went laughingly to the fields before the dew had dried, and whose happy songs at evening floated in through the haze of Indian summers.

The beauty of it all is no more. Depression is breaking up this romance, for the highest price paid for cotton-picking anywhere in Dixie is 25 cents per 100 pounds. There is gloom, because even the fastest pickers cannot expect much more than a quarter when day is done.

Tourists report that there is no laughter in the midst of the bent-backs as they go to their tasks at dawn; and that Indian summer has lost its evening melody—there is no song.

Twenty-five cents a day—or 20 cents if they are given cane syrup and corn pone for dinner—is a poor incentive for the joy this land and this people once knew: crumbling romance. * * *

One of the latest developments of educational effort was taken by Dr. R. R. Wright, Jr., of Philadelphia, who has accepted the presidency of Wilberforce University. He asked Negro pocketbooks for $1 000 with which to restore the sc o its former status.

Chattanooga, Tenn.
TIMES

SEP 2 6 1932

PROGRESS REGISTERED BY THE NEGRO.

Report of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, established in 1909 for educational and philanthropic work among Negroes, sets forth a record of progress on the part of the Negro race during the last twenty years which is nothing less than remarkable. It is shown, for instance, that literacy among Negroes was only 69.5 per cent. in 1910, whereas in 1930 it was 90 per cent.

During this period public school attendance increased from 1,670,650 to 2,389,389. The number of Negro teachers increased from 3,856 to 18,000. Yearly expenditures for the education of Negro children mounted from $13,061,700 to $61,719,929.

Marked progress has also been made by the Negro along other lines. Nor has it resulted directly and entirely from outside help. Much of it has resulted from practice of the fund's tenet that best results are obtained by "working with colored people rather than for them."

Improvement in the field of education is, as a matter of course, due in large part to the general awakening of interest in schools throughout the South during the last twenty years. But notwithstanding this fact, the Negro deserves great credit for the progress he has made in so short a time.

When it is remembered that the ground gained has been taken by a race only seventy years out of bondage and not many generations removed from primitive surroundings, the Negro's possibilities for improvement become very impressive.

Educational Fund-1932

Phelps-Stokes Fund

PHELPS-STOKES FUND SPENDS $1,250,000

Times

20-Year Report Reveals Wide Aid for Negro, Including University Fellowships in South.

8-26-32

WORK EXTENDED TO AFRICA

New York, N.Y.

Cooperation With Governments Brought Change in Policies—Help for American Indian.

The philanthropic and sociological achievements and the improvement of inter-racial relations in America and Africa in two decades are described in the "Twenty-Year Report of the Phelps-Stokes Fund," just published. The report reveals a series of investigations and undertakings which have resulted in improved education for the American Negro, in better conditions for the African Negro, in aid for the American Indian, in model tenements and help in many other fields.

The will of the founder, Miss Caroline Phelps-Stokes, directed the trustees to expend the income of the fund "for the erection or improvement of tenement-house dwellings in New York City for poor families and for educational purposes in the education of Negroes both in Africa and the United States, North American Indians and the needy and deserving white students." For such purposes about $1,250,000 has been expended, the report says, and through cooperation with governments and with other organizations "this comparatively small expenditure has stimulated significant movements."

Fellowships for Negroes.

Fellowships have been established at the University of Georgia and the University of Virginia for Negro students, resulting, it is asserted, in leading Southern white men and women to study the Negro objectively and to transfer the problems of race relations from the realm of sentiment and emotion to that of scientific discussion. The educational work undertaken in this manner won the high approval of the government and it was also recognized by Columbia University, which awarded the Grant Squires Prize for "the best original investigation of a sociological character" to the fund.

In 1919 the fund took the initiative in the organization of the Commission on Inter-racial Relations, and in 1921 representatives of the fund initiated a similar movement known as the Joint Native Councils in South Africa.

"During the second ten-year period of the fund," the report says, "the work of greatest significance has been cooperation with colonial governments and missions in Africa. In 1920-1921 the first educational commission studied education and colonial policies in West, South and Central Africa. The report published in 1922 presented recommendations that were largely adopted in the colonies visited. In 1924 a similar commission visited East and South Africa."

The services of Dr. Jesse Jones, the educational director of the fund and leader of the African commissions, were acknowledged by Sir Michael Sadler of Oxford University, who commented upon the results achieved by the commissions and said of Dr. Jones: "More than any other man, he has given a new turn to British administrative policy in regard to African native education."

Aid to American Indian.

With regard to the American Indian, the report states, aid has been given from time to time to movements and schools of particular significance. In 1928 the Fund cooperated with the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial in making possible the Indian study published by the Institute of Government Research. "This study," the report says, "has practically revolutionized Indian policies in the United States."

Model tenement houses have been provided by the fund in Harlem and the "Club Caroline," a home for Negro working girls, was also established there.

A series of studies of inter-racial relations in America and Africa has been included in the report.

The board of trustees of the Phelps-Stokes Fund consists of Anson Phelps-Stokes, president; James H. Dillard, vice president; I. N. Phelps-Stokes, secretary; Francis Louis Slade, treasurer; Mrs. Ransom Spafard Hooker, John Sherman Hoyt, Robert R. Moton, Edward W. Sheldon and Miss Helen Phelps-Stokes, with Chancellor Elmer Ellsworth Brown of New York University and Bishop William T. Manning as ex-officio members. The administrative offices are at 101 Park Avenue.

Age 8-27-32 New York N.Y.

THE PHELPS-STOKES FUND.

Two decades ago the Phelps-Stokes Fund was founded to carry out the wishes of Miss Caroline Phelps Stokes, who directed in her will that the trustees expend the Fund's income "for the erection or improvement of tenement house dwellings in New York City for poor families and for educational purposes in the education of Negroes, both in Africa and the United States, North American Indians and needy and deserving white students." To what extent and manner these provisions have been faithfully carried out by Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes and his associates is interestingly told in a report published in book form giving an account of the Fund's major activities since inception.

The twenty year report points out that the Phelps-Stokes Fund has primarily directed its attention to the adaptation of education to the actualities of life, both individual and social; to the encouragement of helpful interracial relations in America and Africa, and to the improvement of housing in New York City, having expended $1,250,000 for these purposes.

The fund has played a conspicuous part in the promotion of better interracial relations both at home and abroad. Its initiatory step was the granting of fellowships to Southern white men and women to study the Negro objectively and transfer the problems of race relations in the South from the realm of sentiment and emotion to that of scientific discussion.

Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, Educational Director of the Fund, makes the observation that historically, interracial cooperation since the Civil War falls into three periods: First, from the Civil War to 1900, which was marked by cooperation between individuals of the two races, as manifested by Gen. Armstrong and Booker T. Washington, and by northern church boards and northern philanthropy sending teachers and money to maintain Negro schools in the South.

The second stage began about 1900 and continued to the Great War, about 1915, when white people of the North and South while very genuinely interested in the Negro did not provide adequately for work with the Negro. In 1901 white men of the North and South met at the Virginia Capon Springs Conference to discuss the fundamental problems of the South. From this beginning there developed the Conference for Education in the South and the Southern Education Board. During this period came into being the Jeanes and Slater Funds, the county training schools and the Rosenwald schools movement, all directed by Southern white men. The last-mentioned was inspired by Booker T. Washington. The Southern Sociological Congress, which had an important section on race relations, and the founding of Phelps-Stokes Fund fellowships came under this period; also the National Urban League and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, organized in 1911.

The third period began during 1915-1918 and brought about the unique spectacle in the South of white and colored sitting around the table and dispassionately discussing the race problem. The preliminary work of the Phelps-Stokes Fund resulted in the formation of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation thereby making possible a new day in race relationships.

The constructive work of the Phelps-Stokes Fund has not been confined to the United States as attested by its educational program in Africa and the Near East. Throughout Africa appropriations for education have increased and the standards of education advanced since the visits of the two Educational Commissions sponsored by the Fund, whose influence has stimulated all phases of education on the Dark Continent from the elementary grades to the university. The founding of the Prince of Wales University at a cost of nearly $3,000,000 at Achimota, West Coast, is largely due to the survey and report of the Commission.

So many pertinent facts and figures are incorporated in this chronological review of achievement that space will not permit further specific reference. The "Twenty-year Report of the Phelps-Stokes Fund is a revealing, optimistic document de[illegible] largely with Negro progress and American philanthropy at its best. It should be read for its valuable historical information and the encouragement it gives.

TWENTY YEARS OF RACE RELATIONS

Tribune 9-22-32
Philadelphia Pa

THE recently published "Twenty Year Report of the Phelps-Stokes Fund" might just as fittingly have been called "Twenty Years of Race Relations, for the fundamental basis of the whole progress made in education has been due to the steady increase of a more amicable feeling between the groups. Moreover, the increase of education, with its interracial contacts, has been one of the truly great stimulants of the movement.

The report points out many appreciable gains made in education during the period covered, 1911-1931. Foremost among these is the tremendous increase in the number of Negro college students during those two decades. In 1915, it was estimated that 2,200 Negro students were in college, while in 1931 25,000 were known to be pursuing degrees.

The other outstanding point in the report shows that while there is still a vast discrepancy in the appropriations for white and Negro schools throughout the South, the work of philanthropies in that land has done much toward making it practically inevitable that the whites give a more nearly fair proportion to its Negro schools.

Millions of dollars have been spent by the Phelps-Stokes and other philanthropic organizations over a period of twenty years; mainly, this has been appropriated toward the development of better educational facilities, actual tangible facilities, but the result has been more than the decrease of illiteracy and the increase of Negro students students; it has meant the beginning of a slow process of understanding between whites and Negroes in the South which, to quote Dr. Alain Locke, means that the "backbone of prejudice is being broken."

There is a note, however, that is not sounded in the Phelps-Stokes report that Negroes must begin to take into consideration. Over a period of years now, white philanthr[illegible] has contributed to Negro education as such[illegible]ms is not going to last forever, and its high time, while it is yet day, that Negroes thought seriously of doing their share toward guaranteeing the continuance of the educational progress that has been made during the last twenty years.

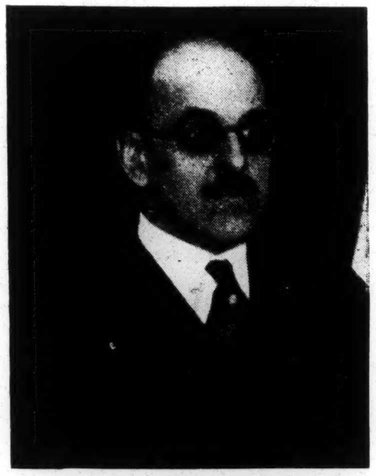
WORK OF THE PHELPS-STOKES FUND.

African World 9-10-32

Twenty Years of Achievement.

The progress of the negro is strikingly illustrated in the "Twenty Year Report of the Phelps-Stokes Fund," just published.* The will of the founder, Miss Caroline Phelps-Stokes, directed the Trustees to expend the income of the Fund "for the erection or improvement of tenement house dwellings in New York City for poor families and for educational purposes in the education of negroes, both in Africa and the United States, North American Indians and needy and deserving white students."

The activities of the Fund during the last twenty years have been along three lines. The first is the adaptation of education to the actualities of life, both individual and social. The second is the encouragement of helpful interracial relations in America and Africa. The third has been the improvement of housing in New York City. The expenditures for these purposes have amounted to about 1,250,000 dollars. Through co-operation with Governments



DR. T. JESSE JONES.

and other organisations, this comparatively small expenditure has stimulated significant movements.

The first large undertaking of the Fund was the study of negro education in the United States. In co-operation with the United States Bureau of Education, this investigation began in 1913, continuing for three years, and the results were published in two volumes known as U.S. Bulletins, 1916, Nos. 38 and 39. Columbia University recognised the scientific character of the volumes through the award of the Grant Squires Prize for the "best original investigation of a sociological character carried on during the five years preceding the award." In 1928 the U.S. Commissioner of Education evaluated the influence of the 1916 study as follows: "It is generally acknowledged that the Report on Negro Education has contributed greatly to the tremendous reconstruction of schools for negroes which has taken place during the last ten years."

Co-operation in the organisation of the Commission on Interracial Relations is one of the important achievements of the Fund. The initiative which brought about this notable organisation was taken by the Fund in 1919. The Commission representing the constructive leaders of both white and coloured people has exerted a remarkable influence for sound and helpful relationships between the races. In 1921, representatives of the Fund initiated a similar movement known as the Joint Native Councils in South Africa.

Education and Colonial Policy.

During the second ten-year period of the Fund the work of greatest significance has been co-operation with Colonial Governments and missions in Africa. In 1920-21 the first educational commission studied education and Colonial policies in West, South, and Central Africa. The report published in 1922 presented recommendations that were largely adopted in the Colonies visited. In 1924 a similar commission visited East and South Africa and published a report in 1925. The significance of these commissions and their reports is indicated in the following statement by Sir Michael Sadler, of Oxford University:—"By his work in tropical Africa, Dr. Jesse Jones has earned the gratitude of all who realise, however dimly, the pregnant significance of Africa to the modern world. The reports of the Phelps-Stokes Commissions, of which he was the chairman and leader, have left a deep mark on the minds of Governments, missionary societies, planters, natives, and all who are concerned for the welfare of Africa. More than any other man, he has given a new turn to British administrative policy in regard to African native education. He writes and speaks with weight and wisdom."

The services of Dr. Jones, the educational director of the Fund, have been in great demand for educational surveys in various parts of the world. The Fund has been asked to conduct such surveys, or to co-operate in them, in the Near East, India, Haiti, the Virgin Islands, Mexico, the Philippines, and other places. Under its charter, however, it has been determined by legal counsel that it must restrict [illegible]s activities to the United States and Afr[illegible]. It did, however, loan Dr. Jones to the [illegible]ar East Foundation for an important [illegible]rvey of educational needs and condition[illegible] that section, the results being publishe[illegible] 1929 in a report entitled "The Near Eas[illegible] and American Philanthropy."

In addition to the summary of the work of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, the volume contains a series of studies of interracial relations and conditions in America and Africa. These chapters include: "Progress of Education and Race Relations in the South," by Dr. J. H. Dillard of the Jeanes and Slater Funds; "Trends in Negro Education," by Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, Educational Director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund; "Native Progress in South Africa," by Dr. C. T. Loram, of Yale University; and "Relations between Black and White in Africa," by Dr. J. H. Oldham, of the International Institute of African Languages, London.

N. Y. EVENING POST

SEP 1 1932

NEGRO EDUCATION

An encouraging story of progress in the campaign of education against illiteracy is found in the report of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, established by the will of Caroline Phelps Stokes to aid in the intellectual and social advancement of the Negro race in this country.

The accomplishment of the last twenty years is described as "little less than marvelous." Statistics support this characterization. In 1910 literacy among the colored population was calculated as 69.5 per cent; the figure for 1930 was 90 per cent. Enrollment in public schools increased from 1,670,000 to 2,289,000 in the same period. Attendance at institutions of higher learning provides a startling contrast within the twenty-year interval. There were only about 1,500 colored students in college in 1910. Two decades later there were 22,478.

Negro illiteracy still accounts for a large part of the national rate, which has been steadily declining for thirty years. It is still more than twice as high as the figure for the whole country. The fault for this condition lies with the inadequate educational opportunities available to colored children. Only 70 per cent of them in Southern States attend school, and the qualifications of their teachers are far below the average of the public schools.

But progress continues toward the time when every child born in the United States will have the essential elements of an education. In the case of the colored people, the advances made in recent years are highly encouraging.

Educational Funds-1932

Phelps-Stokes Fund

GREENSBORO, N. C
RECORD

SEP 23 1932

Progress of the Negro.

The progress of the negro in this country may be correctly described as marvelous when it is considered that he is but 70 years out of slavery and only a few generations removed from primitive life in tropical jungles. While much remains to be accomplished for the betterment and advancement of the negro, it may truly be said that he has traveled far on the road of progress in a relatively short time.

A 20-year report of the Phelps-Stokes fund reveals how the condition of the negro in America has been bettered in the last two decades. The fund was established by will of Miss Caroline Phelps Stokes, who died in 1909, for philanthropic and educational work among negroes of this country and of Africa.

An interesting phase of the report shows the remarkable gains in negro education. In 1910 literacy among negroes was 69.5 per cent and 90 per cent in 1930. Within the period school attendance increased from 1,670,650 to 2,389,389, the number of teachers increased from 3,856 to 18,000; annual expenditures for education from $13,061,700 to $61,719,929; and the number of high schools rose from 91 to 1,000. This it is explained, was done, not entirely by outside help, but in accordance to the fund's tenet that best results come by "working with colored people rather than for them."

Much has also been accomplished by the fund in improving interracial relations. The report deplores the fact that there are still 1,000,000 negro children of school age who are out of school, but it expresses gratification at the progress made.

The policy in North Carolina is to afford ample public school facilities for negroes, and the state's compulsory school law, of course, applies to blacks as well as whites. If it is true that education roots out race prejudice North Carolina may congratulate herself on the work she is doing in behalf of negro education.

Educational Funds-1932

Other Boards.

REV. ORVILLE L. DAVIS, B. A., S. T. B.

THE NEW SECRETARY OF THE STEWART FOUNDATION

Rev. Orville L. Davis, graduate of DePauw University in 1921, of Boston School of Theology, 1925, a graduate student of Northwestern University with resident work done for his master's degree, has been selected to continue the work of the Stewart Foundation so long carried on by Dr. D. D. Martin.

Mr. Davis has had experience in teaching in the Albany Academy, Albany, N. Y., one year, for five years head of the Department of New Testament in Union Theological Seminary, Manila, Philippine Islands, and has had three years' experience as editor of the Philippine Observer, a journal in the interests of young people. He has also made contributions to several of our church papers, including *Zion's Herald* and EPWORTH HERALD. He has had five years of pastoral experience in the Philippines, and was a pastor in the state of Montana before going as a missionary.

Mr. Davis is working towards his Doctor of Philosophy Degree, is thirty-two years of age, and with the type of experience that would fit him best for the field which he is to occupy in connection with the work at Gammon.

Mrs. Davis is an accomplished musician, a cultured woman of grace with missionary and educational experience. We bespeak for them a very successful and happy career in one of the most promising fields that could open to a young man in the interests of racial uplift in this country and in Africa.

The Foundation
September, 1932.
Atlanta, Ga.

Ex-Slave Established Fund for Education of Ill. Youth

Afro American 10-15-32

Body of Former Slave and Master Who Bought and Freed Him, Lie Side by Side in Tomb.

OTTERVILLE, Ill. — (ANP)—A memorial program in honor of George Washington, one time slave, was held here Sunday, October 9. The observance is an annual affair here in Otterville, where the body of Washington lies in a crypt beside that of his former master, Dr. Silas Hamilton. White and colored citizens of the community join, in celebrating George Washington's Memorial.

Baltimore, Md.

The history of George Washington, to whose generosity a number of colored students owe their education, is an interesting one. When Washington was a small boy he was purchased by Dr. Silas Hamilton of Natchez, Miss. Some years later, about twenty years before the Civil war, Dr. Hamilton brought his slaves, twenty-one in number, north and freed them. Washington refused to leave his master, moving with him to Otterville, Illinois.

When Dr. Hamilton died in 1834, he left $3,000 to his former slave. Washington, thrifty and industrious, died in 1864, leaving an estate of $15,000. His will specified that $1500 should be used in building a monument to his master, Dr. Hamilton, and the remainder devoted to the education of colored children.

The first trustee used the funds for his own purposes, but in 1872 Theodore S. Chapman, white, sued the trustee, salvaged $7,300 and started the fund to functioning. More than one hundred students have benefitted. The fund now consists of approximately $23,000 with an annual income of $1,000. Only students whose homes are in Illinois are beneficiaries.

Alabama

Education-1932

High Schools

THE LARGEST NEGRO HIGH SCHOOL

Reporter 1-16-32

"School Life" is the name of an educational magazine, the official organ of the Office of Education, U. S. Department of Interior, Washington, D. C. The December issue of this magazine holds special interest to citizens of Birmingham because it contains an article, "The Largest Negro High School", by Dr. Ambrose Caliver, specialist in the education of Negroes, in the employment of the Federal Government.

Birmingham, Ala.

The introductory paragraph of this article is informing to the rest of the world and, maybe, to many citizens of Birmingham, for how many Birminghans know the significant fact contained in this, the first sentence of that article?: "Down in Alabama, surrounded by cotton fields and smoke stacks, in the City of Birmingham, is located the largest regular four-year high school in the entire country for colored youth."

Some time we slyly take a pinch of salt with statements, against the probability of bad digestion, when they come under circumstances that might cause them to be regarded as half-baked, but this time we slyly pinch our flesh to re-establish our identity because the statement comes from a government expert who makes a business of knowing the "high schools in the entire country for colored youth."

The article is an expert estimate of the Industrial High School for general consumption, but we think it would do our own people good to get a full appreciation of the meaning of this institution as a dynamic factor in the life of Birmingham Negroes.

Besides being the largest high school, it is the best of its pattern, and we think the best pattern, embodying more practical features of education, a more regular clicking organization, a more intensively social program, and a more individual spirit than can be found in a Negro high school in America. It is the result of forty years of steady building by a builder with ideas and convictions from which he could not be swerved by adverse criticism nor could he be discouraged by the obstacles naturally inherent in the tedious task.

The buildings and equipment are the growth of the past six years, but the spirit, the organization and the program have been a gradual growth determined by a broad conception of Birmingham's educational needs through the years. The school, in essence, was ready for the buildings and equipment, even demanding them, when fortune favored the expenditure and wisdom and courage prosecuted the job assiduously over a six-year period of building and equiping and let us say that the size of this school is interpreted in a sense not confined to numbers alone. While three thousand boys and girls working on a city block is an interesting sight, the measure of their spirit and the diversity of their application is considerably more interesting when one regards the variety of ways in which their activities assist them in finding themselves or prepare them for life.

In the sense that life is large and varied, in such sense does that school tackle the problem of preparing its students to meet it. In the sense that opportunities and individuals vary, in such sense does this school diversify its activities to increase the probability of suiting its training to the largest number. In the sense that education is life, in such sense is this school a cross section of life activities intensified by directing agencies to develop students along chosen lines. In any sense, it is large, and, in every sense, it justifies the expenditure of its budget and also the hopes of those whose wisdom has conformed it into a project unique in its educational aspects and value.

It is the triumph of an idea that was ridiculed by good-meaning yet short-sighted enthusiasts for popular traditional theory.

It has won its former critics to an appreciation of the soundness of its policy: It has done this without compromising on one essential or showing any defensive tactics other than convincing results.

It comes as near to possessing a soul as anything of its kind can approach and the genius of its policy has been augmented through a mutual interacting development that finds expression in the life of a man co-existent with a thoroughly functioning social institution. There would be no need to mention to Birminghans the name of the man to whom this allusion is made, yet, perhaps, to those whose curiosity might suffer from the modest, retiring demeanor of Principal A. H. Parker we accord them the pleasure of identifying him as the genius who made the Industrial High School and whom the Industrial High School has made.

They made each other, and Birmingham's pride in both ought to be keenly sensitive to the fact that, in any sense of size, both the man and the school are about as large as America affords for Negroes. But Principal Parker has not been alone. That goes without saying. He has had over him and under him the means of counsel, sympathetic support and faithful helpers.

Many have come and gone. Few have been with him from the beginning. All have had faith in him, and, in turn his faith and confidence has been reciprocal. Over him, an administration keenly interested in the educational welfare of Negroes has planned, directed, encouraged and supported the project, not only this one, but others as well. Its efficiency is Birmingham's greatest social asset. Its leadership in educational affairs is comparable to that of any city and superior to most. Its attitude toward Negro education has no apparent discriminating aspects as shown by the outlays for buildings and equipment and the highly-efficient supervision extended to the entire system.

Under him, a faithful teaching staff has always delighted to regard his wish an order and disloyalty a crime.

When one marvels at the Industrial High School the compliment is generously shared by the Board of Education, the superintendents, the administration personnel and the principal and teachers. In any sense, its size is commensurate with the generous spirit that contributes to it the power to grow.

High Schools.

ALL THREE PLACES WON BY DUNBAR COMPANIES

Tribune

Company A With Captain Roscoe Cooper Commanding Gets Diamond Medal

6-18-32

Dunbar High School made a clean sweep of the fortieth annual competitive drill of the Ninth Brigade High School Cadets Thursday afternoon in the American League Park before a crowd estimated at over 24,000.

Company A with Captain Roscoe Cooper in command was the winninig company. The Teachers diamond studded medal was pinned on his breast by Mrs. Mary McNeill, member of the Board of Education of the District of Columbia.

Washington, D.C.

Seventh Year

This makes the seventh consecutive year Dunbar has won and the fourth successive year the same school has won all three places of honor.

Major General J. Van Horn Moseley deputy chief of staff of the United States Army, reviewed the regiment after com[illegible] competition.

The second winning company was Company G, Dunbar, commaded by Captain John Butcher, and the third winner was Company B, Dunbar, with Captain Grantville Moore, commanding.

The judges were Captain William Creigler, Maryl[illegible] National Guard; Captain Charles Steedman, New York National Guard, and First Lieutenant Richard R. Queen, New Jersey National Guard.

Awarded by Mrs. DePriest

Mrs. Oscar DePriest pinned a silver medal on Captain Butcher while Congressman DePriest pinned a bronze medal on Captain Moore, commander of the third winning company. Captain Cooper also was awarded a gold medal by Mrs. McNeill.

The largest crowd in the 40 years of the drill turned out yesterday to witness th[e] annual event. Thousands gathered early in the morning and remained all day until the final review and presentation at 5:30 in the afternoon. The weather was perfect with a clear sky overhead.

No Disturbance

Armstrong and Cardozo took their defeat without a murmur although there was some hissing from the Tech stands. Thousands cheered to the echo when Dunbar was awarded the next two prizes. Twelve companies competed from Dunbar, Armstrong and Cardozo. The latter school made its first real bid for drill honors and presented two well drilled companies on the field.

Roster Of Winning Company

The roster of the winning company follows:

Captain Roscoe Cooper.

First Lieutenant E, Howely.

Second Lieutenant T. Andrew.

First Sergeant Francis Thompson.

Sergeants Robert Williams, Graynor Williams, George Brown, George Burke, George Thornton, Robert Fantroy, Paul Cooke, James Johnson.

Corporals Algernon Belcher, David Anderson, Chas. Adams, Melvin Jackson, John Barnes.

Privates Harry Bennett, Charles Braxton, John Burton, Nelson Carter, Benjamin Chick, Sylvester Clayton, Suaton Coleman, David Cross, Pambrooke Duvall, Edgar Felton, Charles Francis, James Franklin, James Gant, John Cower, John Gray, Jamill Hayer, Carl Harris, Clarence Holmes, Horace Holmes, William Jarvis, Eugene Jackson, John Jackson, Le Verne Jackson, Granville Johnson, Winston Luck, Rodney Savoy, Otho Thomas, Robert Thomas, Carl Travis, John Simms, Ralph Crawford, Juliah Wyche, Philip Smith, William Simpson and Milton Wood

High Schools.

ATLANTA, GA.
CONSTITUTION

MAR 27 1932

BETTER NEGRO CITIZENS.

Past is that season when it was the fashion to decry education for the negro and when any kind of habitation and environment was looked upon as adequate for him and his family. The lack of logic in a viewpoint at once heartless and uninformed has long ago been exposed. Today it is an axiom that an educated negro living in a comfortable home with sanitary surroundings is a much better citizen than are those without these advantages.

Many years ago in Columbus, Georgia, there was erected an industrial high school for the negroes of that city. The late Gunby Jordan was one of the leaders in the movement to establish the school. As a result, there is no other city of the size of Columbus and with a similar number of negroes which has a more self-respecting or more law-abiding colored population than is possessed by that progressive Georgia community.

Indeed, it is recorded that no graduate of the Columbus negro high school has ever been accused of a crime, and not one of them has ever been sentenced for even a minor offense. The leading citizens of Columbus are aware that an educated negro is a good citizen, and they have upon all occasions insisted that the facilities for the education of their colored people shall keep a reasonable pace with those provided for the white population. This has resulted in a law-abiding, appreciative, and respectable negro citizenship.

The foregoing comments are in line with a series of small pamphlets written and sent out by John Hope, the able president of Atlanta University. Among the many well-known men in various parts of the country who have been impressed by Dr. Hope's series of papers is William Allen White. The gifted editor of the Emporia Gazette has found Dr. Hope's series so "interesting and helpful" that he has sent copies of them to a number of American editors.

Dr. Hope is fair and dispassionate in his comment on the status of negro education in the south. In wishing and working for more and better educational facilities, he emphasizes the tremendous strides which have been made by this race which less than seventy years ago was in slavery. In those days and shortly after the war, less than 5 negroes out of 100 could read and write. Today, says Dr. Hope, the number is nearer 80 out of 100. In those days there were about 90,000 negro children in schools, while now there are more than 2,000,000.

How much suffering and crime education of the negro has saved cannot be estimated. It is certain that the vast majority of the crimes attributed to negroes are committed by the uneducated persons of that race. And rare, indeed, are crimes charged to the negro who is educated and who owns his own home or is living in a neighborhood which is decent and possesses adequate sanitation, the lack of which menaces not only those living under such conditions, but jeopardizes the health of the whole community, white and black alike, for disease germs know no color line.

Marietta, Ga., Cobb County Times
Thursday, May 12, 1932

Work Of Marietta Negro School Pupils Is Viewed By Hundreds

Several hundred patrons and friends of the colored schools visited the Marietta High and Industrial School last week to see the exhibition of work that had been done by the pupils. This exhibit consisted of drawings, paintings, and handwork, by all the pupils.

The county board of education has voted to make this school a county high school so that all the high school pupils from the county may have an opportunity to attend. It is one of the few schools in the state for negroes that has four years of high school work. One teacher gives full time to home economics for girls and another gives half time to industrial work for the boys. An effort is being made to get the school on the state accredited list and an application will be made for some financial assistance from the Barrett-Rogers fund for next year.

Education - 1932

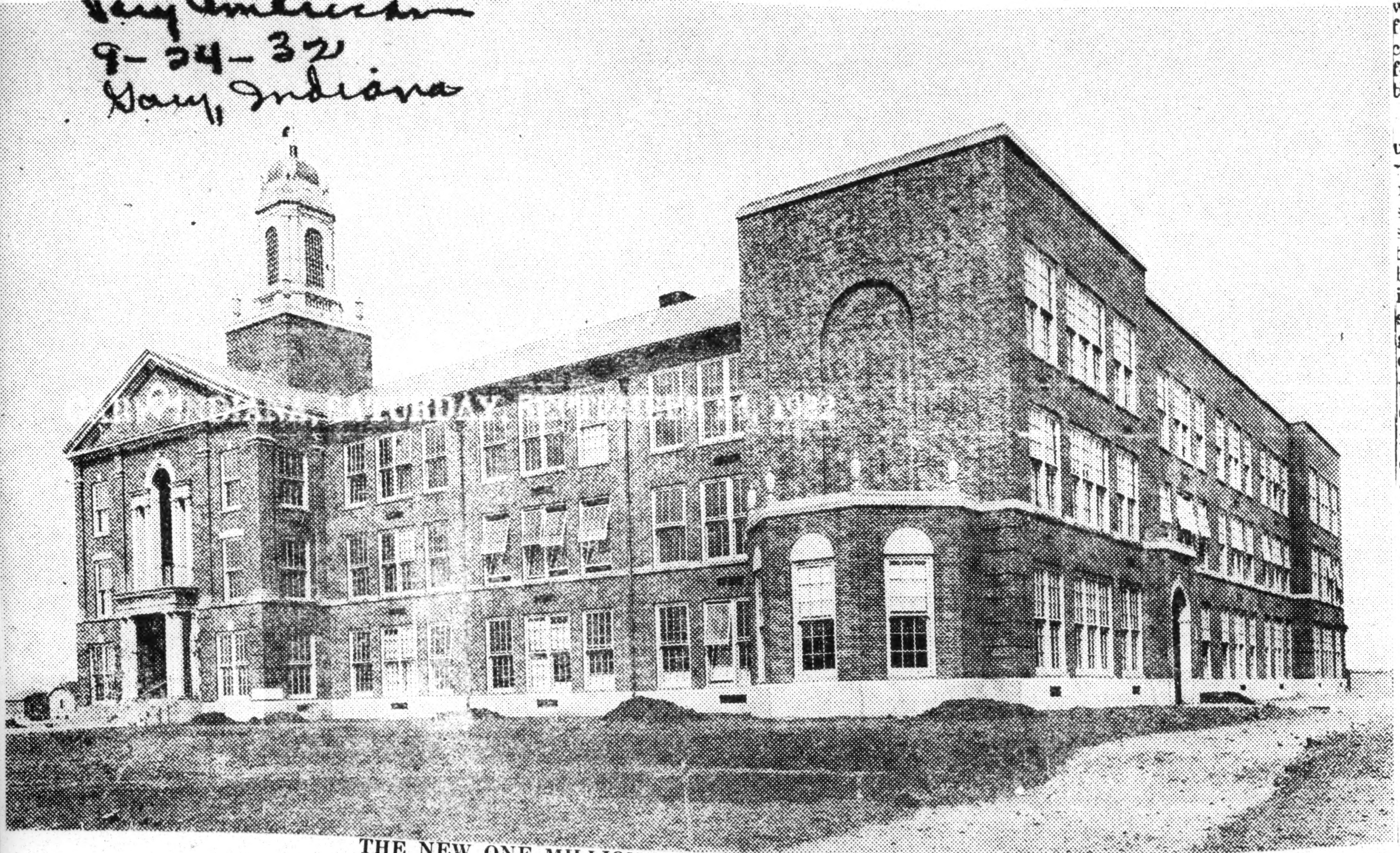
High Schools.

Indiana.

~~Gary American~~

9-24-32

Gary, Indiana



THE NEW ONE MILLION DOLLAR ROOSEVELT HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING, WHICH OPENED LAST MONDAY FOR ITS SECOND SESSION IN THE NEW STRUCTURE. PROFESSOR FREDERICK C. Mac FARLANE IS THE PRINCIPAL.

Roosevelt Enrolls More Than 2000; East Pulaski 770

Gary American

9-24-32

Gary, Indiana

Belated school days returned Monday morning in Gary's city schools. An increase in attendance was shown at both Roosevelt and East Pulaski. Rooevelt's enrollment this year passed the 2,000 mark. The opening day counted around 2,159 studenst entering with more expected later in the week. The faculty this var reached 53. of whom only three are new teachers, Mrs. Alberta Newsome, transferred from East Pulaski who has charge of the Commercial department, Mr. Anderson, new and a resident of Terre Haute ,Indiana, is social and natural science instructor and Mr. John D. Smith of Gary, graduate of the University of Illinois, the new instructor in physcal education, will be in charge of Roosevelt's basketball team this year.

East Pulaski surpasses previous records with an enrollment of 770 students. The faculty consisting of 25 teachers with no new names in the personnel.

To the parents whose good fortune it was to witness the opening on Monday morning, it was an inspiration to see the enthusiasm of the entire student body entering their class rooms for another year of real hard work, study and play It being particularly noteworthy the quiet and orderly mother in which each student passed to his or her class room as though Monday morning was just another school day in his life without the interruption of a summer vacation.

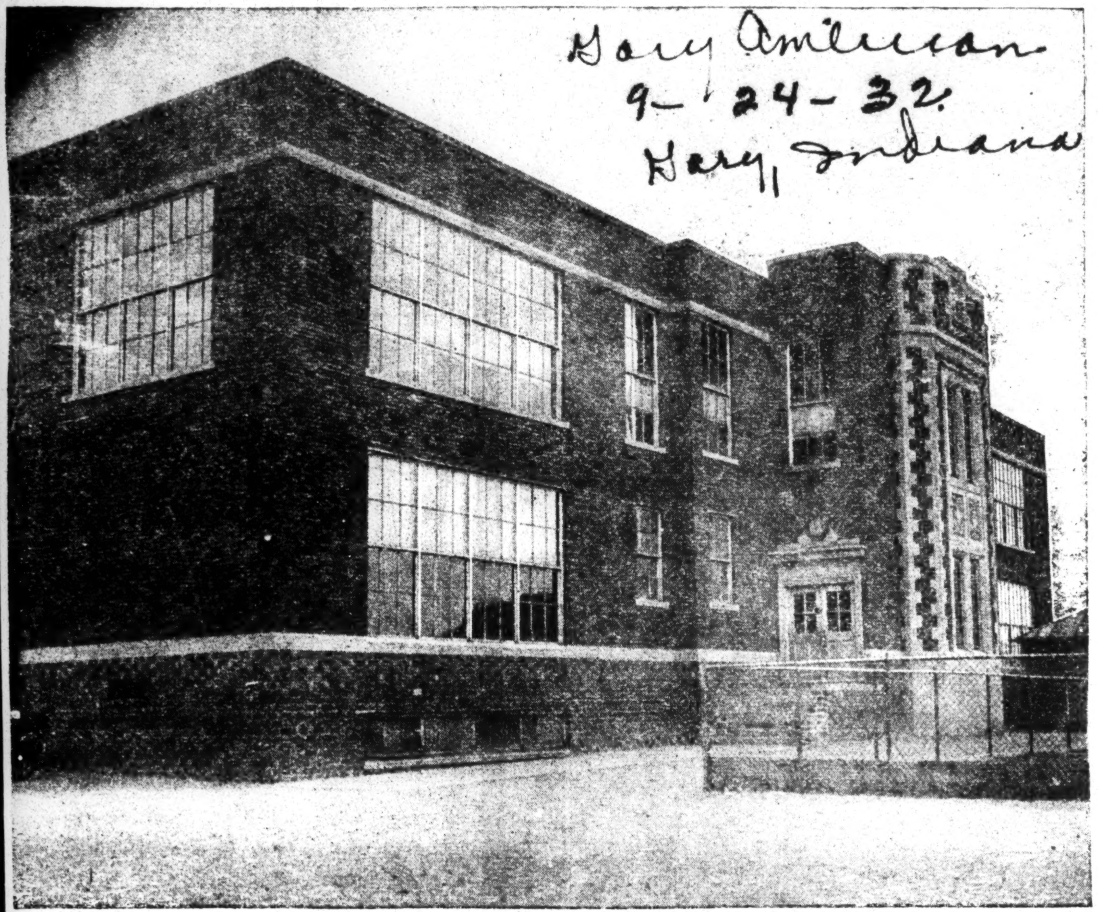
Too much praise cannot be paid Principal H. Theo Tatum for his excellent organization and the perfect cooperation of his entire faculty, evidences of which one sees immediately upon entering East Pulaski, whether it be at the end of the hour while classes are exchanging class rooms or in the middle of the hour while the classes are at work, study or play.

The principals and faculty of both Roosevelt and East Pulski entered upon the school year's work with renewed energies after the summer vacation which was spent by some of them in various summer schools, where they went the summer where they went to better prepare themselves for their work this winter, while others spent their vacation either at home or travelling through the United States and abroad. The results of a perfectly spent summer, improved intellects and much needed rests are very apparent as one walks through either of the two schools.

Another interesting spectacle was the apparently near destitute parents who besieged the offices of both schools, seeking additional relief such as food, clothing and book rentals. According to the terms of a letter addressed to the parents by both schools concerning book rentals there should be neither delay nor difficulty in adjusting the book rental question so that the student will not have to be subject to the embarrassment of having to be sent home later in the school term because of his parents' failure to make the necessary arrangements. It is an excellent suggestion that immediately upon receipt of said letter, each parent who is unable to pay his child's fee go without delay to the principal's office and make application for the payment of such rentals by the Township Trustee office.

Dr. Wirt is to be congratulated upon the excellent and efficient manner in which he has mapped and planned the operations of the school system of Gary so that the students of the city may pursue their education without interruption by reason of the depression and it is unfortunate that his office should be hampered and its progress impeded because of a lack of cooperation by the civil city employees. If there is a lack of cooperation in diverting school city funds to the payment of civil city employees, it is probably a reflection upon the tax paying citizenry that their children's education should even be slightly jeopardized by such and similar incidents.

Where More Than Seven Hundred Children Begin Study



EAST PULASKI HIGH SCHOOL

North Carolina.

Education-1932

High Schools

Hickory School Honored.

Special to The Charlotte Observer

HICKORY, Dec. 21.—Ridgeview High school, negro institution of Hickory, has been granted the rating of a standard high school by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary schools, it was announced today by R. W. Carver, superintendent of the Hickory public schools. This distinction places Ridgeview in the front rank of negro educational institutions, according to Superinterdent Carver, who pointed out that there are only 12 other negro schools in North Carolina enjoying the same rating.

Ohio.

Education-1932

High Schools

SEEK MIXED FACULTY AT HI SCHOOL

Courier

9-17-32

CLEVELAND, [illegible]t. 15.—Demand by the Cleveland branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for a survey of the Central High School to improve its educational standards and to include m[illegible]bers of both races on its faculty, was made by Gordon H. Simpson, branch secretary, at a conference which the branch held this week with members of the board of education.

The demands made included form[illegible] a parent teacher a[illegible]ciation, appointment of a qualified colored man as assist[illegible]t pri[illegible]pal and other administrative changes. Other recommendations concerned a more liberal policy at other city schools.

Pittsburgh

P. 7

South Carolina

Education - 1932

High Schools.

No Accredited Negro High School in State Of South Carolina

Argus

There is not a State Accredited High school for Negroes in the entire State of South Carolina, says a report from Columbia, S. C., published in the Negro press. Yet, in 1931-32 the State paid $455,000 for transporting white high school students to school in buses. 11-11-32

In other words South Carolina spent one-fourth as much on transporting white high school students, 16,000 in number, as was spent on entire Negro school population of 330,000 for all purposes.

(From Central-Blatt and Social Justice.)

Texas.

Education - 1932

High Schools.

DALLAS, TEX.
NEWS

SEP 23 1932

Crowded Negro School

Booker T. Washington High School is now serving twice as many pupils as it was designed to accommodate. It is necesary to use the double shift in order to take care of the situation and, while The News is not sure that a double shift of all school buildings would not be a good move in the interests of economy, this is by no means the only evidence that the negro demand for high school education exceeds the facilities provided by Dallas.

Surely this demand is creditable to the ambition and aspirations of the colored people. The notion that any race must be condemned to ignorance has no place in any part of America and The News is glad to note that it is about gone in the South. The Booker T. Washington High School is turning out boys and girls who are more useful, more intelligent and more likely to make good citizens because of their instruction there.

The News believes that if the white taxpayers of Dallas took more interest in what the negro school teachers of Dallas are doing for the city there would be more concern about giving these servants of progress what they really need in the way of housing and equipment. The negroes of Dallas are not "uppity." They are not looking for trouble. They have been mighty well behaved, considering the difficulties that are theirs and the temptations that come their way. There are negro homes that are clean and attractive, occupied by industrious, honest and well-meaning families. Dallas ought to be fair with them. The next high school that is built ought to be a negro high school. The sooner it is built the better.

High Schools.

RICHMOND WHITE SCHOOL HEAD BLAMED

Afro-American

His Colored High School Policy Retards Pupils, Said.

RICHMOND, Va.—Feeling is running high among Richmond citizens who resent that Armstrong High School was not one of the eight schools rated class "A" by the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools in Southern States.

The blame for the high school showing is attributed to W. W. Townsend, white principal, who is said to be unsympathetic and who exercises a policy of rigid economy in detriment to the needs of the pupils.

John Marshall, the white school, has a football coach who receives $1,500 salary a year which is the maximum salary an Armstrong teacher may get. Of the approximately 44 teachers at Armstrong, eight are without degrees.

ONLY HIGH SCHOOLS WHICH APPLIED AND PAID $10.00 FEE WERE RATED BY SOUTHERN ASS'N. IT IS CLAIMED

Journal and Guide

Norfolk High School Never Requested To Apply For Rating

Norfolk Va.

Private and public high schools, regardless of their right to be, are not accredited class "A" by the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States unless they make application for such rating and send $10.00 with the application, according to reliable information furnished the Journal and Guide this week.

Under this system, Booker T. Washington High School of Norfolk, Addison High School of Roanoke, and several other high schools in Virginia and other states, which have been accredited and recommended by their state departments of education, are eligible for class "a" rating upon making application and paying the specified fee.

According to this version of the accrediting system of the white association, which is rating colored high schools and colleges for the first time this year, there are other class "a" high schools in Virginia and other states in addition to the 20 listed by the association, names of which were released by it last week.

Others Are Eligible

Those not listed may not all be class "a" but several in Virginia which had been rated thus by the State Department of Education could apparently have been placed on the Southern Association's list if they had felt it worthwhile or necessary, or had been notified.

The Journal and Guide learned this week that Dr. Arthur Wright, executive agent of the Southern Association in charge of rating, requested of Virginia state officials and probably of those in other states, a list of schools meriting class "a" rating. J. L. B. Buck, assistant state superintendent of secondary education, filed with Dr. Wright a list of Virginia Negro schools including Huntington of Newport News, Washington of Norfolk, and Addison of Roanoke. It is the understanding that such recommendation is the final step before being listed by the association, except application and payment of the fee.

Washington Not Notified

Huntington, which is the only Virginia colored high school rated "a" by the association, applied when notified it was eligible for rating. Washington High School was never notified it was eligible, according to Principal Douglass. He has no knowledge, he says, of such notification ever having been received at the local high school. Mr. Buck was informed by Dr. Wright that Huntington was the only school to apply.

According to the announcement of last week containing the names of those schools rated "a" by the association, such rating entitled graduates of the listed schools to enter the best colleges and universities without examination or condition.

Graduates of Addison and Washington, at least, among Virginia high schools, are already admitted on a similar basis, being rated first class by the state department of education.

Addison High School of Roanoke, it is asserted, did not apply because it saw no additional advantages to be secured upon being rated by the association. No committee or officer of the association is known to exist for the purpose of visiting the various schools before being classified.

Meanwhile, although Washington High is outstanding in extra-curricula activities, including debating, athletics, and dramatics, and has one of the best curricula of any Virginia colored high school, and although many of its graduates are doing outstanding scholastic work in various colleges, it is not allowed to offer the variety of courses available at Maury, Norfolk's white high school.

Courses Limited

When it was built, it was emphasized that Washington's curriculum would feature industrial arts courses, but Maury has more such courses, including printing and electrical engineering. A student at Washington can secure, under the course organization prescribed by the school board, only two languages. It is possible that a student take 3 years of Latin and 2 years of French at Washington High. Maury offers these courses, and in addition German and Spanish, with three to four years study in each made possible.

One of the great deficiencies at Washington, as at most colored high schools, is the lack of a gymnasium, where physical education classes may be taught and indoor athletics participated in. Maury High School has such a gymnasium, well equipped.

High Schools.

PRINCIPALS CONVENE AT WEST VA. COLLEGE

Journal and Guide

Vocational Education Is General Theme

INSTITUTE, W. Va.—The annual conference of the principals of the high schools of West Virginia held in the Vocational Building at the West Virginia State College here was attended by sixty principals and other participants from all sections of the state. 5-7-32

"Vocational Education" was the conference theme of the four sessions held. Prominent leaders in this field represented the State Board of Education, the high schools, West Virginia State College and West Virginia University. Agriculture, home economics, trades and industries, with their related extension work, were considered in addresses, papers and committee reports. Norfolk, Va.

The conference program was so designed as to (1) set forth ideals in vocational education in the state, (2) present actual conditions, (3) study procedures and methods for relating the two, (4) and set up machinery for putting these procedures into action in Negro high schools.

Dean F. D. Fromme speaking on "Agricultural research" and Nat T. Frame on "Cooperative extension work", represented West Virginia University. The State Department of Education was represented by Miss Lena M. Charter speaking on "Vocational home economics"; W. W. Sanders on "Vocational education in Negro High Schools of West Virginia"; and J. V. Ankeney on "Vocational agriculture."

President John W. Davis presented studies of these related subjects. Among those who spoke or presented papers on special fields under the general subject, "Needs and opportunities for vocational education in Negro high schools" were W. O. Armstrong, principal of Dunbar High School, Fairmount; G. W. Whiting, principal of Simmons High School, Montgomery; J. C. Sawyer, principal of Liberty High School, Williamson; Lee A. Toney, principal of DuBois High School, MacDonald; and J. Rupert Jefferson, principal of Teacher Training High School of the college.

President R. P. Sims, James L. Hill and Brown W. Payne added constructive suggestions for improving vocational work in the high schools of the state.

J. F. J. Clark, principal of Garnet High School, Charleston, who presided throughout the day was reelected president.

Education - 193

Alabama

Illiteracy

Opportunity Schools Had 8,089 Pupils On Aug. 1

A total of 8,089 persons were enrolled in opportunity schools in Alabama on Aug. 1 to study reading, writing and arithmetic, according to Miss Clutie Bloodworth, director of the division of exceptional education of the State Department.

The number of schools opened in the State during July was 273. In Montgomery there are nine of such schools, with an enrollment of 309. More than half the number enrolled in the State were in perfect attendance during the week ending Aug. 1, Miss Bloodworth said.

Montgomery Adv.
8/11/32

Education - 1932 General

Illiteracy

HORACE BOND MANN, Educator, Tells

Journal and Guide 1-16-32 Norfolk, Va.

About Our Schools

For Journal and Guide and Associated Negro Press

Batting Averages in the Illiteracy League

(How many people out of every 1,000 can read and write in your state?)

	Negroes	Whites
District of Columbia	959	999
Missouri	913	987
Oklahoma	907	984
West Virginia	887	964
Maryland	886	987
Delaware	869	988
Texas	866	986
Tennessee	851	947
Kentucky	847	944
Arkansas	839	966
Florida	812	982
Virginia	808	960
Georgia	802	967
N. Carolina	794	944
Mississippi	768	974
Louisiana	767	927
Alabama	738	952
S. Carolina	732	949

Illiterates And How To Grow Them

If you gathered 1,000 Negroes in the District of Columbia, at random, you would probably find that 41 of them could not read and write. Newspapers, Bibles, letters, property deeds, ballots, would mean nothing to them, except as someone else told them about it. If you went down to South Carolina and gathered 1,000 Negroes there at random, you would find that 268 of them would have to learn everything they knew from being told, or from seeing life in action. If you went to Louisiana you would find 73 out of every 1,000 white persons unable to read or write, and 233 Negroes out of every 1,000 unable to read the Bible you gave them or the contract you asked them to sign.

These figures are from the 1930 census. The figures for whites show only those born in this country. For the entire country 985 whites out of every 1,000, above the age of ten, could read and write in 1930. For Negroes in the whole country only 837 could read and write in 1930, out of every 1,000.

Have Come A Long Way

Yet we have come a long way. In 1860, just before the Civil War, the batting average of Negroes would have looked like this—.030—meaning that about 970 out of every 1,000, or 97% of Negroes, could not read or write. In seventy years we have brought that 970 illiterates out of every 1,000 down to 165 illiterates out of every 1,000. Our batting average keeps going up. What have we done in the last fifty years? Let us look at how many whites and Negroes out of 1,000 were literate at each census from 1880-1930.

	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930
Negroes	300	429	555	696	771	837
Whites	906	923	938	950	959	973

These last figures for whites include those who are native and those born in other countries as well, so they are a little different. You will see that Negroes have increased their batting average from 300 to 857 in 1930. Any team should be proud of that.

But we have a long way to go yet. You will see that a number of our Southern states have grown a bumper crop of illiterates, white and black. Remember that most of the people who couldn't read and write in 1930 were in school—or supposed to be in school, ten fifteen, twenty-five years ago. Those states show us how to grow big crops of illiterates.

The Illiteracy Recipe

Here is the recipe: Spend as little money as you can on schools Get poor teachers, pay poor salaries, have short terms, work your children on the farms or let them loaf, don't try to train good teachers, and let the children go to school in a rickety shack. Mix well with the indifference of parents, add poor supervision and community neglect.

Let this settle for twenty or thirty years and you'll have a guaranteed crop of grown up men and women who cannot read a page from the Bible, or write a letter to their friends. Most of the Southern states are doing this now for their Negro children. If you don't believe me, wait until 1940 and you'll see another bumper crop of illiterates in Alabama and South Carolina and the rest.

YE SHALL KNOW THE TRUTH AND THE TRUTH SHALL MAKE YOU FREE

YONKERS, N. Y. HERALD

MAY 21 1932

THE CHALLENGE OF ILLITERACY

That three per cent of Yonkers' population is illiterate is a challenge to the authorities and to every resident of the community.

According to figures made public this week by the National Advisory Committee on Illiteracy in Washington, this city's rating among other cities of 100,000 or more population in the United States is shown.

We learn that Yonkers stands—not first or second, as in the case of health—but fifty-second. There are ninety-three cities in this population class.

What the figure means is that there are in our midst 3,331 persons over ten years of age who cannot write in any language, whose life inevitably is incomplete and less worthwhile because of this void.

In rating so far down the list, Yonkers hardly should be satisfied to let the condition continue. Already it has done much. Indeed the present three per cent rating is gratifying in comparison with that of a decade ago, when our rate was nearly twice as large—approximately five and one-half per cent.

But it is still true that an average trolleyful of residents carries at least one or two illiterates; that an average theaterful includes more than seventy-five of them.

Do not forget that a large majority of our criminals and our criminally-inclined are found to come from among the illiterate group.

Of course, the great proportion of our illiteracy is to be found among foreign-born whites, where the number is 3,066, or nine and two-tenths per cent. This is a reduction from sixteen and four-tenths per cent of ten years ago.

Among native whites, the percentage remains constant since 1920, three-tenths of one per cent, a group numbering just over three hundred. Illiteracy among Negroes has gained slightly, with about 100 residents listed as without the faculty to write.

Hard times are bound to deter the urge to literacy and to citizenship. Yet the community may find it more desirable than ever to pursue the goal of literacy for the sake of crime prevention and of community welfare.

We must keep this goal in mind when we are inclined to curtail adult education classes in the evening schools in the name of economy.

We must be thoughtful of this problem when we consider thrift in recreation centers and in other fields which touch the lives and welfare of this portion of our community. We must never forget that many illiterate adults are subject to improvement influence through their children and through relatives, a field which may be worthy of research.

There are worse places than Yonkers, in the illiteracy list—such as New Bedford, Mass., with an 8.8 per cent rating, and Fall River, Mass., with 10.2.

We are better off than New York City, with 4.5 per cent, than Utica, with 6.1, than Rochester, with 3.7.

But we may look to improvement by emulating other Empire State cities, such as Albany 1.4; Syracuse, 2.5; and Buffalo, 2.4. And there are communities of more than 100,000 residents which boast less than one per cent of illiteracy —Des Moines, Fort Wayne, Minneapolis, Oklahoma City, Salt Lake City, San Diego, Seattle, Spokane and Wichita—and Long Beach, Calif., and Peoria, Ill., tying for least illiteracy in the United States, with one-half of one per cent.

Let us gird ourselves for a new war on illiteracy in Yonkers.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN. POST

MAY 17 1932

ADULT ILLITERACY

The publication by the National Advisory Committee on Illiteracy of a list showing the relative standing of all American cities of 100,000 population or more, is likely to be followed by a horrified chorus of exclamations particularly directed at certain Eastern cities which do not make a good showing relatively.

The best showing is that of Long Beach, with 0.5 per cent of its population who cannot read or write English; the worst showing that of Fall River Mass., with 10.2 per cent. A little better than midway between these extremes is Bridgeport with 4.6 per cent of illiterates, very close to New York city's 4.5 per cent.

The question is purely one of foreign-speaking immigration, and its proportion in the whole population. It has very little real bearing on the question of public education. In some of the Southern cities which have virtually no foreign-speaking immigrants the high percentage of illiteracy is due largely to absence of proper educational facilities for Negroes. In the north, where school facilities for every child, regardless of race, color or creed, have been provided for generations, the existing illiteracy is wholly a product of comparatively recent immigration. It will not be found in the second generation, born in this country.

That many immigrants, who until they came to this country never heard a word of English in their lives, were yet able to make their way, and by thrift and hard work, to own their own homes and bring up their children under conditions which would be unknown in the fatherland, is to their credit. Perhaps some among them, more alert mentally or with better advantages than others, succeeded in picking up the reading and writing of English in night schools. But we cannot be too hard upon those who did not. When a man works all day in the field or the foundry, earning his living literally by the sweat of his brow, it is too much to ask him to spend all his evenings in study.

So far as we are concerned then, the illiteracy problem is not one of great importance. It is disappearing as the proportion of new immigrants grows lower. Eventually it will reach the irreducible minimum by this process.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Illiteracy in United States

HOUSTON, TEX
POST DISPATCH
MAY 20 1932

THE war on illiteracy in American cities is su ceeding. There is reason to be gratified at wh has been accomplished. The public school syster with compulsory attendance laws almost everywher supplemented by parochial and private schools, doing away with the class that can not read (write. Within a few years there perhaps will be a most none of our people to be classed as illiterates- provided our immigration restriction laws are ke intact.

A survey of illiteracy in American cities of 100 000 and over population, conducted by the Nationa advisory committee on illiteracy, shows that Fa River, Mass., has the highest percentage of illiterac in its population, with 10.2 per cent of the people o that city unable to read or write, while Long Beach Cal., and Peoria, Ill., tie for the smallest percentage their record each being 0.5 per cent.

In an analysis of this survey, it will be found that the percentage of illiteracy is higher in those cities which have the largest proportion of new im migrants, and which have large negro populations. Among Southern cities the illiteracy showing i worse because of the presence in those cities of man negroes. In later years more attention is being given in the South to maintenance of schools for negroes and to enforcement of the compulsory school attend ance laws among negroes. The next census will show illiteracy in Southern cities cut down substan tially because negro children are being sent to school now.

San Antonio's record of 7.7 per cent of the popu lation illiterate is due largely to the fact that the Alamo City has a large Mexican population, much of which has come into the city in recent years. Thousands of the Mexicans received no schooling before they emigrated from their homeland, and, of course, have received no scholastic training since they entered the United States. This situation will be altered in the future, too, because the children of Mexican immigrants in San Antonio and other South- western cities where the Mexican population is large, are being sent to school. The rising generation of Mexicans in this country will be literate.

San Antonio ranks ninetieth in percentage of illiteracy among her citizens over 10 years of age. El Paso ranks ninety-first. These cities are exceeded in illiteracy only by New Bedford and Fall River, the New England textile mill towns, where most of the population is foreign born.

Houston ranks fifty-first, the relatively poor show- ing of this city being due to the large negro and Mexican population. Dallas, with a greater white and native born population, ranks forty-first. Only 2.9 per cent of Houston's population is classed as illiterate, at that.

In sixty-three of the larger American cities, the percentage of illiteracy is less than 4 per cent.

The survey indicates the need for two things in particular. One is pushing of Americanization pro grams in localities where there are many foreign born, and an extension of school facilities for ne groes, with better enforcement of compulsory attend- ance laws among them.

WHAT'S THE TRUTH ABOUT ILLITERACY, ITS CAUSES? EDUCATOR ASKS

Journal & Guide
4-30-32
Norfolk, Va

The Answer May Be Seen In The Startling Statistics He Quotes In The Article Below

By HORACE MANN BOND

(For The Associated Negro Press)

One of the sad things about Negro schools in the South is that even our best friends don't know just how bad they are.

One of the best friends of Negro education in the South is Dr. Guy Snaveley, president of the Birming- ham-Southern College at Birming- ham, Alabama.

But Dr. Snaveley sometimes makes the mistake of being too satisfied about what the South is doing for Negro education. In a recent article in the High School Quarterly, pub- lished at the University of Georgia, Dr. Snaveley boasts about the "fact" that while Negro illiteracy is in creasing in other parts of the coun- try, the South has made great prog- ress in reducing the percentage of Negro illiterates.

This sounded a little queer to me, so I looked the figures up again. What do they show?

In 1930 there were more Negro illiterates in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Connecticut than in 1920. But there were so many more Negroes who could read who had migrated and had learned to read in the North that the percent- age had decreased. Anybody just reading Dr. Snaveley's article would think that northern states were let- ting Negroes grow up in illiteracy while the South was educating them by leaps and bounds.

What has actually happened is that states like New Jersey have more illiterate Negroes than in 1920 because more Negroes who couldn't read and write have come to that state. The percentage has decreased.

Illiterates in Alabama

There are more Negro illiterates in the one state of Alabama than there are in all of the other states north of the Mason Dixon line. The only places where Negro illiterates increased between 1920 and 1930 in percentage were several counties in the South.

In North Carolina Negro illiter- ates increased in number from 133,674 to 139,105, but because so many others came in from other states the percentage decreased there. North Carolina is the best Southern state, educationally. Yet in 1930 there were eighteen times as many illiterates in North Carolina as there were in New York, although there were only three times as many Negroes in North Carolina.

If Dr. Snaveley had looked at the census reports for his own state, he would have seen that there are four counties in Alabama that had more Negro illiterates in 1930 than in 1920, and a higher percentage as well.

He would also have seen that in Greene County, Alabama, four hun- dred and twenty four Negroes out of every 1,000 grown-ups cannot read and write, while only fourteen white out of a thousand cannot read and write.

If he wanted to find out why this was, he could have looked at a recent state report, which shows that in 1927 Greene County spent $36,778 to educate 896 white children, and $14,297 to educate 4,820 Negro chil- dren.

Birmingham, Ala. Age-Herald
Saturday, July 23, 1932

ILLITERACY SCHOOL STARTED IN COFFEE

20 Opportunity Classes Under Way In Various Sections

ENTERPRISE, Ala., July 22— Twenty opportunity schools fo illiterate persons are being conducted in various parts of Coffee County under the direction of W. A. Eidson New Brockton. Ten of the school are for whites and 10 for Negroes This is the first year such school have been held for Negroes.

At the registration when th schools opened recently, 157 were en rolled in the white schools and 17 in the classes for Negroes.

The opportunity schools have bee organized in this county by Mr. Eid son, who has been principal of th New Brockton School for severa years. The original provision wa for one-half of the funds to be fur nished by the state, one-fourth b the county and one-fourth from ar other course. No requirement being made of the county this yea

TROY, N. Y.
RECORD
JUL 19 1932

AMERICAN ILLITERACY.

The public school system, one of the basic features of American civilization, has beaten down the bulwarks of ignorance until today the existence of an adult of American lineage and of average intelligence who cannot read and write is a rare exception. As a result, the pub- lic can be addressed through the eye as well as through the ear; and progress can be assured much more easily than under an older regime.

According to the census figures, just given out, the illiteracy of the United States—the pro- portion of persons more than 10 years old who cannot read or write some language—has fallen to 4.3 per cent. This would be far lower were it not for immigration and the problem of the southern Negro. It is noticeable that most of the illiterates now are adults—those who, be- cause they are new arrivals or because they were of school age in a less sensitive period, never had a real opportunity to learn the rudi- ments of education.

Were it possible to separate the adults from the population of 21 years old and under we would discover that actual illiteracy among the young, even including the hill sections and the Negro population of the South, is well below per cent. And when one considers remote and retarded districts and the substantial moron ele- ment whose capacity may not reach the mental stage of reading and writing this comes close to perfection.

America does not, however, reach the standards of Great Britain or of Germany. The reason is apparent. There are no such sore spots as we have in certain parts of our country, notably the still untouched rural sections of two or three southern states and the Mexican sec- tions of the Southwest. More, the United States has within its borders a considerable body of immigrants of middle or old age who came to this country illiterate and who are still illiter- ate. This element will gradually disappear un- der the present restrictive laws; for the untutor- ed European agricultural laborer is not coming in any longer and those now here are disappear- ing by death. Russia, Italy, Poland and one or two other lands where illiteracy has always been widespread contributed large numbers of people to this country in the 1890's and 1900's. Few of these have conquered their early disad- vantage and this class still makes up the bulk of our illiterates. Most of the balance represent the Negroes whose educational opportunities were slight until within a decade or two.

It is true that an educated crook is more dangerous than an uneducated one. But it is also true that an educated man is less likely to become a crook. If we ever hope to be a pro- gressive, thinking democracy we must give all our citizens a chance not only to think but to read the thoughts of others. The fact that for half a century the proportion of illiterates in the United States has been steadily falling until today means something. The English-speaking nations and Germany lead the world in public education. Perhaps this is one of the reasons that they lead the world in very nearly every- thing else.

Education - 1932

General

Illiteracy

HOUSTON, TEX.
POST DISPATCH

AUG 28 1932

Illiteracy Declining

FOR forty years illiteracy has been steadily declining in the United States, thanks to the development of the public school and the institution of compulsory school attendance. Maintenance of night schools in the cities also is to be credited in some degree with lowering the rate of illiteracy, especially among the adult foreign born.

In 1890 the number unable to read and write in any language was 13.3 per cent of the population, whereas in 1930 the percentage of these unfortunates had dropped to 4.3 per cent.

The improvement, the Philadelphia Public Ledger points out, is particularly striking in the age group covering boys and girls from 10 to 14 years old.

Even within the immediate past, from 1920 to 1930, illiteracy of those at high school age has been cut by nearly half. There were in 1930, moreover, more than nine times as many illiterate adults as were recorded below the age of 21.

More than a third of the Nation's remaining illiterates are negroes and nearly as many are classified as foreign born. Within these two groups are very many who are long past their schooling age and are comparatively content to know nothing of reading or writing. But the generations which are taking their place will not know the same handicap and it is apparent that another ten-year period will reduce much further the illiterate percentage of the American people.

Lack of educational facilities in the rural districts is also held responsible for the curious fact that children of foreign or mixed parentage have a better record in the census than those of native born families. The vast majority of immigrants during the last generation settled in the cities. The cities have cared for their children's education and taught them to read and write the language of America.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK
GAZETTE

NOV 6 1932

Cutting Down on Illiteracy.

(*Philadelphia Bulletin.*)

Group data compiled by the Census Bureau on the 1930 reports show a reduction from six to 4.3 per cent in illiteracy in the United States. The efficacy of the school system and the effectiveness of compulsory attendance are reflected in the fact that only 420,538 of American illiterates in 1930 were under 21. This group was 598,794 in number in 1920, the percentage of improvement being 1.1 as compared with 2.3 in the group including ages from 25 to 34.

During a 40-year drop in illiteracy from 13.3 to 4.3 per cent, the percentages of male and female illiterates have been nearly equal, in 1930 4.4 per cent among males and 4.3 among females. Males in 1920 had a percentage of 6.0, females, 5.9 per cent, each group making an improvement of 1.6 in the figures. Male and female whites in 1930 had the same percentage of illiterates, 2.7. To reach this equality, the male white population gained a trifle more than the females, as in 1920 the percentages were 4.1 male illiterates and 4.0 female.

Southern states with large Negro population, among them Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi and the Carolinas, had illiteracy percentages in 1930 ranging from around 10 to nearly 15 per cent, but illiteracy in this race was reduced in the 10-year period from 22.9 per cent to 16.3. In the youngest age group, 10 to 14 years, illiteracy in the Negro race was but 5.3 per cent at the last census.

Educational—Georgia

Illiteracy

NEGROES TAKE ADVANTAGE OF NIGHT SCHOOL TO LEARN WRITING—READING

The Southern Mission—May & June

Illiteracy in Brunswick county is being diminished among the Negroes while those in this category among the white population are showing less inclination to take advantage of the opportunity to learn to read and write, it is indicated by a report in the office of Supt. R. Lee Chambliss.

During the past school session 305 Negro pupils, some of them more than 50 years of age, have been under instructions of Negro school teachers of the county schools, who gave their time voluntarily. Of this number 130 were illiterate with the remainder near illiterate. These pupils ranged in age from 20 years up.

Classes were held in eighteen Negro schools two hours being devoted to each night of instruction, and the classes were held twice a week in a great many of the schools. These classes were put on a systematic basis this year, although the work was begun last year.

This work is in line with the campaign the State is sponsoring to lower the percentage of illiterates within its borders. The same chance has been offered the white population of the county, but without much if any response, it was learned.

There were 3,629 illiterates in the county as of the 1930 census, with the majority of these Negroes, but a great many whites. This gives the county an average of 24.7 per cent while the State average is 11.2 per cent.—*Brunswick Times-Gazette.*

Illiteracy

MORRISTOWN, TENN.
GAZETTE MAIL

JAN 12 1932

ILLITERACY IN TENNESSEE

According to the bulletin issued by W. M. Steuart, director of the fifteenth census taken last year, an illiterate was defined as any person ten years of age or over who is unable to read and write. No specific test of ability to read and write was required by the enumerators, but they were instructed not to classify a person as literate simply because such a one could write his or her name. The statistics of illiteracy for Tennessee are presented as follows:

Total number persons ten years of age and over unable to read anl write	145,460
Native white illiterates	87,406
Foreign white illiterates	754
Negro illiterates	57,251
Other races	49

Percentage of Illiteracy

	1920	1930
Percentage of illiteracy in state	10.3	7.2
Native white	7.3	5.4
Foreign-born white	8.3	5.8
Negro	22.4	14.9
Other races	20.5	20.9

Illiteracy by Counties

	Number	Pct.
Sequatchie	77	2.6
Davidson	7,202	3.9
Hamilton	6,024	4.7
Knox	5.765	4.7
Shelby	12,298	4.9
Weakley	1,163	5.0
Wilson	990	5.1
Bedford	862	5.2
McMinn	1,115	5.2
Bradley	922	5.3
Warren	851	5.5
Decatur	419	5.6
Chester	454	5.7
Washington	2,043	5.7
Lawrence	1,126	5.8
Gibson	2,161	5.9
Marshall	740	6.0
Obion	1,389	6.0
Rhea	653	6.3
Greene	1,684	6.4
Blount	1,729	6.8
Sullivan	2,714	7.0
Crockett	946	7.1
Dyer	1,740	7.1
HAMBLEN	**930**	**7.1**
Lincoln	1,385	7.1
Cheatham	493	7.2
Van Buren	183	7.2
Madison	2,952	7.3
Henry	1,535	7.4
Dickson	1,063	7.5
Coffee	1,001	7.7
Smith	925	7.7
Unicio	707	7.7
Franklin	1,290	7.8
Grundy	544	7.8
Putnam	1,379	7.8
Roane	1,413	7.8
Benton	676	7.9
Bledsoe	421	8.0
Cannon	531	8.0
Loudon	1,062	8.0
McNairy	1,188	8.0
Rutherford	2,037	8.0
Anderson	1,183	8.1
Meigs	362	8.1
Stewart	785	8.1
Wayne	715	8.1
Carroll	1,656	8.2
Henderson	1,095	8.2
Humphreys	741	8.2
Johnson	748	8.4
Morgan	834	8.4
Marion	1,104	8.5
Houston	366	8.7
Tipton	1,802	8.7
Giles	1,905	8.8
Jefferson	1,218	8.9
Carter	1,976	9.2
Hardin	1,106	9.2
Lewis	357	9.2
Sumner	2,050	9.2
White	1,064	9.2
Cumberland	766	9.3
DeKalb	997	9.3
Polk	1,030	9.3
Sevier	1,386	9.3
Hawkins	1,700	9.4
Scott	926	9.4
Campbell	1,859	9.6
Montgomery	2,293	9.6
Moore	306	9.8
Pickett	394	9.8
Monroe	1,545	9.9
Union	823	9.9
Maury	2,703	10.1
Robertson	2,341	10.7
Overton	1,410	10.8
Perry	578	10.9
Hickman	1,045	11.3
Williamson	1,980	11.3
Hardeman	1,937	11.5
Jackson	1,135	11.5
Grainger	1,119	11.7
Cocke	1,928	12.1
Lauderdale	2,184	12.1
Claiborne	2,153	12.4
Hancock	910	13.3
Fentress	1,055	13.6
Clay	960	14.1
Trousdale	635	14.3
Fayette	3,374	15.6
Haywood	3,164	15.9
Macon	1,161	15.9
Lake	1,318	16.1

(Reprinted from The Lamplighter, Vol. 6 No. 6. August, 1931.)

Texas.

Education- 1932

Illiteracy

DALLAS, TEX.
NEWS

DEC 26 1932

The War on Illiteracy

Illiteracy is partly a matter of population figures New York outranks all States in number of illiterates and Texas, fifth in population sizes, comes next All of the five leading population States are lower than thirty-second in actual number. Here the comparison fails to favor Texas, for in percentage of literacy to population, this State actually ranks thirty-eighth, Ohio, Illinois and Pennsylvania being well above it and New York twenty-eighth.

A study of the 1930 census figures by William E Byrd Jr. of the University of Virginia notes that the South is still the section in which illiteracy predominates. There are more illiterates in fifteen Southern States than in all the others. He recognizes that the negro population is responsible for the greatest part of the percentage, and that in Texas the drift of adult illiterate Mexicans north of the Rio Grande has aggravated the condition. But the excuse, as Byrd points out, does not alter the fact; it should be rather a challenge for betterment.

Texas like other States has met the challenge by materially reducing its illiteracy percentage in the ten years between the 1920 census and that of 1930. But for 6.8 per cent of the State's population to fall in the classification, shows the serious task remaining before illiteracy can be eradicated. Even the regrettable but actual inferiority of negro public schools to white does not explain the figures, as literacy is not a severe strain on the schools. The explanation is rather to be found in adults who have eluded primary education and whose reclamation to literacy is handicapped by difficulty of contact. This is especially true of the illiterate Mexican, but is applicable to the negro and the native white in sparsely settled rural and mountain districts. Only tireless effort to search out the illiterate and interest him in his necessary schooling can wipe out his class.

Education—1932

Industrial Schools.

Alabama

Pioneering Woman Educator Honored For Unusual Work

Journal and Guide

2-27-32

By GEORGE A. KUYPER

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—Feeling the great significance of the work of a woman who graduated from Hampton Institute fifty years ago and has since served her people faithfully and devotedly, the Armstrong League of Hampton Institute, composed of all teachers and workers of the school, has just presented to Miss Georgia Washington, a graduate in the class of 1882, a purse of one hundred dollars in honor of the fiftieth anniversary of her graduation and because of her excellent work as a teacher. For ten years after her graduation she was a teacher of Indian students at Hampton Institute.

When in 1893 Miss Washington went to Mt. Meigs, Montgomery County, Alabama, to found the People's Village School at the urgent request of the local colored people speaking through Booker T. Washington, she found no house to teach in, no money to buy a house or land, and no place where a teacher might live. But she opened school in a cabin twelve by thirteen with one window and two doors.

Only four little boys came the first month, but when, in the second month, the number increased to forty boys and girls, the teacher accepted the offer of the church as a schoolhouse.

Absorbs Public School

In two years it had absorbed the free public school and outgrown even the local church which had served as its second home. So profound was the impression made by this earnest teacher that the Negroes for miles around gave tithes of their crops to pay for the material and with their own hands erected the present school building.

Hampton Organization Honors Founder-Head Of Mt. Meigs School

Age

By GEORGE A. KUPER

Hampton Inst., Va.—Feeling the great significance of the work of a woman who graduated from Hampton Institute fifty years ago and has since served her people faithfully and devotedly, the Armstrong League of Hampton Institute, composed of all teachers and workers of the school, has just presented to Miss Georgia Washington, a graduate in the class of 1882, founder and principal of Mt. Meigs Academy, Ala., a purse of $100 in honor of the fiftieth anniversary of her graduation and because of her excellent work as a teacher. For ten years after her graduation she was a teacher of Indian students at Hampton Institute.

2-27-32

When in 1893 Miss Washington went to Mt. Meigs, Montgomery County, Alabama, to found the People's Village School at the urgent request of the local colored people speaking through Booker T. Washington, she found no house to teach in, no money to buy a house or land and no place where a teacher might live. But she opened school in a cabin 12 feet by 13 with one window and two doors. Only four little boys came the first month, but when, in the second month, the number increased to forty boys and girls, the teacher accepted the offer of the church as a schoolhouse.

New York, N. Y.

In two years it had absorbed the free public school and outgrown even the local church which had served as its second home. So profound was the impression made by this earnest teacher that the Negroes for miles around gave tithes of their crops to pay for the material and with their own hands erected the present school building. But an enrollment of one hundred pupils at the end of the first term filled this new building and the church came into use again. Three Hampton Institute graduates came to help in the growing work and the first building was used for a teacher's home. After three years funds were obtained to build a two-story building.

Today the Mt. Meigs school owns twenty-seven acres of land, the two-story school building, two teachers' cottages where some of the pupils board, a cottage containing the dining room, kitchen, and laundry, where the girls receive practical lessons in housekeeping, and a one-room cottage where the boys are taught carpentry and how to make the necessary repairs on the school grounds. Practical agriculture is taught on the farm, and the teachers' home kitchen is furnished with vegetables from the school garden.

The school is divided into nine grades, the first six being elementary and the last three forming a junior high school. After completing the Mt. Meigs course, the brightest pupils are urged to attend higher schools, approximately one hundred graduates have done this.

Over five thousand young ones have been reached by this school.

Gets $100 Purse

Kansas City Call

3-11-32

MISS GEORGIA WASHINGTON

Kansas City, Mo.

Who was given a purse of $100 by Armstrong league of Hampton Institute. She was graduated from the Virginian school 50 years ago and for over forty years she has worked, first to create, and since to develop the People's Village school at Mt. Meigs, Ala.

DR. MOTON SPEAKER AT VILLAGE SCHOOL

Advertiser

Georgia Washington, Principal, Rounds Out 50 Years Of Service

5-8-32

MT. MEIGS, ALA., May 7.—(Special)—That the world today needs men and women with a vision and a willingness to work and serve all races, and at the same time to be guided by the spirit of Jesus, was the theme of the address of Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, to the graduating class of the Peoples Village School, at the commencement exercises, held there on Thursday afternoon. "Preparation to meet the readjustment brought about this economic depression through which the world is passing, is the kind of education now urgently needed," said Dr. Moton.

Montgomery, Ala.

The speaker's reference to the fact that the Peoples Village School was not only celebrating 39 years of school service to the boys and girls of Montgomery County, but that Principal Georgia Washington, was also celebrating her 50th year of devoted service to the cause of education, brought a hearty response from the audience assembled in the village Baptist Church where the exercises were held.

A loyalty fund was raised and presented to Principal Washington as an expression of appreciation of her faithful conscientious and devoted service to the teaching profession. Contributions were also announced as having been received from the Hampton Institute workers of Hampton, Va., the People Village School Club of Chicago, and from graduates of the school now located in Athens, Tenn., New Rochelle, N. Y., Beaufort, S. C., and New York City.

Candidates for certificates were: Alice Murray, Juanita Burke, Bennie Lee McLemore, Amos Parker, Wilson James, Catherine Burkes, Fannie Parker, Eva Crockett and Eugene Parker.

DR. WILLIAM WADE RYAN ACCEPTS PRESIDENCY OF TUGGLE INSTITUTE

Reporter 6-4-32

One of the most enthusiastic meetings ever held in fraternal circles this year was the meeting of Calanthes, Rising Sons and Daughters and Knights and Ladies of Honor held the past week in the Tuggle Institute chapel. Grand Worthy Counsellor Wood had been informed that the incumbent administration had notified the Board of Education of Birmingham that they could not carry the school and offering to turn Tuggle Institute over to the Board of Education, offering any buildings they might require free of cost to the Board. When this information was received from Superintendent Glenn, the Grand Worthy Counsellor called members of the Order together for conferences on April 20th. In that meeting the members of the Order of Calanthe directed the Grand Worthy Counsellor to call a meeting of the Board of Trustees for the purpose of electing a president capable of carrying the work of Tuggle Institute on. The members of the Order felt that they should not close their doors because times were hard, nor do they feel that the City of Birmingham should usurp their rights by running a school on property purchased and maintained by the Order of Calanthe free of cost.

Birmingham, Ala.

Tuggle Institute was organized in 1902 by the immortal Carri[illegible] Tuggle and members of the Order are preserving their heritage and are going forward, carrying out the principles laid down by the founders, who have supported the school for the education of the children of the members of the Orders which own the school.

In keeping with the spirit of progress in the face of adverse financial conditions, the Board of Trustees elected Dr. William Wade Ryan as president of Tuggle Institute for the ensuing year. The Board is receiving the congratulations of all well thinking people of the city on their selection. Many former trustees of Selma University have endorsed the move made by the Board of Trustees to better conditions at the school.

Dr. Ryan is a man of broad experiences, and fitted in every way to carry the work forward with the cooperation he will receive from the members of the Orders.

Education-1932

Industrial Schools.

Booker Washington Agricultural and Industrial Institute
Kakata, Liberia, Africa

Age 1-9-32
New York, N.Y.

Booker Washington Agricultural and Industrial Institute Planned For Establishment in Liberia

To Be Symbolic of Type of Education Taught at Tuskegee and Hampton Institutes, With American Officers and Trustees

Patterned along the educational lines as are demonstrated by Tuskegee and Hampton Institutes, plans are rapidly crystallizing for the establishment of a "Tuskegee in Africa" in Liberia, on the West Coast. It will be the Booker Washington Agricultural and Industrial Institute, and the curriculum will be similar to that of the new education in the southern United States.

For this school, Liberia has deeded 1,000 acres of land and made a grant of $5,000 annually for ten years toward the erection of buildings.

The first president of the board of trustees is Henry L. West of Washington, head of the American Colonization Society. With him will be Dr. Thomas S. Donohugh of the M. E. Board of Foreign Mission as first vice-president; Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, second vice-president; Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes, Canon of Washington Cathedral and president of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, third vice-president.

Over $100,000 Endowment

Other officers are Dr. Thomas Jessie Jones, educational director of the Phelps Stokes Fund, secretary; The Rev. A. B. Parson of the Protestant Episcopal Board of Foreign Missions, treasurer L. A. Roy, assistant secretary and treasurer.

More than $100,000 has already been received as a permanent endowment fund for this school. Miss Olivia Phelps Stokes left $75 000, and James L. Sibley, educational adviser, who died in Africa, left $5,000. Other funds have been appropriated by interested mission and colonization societies.

A permanent trades building and several temporary buildings have already been constructed, and two dormitories and five cottages are already in use. In the future only buildings of Spanish design, suited for tropical climates, will be erected.

A staff, consisting of a principal and heads for the agricultural and industrial work is being selected, and several native teachers are employed to handle the elementary subjects.

Taught the Three R's

Native boys and girls will be taught to read write and figure, and how to live and to earn their own living. Approximately 100 native boys and girls are enrolled. The boys are sons of chiefs and native parents, many of whom never saw a white man before. All schooling is in English.

Agriculture, trades and industries will be stressed, and health home-making, community and national life will have important places in the curriculum.

The threee major ethnological goups of natives in the hinterland are subdivided into small local tribes making about 30 different language groups, with widely varying habits and customs, but all are interested in acquiring Western civilization.

The boys go to schol one day and work the next. In school they are taught the rudiments of knowledge and something about health and the accumulated culture of their respective tribes. On work days the boys go the the fields and clear the land, planting all sorts of tropical crops. It is planed that they shall grow their own food and learn how to make a living along improved lines.

Ample opportunity will be given boys interested in carpentry, brick making and laying, auto mechanics, road building, tailoring basketry, and other mechanical trades.

Liberian Board of Managers

The Liberian government has issued a charter to the American board of trustees, authorizing it to promote education in that country, and to appoint as a board of managers in Liberia, the following officials: The President of Liberia; the Secretary of Public Instruction; the financial adviser; the educational adviser of the advisory committee; representatives of mission societies; the principal of Booker Washington Institute; a representative of Americo-Liberians, and a representative of the native chiefs.

Industrial Schools

WASHINGTON, D. C.
TIMES
MAR 9 1932

De Priest Announces Training School Drive

Representative Oscar De Priest, who heads the citizens' committee to help the National Training School for Women and Girls in its annual drive for funds announces the opening of the 1932 campaign.

The school is a Baptist institution and is located at Lincoln Heights, Northeast. Last year under the leadership of De Priest, $10,000 was raised.

Industrial Schools.

Tribune 2-11-32 Savannah, Ga.

Gives Radio Program Over Station WRUF

The Florida Normal and Industrial Institute quartet and glee club broadcast a half hour musical program, Saturday, from station WRUF, Gainsville, Fla. Numbers sung on the program were, "Get Away Jordan," "Peanut Song," "Don't Care Where They Bury My Body," by the quartet, and "Be Ready In The Judgment Day," Nobody Know The Trouble I've Seen," by the glee club.

A solo, "An Indian Love Song Pale Moon," was sung by William B. Sexton, director. Miss Gladys Freeland, accompanied by her sister, Miss Alma Freeland, sang the "Rose Of The Picardy," as a concluding number.

Industrial Schools.

Ft. Valley, Ga., Leader-Tribune
Thursday, May 26, 1932

WILL DEDICATE NEW BUILDING AT H. & I.

The public is cordially invited to attend the dedication of the Samuel Bishop memorial dining hall at the Fort Valley High and Industrial school on next Friday, May 27, at 2:30 in the afternoon.

Bishop H J. Mikell will have charge of the exercises and Bishop F. F. Reese will also be in attendance, as well as Dr. Robert W. Patton, the national director of the American Church Institute for Negroes, and Rev. Cyril E. Bentley, both of New York City. A delegation is also expected from Grace Episcopal church of Macon. Dr. Patton will make the address of presentation.

Professor Leroy E. Loenker, Ph. D., professor of philosophy in Emory University of Atlanta and a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal church, will preach the baccalaureate sermon for the Fort Valley High and Industrial school on Sunday, May 29, at 11:00 a. m. The public is invited to attend this service.

Augusta, Ga. Chronicle
Tuesday, May 31, 1932

NEGRO EDUCATION HERE DESCRIBED

Augusta Girl, Student at G. S. C. W., Writes Articles as Part of Course

Special to The Chronicle.

Milledgeville, Ga., May 30.—Miss Ruth Hill, 620 Bohler avenue, Augusta, who is a junior at the Georgia State College for Women at Milledgeville, chose as a subject of her term paper in history and education, "Negro Education in Augusta." The paper shows a very comprehensive survey of this field and is of interest of friends of Negro education in Augusta.

In her paper Miss Hill brought out the dominating forces that control the trend of thought; geographic envirnoment, social heritage, national crises, inherent traits, neds of society, and economic development. The term paper is divided into four climate, and resourses; second, The Negro in Augusta—characteristic traits, religion, social life, needs, and occupation; third, Negro education in Augusta—the growth of schools, Paine college, Walker Baptist institute, University hospital, and Haines' institute; fourth, outstanding Augusta Negroes.

Miss Hill illustrated her paper with photographs of Negro schools and places of business. For references she was ably assisted in preparation of her paper by J. E. Brown, superintendent of Walker Baptist institue; Lucy Laney, principal of Haines' institute; Lawton Evans, superintendent of Richmond county schools; bulletins from Paine college; and her father, Mr. Hill.

Monticello, Ga., News
Thursday, September 15, 1932

COLORED TRAINING SCHOOL OPENS

INSTITUTION OF LEARNING FOR NEGRO YOUTHS BEGINS FALL TERM UNDER MOST OPTIMISTIC PROSPECTS SEPT. 5.

The largest crowd of patrons and students in the history of the Jasper County Training School gathered at that institution on opening day, September 5th, at nine o'clock, to enjoy and take part in the program as arranged by the principal, G. J. Van Buren, and his assistants.

Reports from the opening exercises state that a fine spirit of optimism was in evidence and that those who attended were greatly enthused over the work this school is doing for the members of the colored race and its worth to both Monticello and Jasper county.

According to the principal, the student body promises to be the largest in many years, which is, within itself, a splendid sign that general conditions in this part of the State are improving.

School Has Accomplished Many Worthy Things.

The Jasper County Training School has accomplished many worthy things since its beginning, largely through the untiring efforts of Van Buren, who, while in conversation with a representative of The News, seemed to be "tickled to death" that this school now can offer its students the very best of training all through the eleven grades—the eleventh grade having been added to the curriculum at the beginning of the present term. It is no longer necessary for students to go elsewhere to study in the eleventh grade. That opportunity is afforded them here, thus being the means of considerable saving in cost and time. There are nine teachers in the school.

Free Night School For Adults.

As another evidence of Van Buren's efforts to help the members of his race, he has arranged to conduct an "Opportunity School" two nights each week free of charge to the adults of this vicinity.

The editors of The News bespeak for Van Buren the co-operation and encouragement he should have in order that he may be permitted to enlarge the scope of the school's usefulness in future years.

Friday, September 16, 1932

NEGRO SCHOOL MAKES PROGRESS

Brooks County Industrial School Bids Fair To Become One Of Leading Rural Centers In The State.

The Brooks County Industrial School at Simmon Hill bids fair to be one of the outstanding rural schools for Negroes in the State; there are only a few communities in the State where such schools are being developed. The recent enlargement of the school was made possible by the recently voted bond issue in the Dixie district and by a gift from the Rosenwald Fund.

The school is practically doubled in size of building. There are eight classrooms, principal's office and library together, auditorium with stage and a shop which will give boys training in farm shop work. There will be seven teachers this year instead of five, the most important addition to the teaching staff being a young man who will assist the principal, E. E. Williamson.

Money for the additions to the school plant was obtained as follows: From the Dixie district bond issue, approximately $2,000; from the Rosenwald Fund, $1400; from the Barrett High School aid fund $300. The patrons in the community will raise among themselves $300.

This money provided for the additions to the school building itself and for a five-room teachers' cottage on the school grounds which will be occupied by E. E. Williamson and his family.

The school was fairly well equipped with blackboards, charts, maps globes, readers, reference books, Rosenwald libraries, biology, home economics and vocational agriculture equipment. The school will receive $250 annually from the Slater Fund until the equipment meets the requirements for an accredited senior high school.

All credit should be given the citizens of this community for their school spirit. They pay the county wide five mills school tax, the local school district tax of five mills and a 4 1-2 mill tax for the school bonds, a total of 14 1-2 mills for schools in the Dixie district. It is possible for this school to have support from the state and federal school funds, from the Rosenwald and Slater Funds, when the people of the community have a good school spirit and meet all requirements; this they have done and Supt. Cooey is very much pleased with the progress the school has made in the past five years and believes that in the next five years it will be a real school development.

This is the only vocational agricultural school in the county and this work has been very fine. The principal has had much success with the night classes for men and part time classes for boys not in school. The work taught is practical and applies to every day farm work. The school owns a terracing outfit and the boys do terracing on the nearby farms. They have made screens for homes, feed troughs, poultry houses. In the new shop they will learn to sharpen and repair farm tools, to set and sharpen plows.

Last year along with terracing the class in farm work treated and bedded sweet potatoes for the first time and got good results. This fall they will be taught to grade potatoes for market and a new system of bedding which provides ventilation and keeps from heating.

This gives an idea of what is taught in the shop work and in farm work. There is a regular schedule mapped out for several years taking up progressive steps in farm methods, crop handling, in various details. The girls have cooking, sewing, canning and home management in their domestic science work.

The trustees of the school are: W. E. Tillman, chairman; H. C. Tillman, secretary-treasurer; E. L. Sheppard, Frank Barkley, Jenk Davis.

J. C. Dixon, Rosenwald Fund supervisor, of Atlanta, was here Saturday to inspect the new additions and the architect will come down this week for the final inspection. The school will open Monday for the fall term.

TWO HUNDRED AND NINE COLORED STUDENTS ENROLL

Three Teachers and Principal Compose Staff of School.

Colored schools of the city opened Monday morning with B. H. Price, of Americus, former principal of the Americus Institute, in charge. An enrollment of two hundred and nine pupils was made on the opening day, and it is expected that this will be increased materially by November.

H. T. Bryan, Lila Sherman and Grace Richardson compose the teaching staff, and it is understood two additional teachers will be added as the attendance increases.

Industrial Schools.

New Orleans, La. States
Wednesday, April 27, 1932

NEGRO INSTITUTE GRADUATION SOON

Prentiss Normal In Mississippi To Celebrate April 29 to May 4

The commencement season of the Prentiss Normal and Industrial Institute, an outgrowth of the famous Tuskegee Institute in Alabama, will begin on April 29 and extend through May 5. The most important feature of the exercises will be the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the institute which will take place May 5.

Former teachers, students, together with friends and graduates of the school, are planning to be present on May 5 that they might more fully appreciate the growth this worthy institution for negroes has made in 25 years.

The motto for the occasion. "Glancing Backward; Traveling Forward," will enable visitors to understand the school's struggles of the past; yet, see its willingness to struggle on toward future usefulness.

On May 5 four outstanding speakers appearing on the anniversary program will be Dr. L. J. Rowan, president of Alcorn A. & M. College; L. C. Jefferson, president of Mississippi State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs. Vicksburg; Hon. T. Brady, Jr., of Brookhaven; and Judge V. A. Griffith of the supreme court of the state of Mississippi. Mr. Brady and Judge Griffith spent their boyhood days where the school is now located. Friends from many sections of the state express their desire to be present and hear them on this date.

The 1932 graduating class of the Prentiss Institute consists of 24 members. The valedictorian in Olymphia Booth of New Augusta, while Texanner Autrey of Canton is salutatorian.

Practically every negro school of any consequence in Mississippi will have a representative at this celebration, as well as several leading negro colleges out of the state, including the great Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute.

The Prentiss School was founded by J. E. Johnson, a native of Mississippi and a gradtiate of Alcorn A. & M. College, with the assistance of his wife who was graduated at Booker T. Washington's school in Alabama. Prentiss Institute is supported altogether by voluntary contributions received from blacks and whites, Northerners and Southerners.

OKOLONA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL CELEBRATES THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY; DR. MOTON SPEAKER

Black Dispatch 11-26-32

BISHOP THEODORA BRATTON OF MISSISSIPPI INTRODUCES EDUCATOR OF TUSKEGEE

Hundreds Journey Many Miles To Take Part In Prominent Event

OKOLONA, Miss., Nov. 26.—(ANP)—The 30th anniversary celebration of the Okolona Industrial school, held at Okolona, Nov. 9, was one of the greatest educational spectacles ever witnessed in Mississippi. A mammoth crowd, made the pilgrimage to Okolona and poined their efforts in supporting and encouraging the educational program being advanced at this institution.

The day's activities began at 10 o'clock a. m. in the school chapel with the formal dedication of the new, fire-proof McDougall hall, the first unit in the recently projected three-year program. This service was conducted with quiet and impressive dignity by the Rt. Rev Wm. Mercer Green, assisted by the Rt. Rev. Theodore D. Bratton, and the school chaplain, the Rev. J. M Hicks.

Founders' Hour, beginning at 11 o'clock, was a testimonial program to the founders and early pioneer workers whose struggles and sacrifices in making certain the establishment and growth of the institution have made everlasting debtors of thousands of grateful Negro youths. In paying homage to the unselfish efforts of these early workers, Okolona's traditional helpful service to the people touched by its influence was depicted at length—for the story of the school's usefulness has always been the story of faithfulness, loyalty and sacrifice on the part of trustees, officers, teachers and friends who have been responsible for its success. Affectionate tributes were paid to the unswerving devotion of purpose of Dr. Wallace A. Battle, founder of the school, whose uncertain physical condition made it impossible for him to be present.

Bishop Braton of Mississippi Presens Dr. Moon

The feature attraction of the day, and most certainly the magnet that had drawn so many visitors to Okolona. was the anniversary address delivered by Dr. Robert R. Moton of Tuskegee, Alabama. In introducing the speaker, Bishop Theodore D. Bratton, whose great heart makes him a kindred spirit with Dr. Moton in efforts of racial goodwill, it was pointed out that the chief quality that had placed upon Dr. Moton the stamp of greatness was his impartial regard of race, creed or color that permitted him to respect and love the good in white and black alike. It was indeed fitting that this prominent white prelate, so sincerely loved by white and black Americans, should present Dr. Moton as his "dear friend."

Dr. Moton's address was delivered forcibly in his unique fashion, and was sane, humorous and informative. He paid a glowing tribute to the white citizens of Okolona whose interest and support of the school over a period of thirty years had recently culminated in the providing of a ten thousand dollar dormitory. He plead for continued racial goodwill and understanding, and advised that mutual confidences between the races were conductive to attaining this desired goal. The entire audience gave close attention to his discourse and expressed it approval by unstinted applause.

Occasion Helps Racial Relationship

Dr. Moton's coming to Okolona with his party consisting of Dr. G Lake Imes, chaplain, Wm. H. Carter, treasurer, N. Kollock, extension service worker, and T. M Campbell, U. S. Field agent, has done incalculable good, not only in cementing racial bonds in the community and state, but also in promoting the interests of the Okolona Industrial school throughout the territory it touches.

Among he guests present, in addition to those mentioned above were: Hon. H. S. Wilson, mayor of Okolona; P. H. Easom, State Department of Education; Prof A. M. Strange, Prof. A. F. Hoyle Prof. J. J. James, Prof. W. B. Jackson, Rev. S. F. Boston, Rev. F. J. Lowe, Rev. W. H. Davidson,, Mr M. M. Hubert, and many others.

Of great interest was the following excerpts taken from the message of Dr. R. W. Patton, director of the American Church Institute for Negroes, under whose auspices the Okolona Industrial school is operated: "Please say to Dr. Moton and to the great audience for me that I invite them to come back again for another grand celebration when the depression is over and join with us in dedicating the new class room building, the Girls' Dormitory, the Boys' Dormitory, and other buildings and equipment."

Thus, it may be seen that the great spirit of hope and faith that has kept the school going through its recent years of hardship under the admirable leadership of the president, Mrs. Effie T. Battle, is about to have its reward and, very shortly, the Okolona Industrial school will take its rightful place in the training of America's Negro citizens.

North Carolina

Industrial Schools.

SECOND DISASTEROUS BLAZE VISITS CAROLINA INSTITUTION

Auditorium And Music Quarters In That Structure; School Work Will Be Resumed Monday By Using Library, Gymnasium, Y. M. C. A., Other Space

3-24-32

HENDERSON, N. C. — Fire of undetermined origin, but which started in the attic, destroyed the administration building at Henderson Institute, a school for colored children, here shortly after midnight this morning. The loss, including the building and its furnishings, was estimated today by Dr. J. A. Cotto, head of the school, at around $25,000. It was the third disastrous fire the school has sustained in the last 15 consequence in the Henderson area in as many days. The burned building was partially insured, the exact amount being undetermined today.

The building that was destroyed contained nearly all class rooms of the Institute, together with its auditorium, the music department and the administrative offices. Very little was saved, though students and others did get out most of the records from the office and dumped several pianos out the doors.

Dr. Cotton said today that, despite the serious handicap imposed by the fire, arrangements would be made for the resumption of class work next Monday morning . The new gymnasium, erected a year ago, will be pressed into service, as will the library which adjourned the burned structure but was undamaged, and also the Y. M. C. A. building and other available quarters. In this manner an effort will be made to complete the work of the present school term, which has some six weeks or more yet to run.

The property is owned by the school supported mainly by the United Presbyterian Church of the North, and is expected that, with insurance available and such other funds as can be gotten in hand a new administration building will be planned and erected in time for the opening next fall.

The Institute enrollment is nearly 400, of which about 100 are boarding students. As overflow from the city and county colored schools, mostly children in the upper grades, are cared for in school training by the Institute, under an agreement with city and county school authorities, and under that arrangement three instructors are furnished by State funds. Rural children are transported from their homes in buses each school day.

3-24-32

It was about 12:30 a. m. when the alarm came in from the fire. Firemen responded quickly, but by the time they arrived and made their water connections, the building was burning firecely, and there was little chance to save it. The direction of the wind carried the flames and the sparks away from other buildings on the campus, and firemen directed their efforts largely to saving adjacent property, including the library, which was the building nearest to the burning structure. It was not damaged.

The burned building was of frame construction, and was one of the structures erected when the school was estably lished here in 1893. It had since been enlarged and extensively repaired, however, and several years ago the exterior was given a stucco treatment. The school is more or less a center for Negro activity in this community, and has filled a big place in the life of the colored people here for many years.

Dr. Cotton said the building was valued at about $12,000, and that equipment in it would probably amount to about that much more.

Comparatively fe people were attracted tto the fire due to the hour, when most people had gone to bed for the night, and the distance from the main part of town.

South Carolina

Industrial Schools.

NEW YORK
HERALD-TRIBUNE

APR 17 1932

S.C.

Good Work at Penn School

Fine Example of Negro Education and Community Life on St. Helena Island. S. C.

To the New York Herald Tribune:

The appeal of Dr. Abraham Flexner that we should not allow our educational and philanthropic activities to be crippled at this time stimulates me to draw attention to the ingenious and solidly based work of the Penn School on St. Helena Island off the coast of South Carolina, once famous for the long-staple cotton.

The general education board in its most recent announcement of gifts has indicated its faith in Penn School and in the brilliant young women, Miss Rossa Cooley and Miss Grace B. House who are the co-principals, (Twin Stars of St. Helena, their community calls them).

After careful inspection of the school's work recently, and upon an estimate carefully prepared of the threatened deficit at the end of the fiscal year of $10,000, the general education board voted $5,000 outright and offered in addition, to give dollar for dollar up to $5,000, any contribution which should be made to the school not included in the estimate of the school's resources.

Penn is the oldest of the schools for Negroes, established by the abolitionist group in the South. Taking up the challenge that the Negro field-hand was not educable, Miss Towne and Miss Murray, of old New England first families, established this school on the island of St. Helena to which, after the naval engagement at Port Royal had brought the island into the Union control, Negroes flocked in great numbers. A transplanted New England education was not exactly what was the primary need of these aspiring blacks, but they did demonstrate that the three Rs and a good deal more could be assimilated by the black man, and what is more, they did establish the school and with the help of Mr. James McDonald a standard of fair trading at the stores which has made of the community on St. Helena Island a unique experiment in rural life.

With titles to their farms in their possession, the Negroes, with the help of these forces, built up a law-abiding community. When Miss Towne and Miss Murray laid down the work it was taken up by Miss Rossa B. Cooley, herself a Vassar graduate, with experience in teaching at Hampton and later joined by Miss Grace B. House, a graduate of the Women's College in Constantinople, and also with Hampton training, and with the solid and far-seeing backing of Dr. Frissell, of Hampton, these ladies have developed the most extraordinary experiment in community life it has ever been my good fortune to encounter. Not only have they made the school so attractive to the children of the island, that many of them have walked from five to ten miles a day to attend it, but they have taken the school in the hands of the child back into the home, and in agriculture and home economics, taught the parents as well as the children.

Transplanting some of Sir Horace Plunkett's co-operative enterprises in Ireland into this southern island—co-operative buying of seed and fertilizer, and marketing of products—has given new character and enthusiasm to the people. A recent retail trade in turkeys-by-mail has resulted in Christmas income for many of these distant small farmers.

A delicious morsel is Penn School with its intimate island clientele, too delicious and too beautiful, to be forage for a deficit, threatening though this red monster is to many of our most forward-looking enterprises.

L. HOLLINGSWORTH WOOD.

New York. April 12. 1932.

Voorhees Dedicates Two New Buildings

Palmetto Leader

12/17/32

Columbia S.C.

On Wednesday, December 7th at eleven o'clock, Voorhees School dedicated St. James Building for girls' industries given by the Parish of St. James of Wilmington, N. C., and it also dedicated Wright Hall, a girls' dormitory given by friends of the school. Both of these building funds were supplemented by money from the General Education Board. A large number of automobiles were driven to the school, bringing people from the community and distant points. The Rt. Rev. K. G. Finlay dedicated St. James Building at eleven o'clock, and the Rt. Rev. A. S. Thomas dedicated the girls' dormitory at eleven-thirty. And then the school assembled in the Lawrence Memorial auditorium where the Rev. W. H. Milton made the speech of the occasion and where short addresses were made by Dr. J. B. Cranmer of Wilmington, N. C., and Dr. Robert W. Patton, Director of the American Church Institute for Negroes, headquarters at 281 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Visiting principals and presidents of schools were: Misses R. B. Cooley and G. B. House of the Penn School; Miss E. Haynes, Matha School; Mr. J. S. Shanklin, Beaufort County Training School; Prof. H. A. Hunt, Fort Valley H. & I. School; Dr. E. C. Peters, Paine College; Prof. M. F. Whittaker, State College.

Trustees of Voorhees who visited on this occasion were:

Mr. J. M. Maxwell and Mrs. M. B. Wilkinson of Orangeburg, both of whom were elected last June. Bishops K. G. Finlay and A. S. Thomas; Major W. B. Moore of York; Dr. J. R. Levy of Florence; Dr. E. R. Roberts of Florence; Hon. S. G. Mayfield of Denmark; Archdeacons Baskervill and Elliott of Charleston and Columbia, respectively.

There were several ministers present including the Rev. A. S. Harrison and Rev. J. B. Ledbetter of Charleston.

Other visitors of note were: Mr. W. C. Ervin of Augusta; Mr. Harold Hunt of Fort Vlley; Rev. A. Rufus Morgan, Columbia; Rev. J. B. Pendleton of Spartanburg; two Misses Lucas from Spartanburg; Mrs. J. B. Lattimer from Wilmington, N. C., and Dr. Wallace A. Battle and Mr. C. E. Bentley, both of the American Church Institute for Negroes.

There were many addresses made at the program in the afternoon, all of which were enjoyed. Comment was made on the fact that Voorhees was able to dedicate buildings at a time like this.

St. James has three large rooms for girls' trades on the first floor and a suite of rooms for visitors on the second floor. The girls' dormitory will accommodate 78 girls without crowding, and 100 by crowding. Principal J. E. Blanton extended a very cordial invitation to visitors to inspect the school at all times.

On Tuesday night there was a performance of rhetoricals composed of trade demonstrations, poetry and songs, etc. by the student body.

Industrial Schools.

Clarence C. White Appointed To Succeed R. Nathaniel Dett As Head of Hampton's Music School

4-2-32
New York N.Y.

By George A. Kuyper

Hampton Institute, Va.— An announcement of supreme interest not only to the alumni and friends of Hampton institute but to all those interested in the development of the Negro musician was made March 21 by President Arthur Howe when he stated that the new head of Hampton Institute's School of Music is to be Clarence Cameron White, noted Negro violinist and composer. He is at present studying in Paris on a Rosenwald fellowship and will return to the United States in the summer to begin his new duties on September first.

Mr. White first attracted attention as a gifted violinist while a student at the Oberlin, Ohio Conservatory of Music. He then spent several years abroad as a private pupil of M. Zacharewitsch, one of Russia's most famous violinists and studied composition with Coleridge-Taylor, noted Negro composer. On his return from Europe he settled in Boston, where he became one of the leading musicians of that city, both as concert soloist and as teacher. Since then he has gained an enviable reputation in this country both as soloist and composer, being acknowledged the most finished violinist his race has produced in America. For distinguished achievement as violin and composer he was awarded a first prize and a gold medal by the Harmon Foundation of New York, and Atlanta University conferred upon him the Master of Arts degree. At the present time Mr. White is at work on an opera, "Ounga," based on Haitian history, which is expected to be presented with a complete Negro cast in Paris in the fall prior to the American production. The opera deals with Haitian history during the period of Dessalines, first king of the island. His arrangements of the Negro spirituals, for voice and piano, are widely used in both America and Europe, and his compositions have been programmed by Fritz Kreisler and many other world famous violinists. He has also contributed articles to the "Etude," Musical Courier," and other well known magazines.

But Mr. White is not only famous as a professional violinist. His appointment as director of Hampton Institute's School of Music is important for an additional reason for he has already proved his ability as teacher and administrator. For six years he was director of music at West Virginia State College. During his work there the Young Men's Glee Club under his direction made eight records for the Brunswick Phonograph Company and gave several radio boadcasts from New York and Philadelphia. He also directed performances of Coleridge-Taylor's cantata "Hiawatha" and of Handel's "Messiah." His presence at Hampton Institute will give to this school of music an exceedingly strong instrumental group, and, it is hoped, make Hampton Institute an ever growing center of interest to students who are anxious to develop that phase of music.

Mr. White is a member of the American Society of Authors, Composers and Publishers, and a former president of the National Association of Negro Musicians.

Mrs. Beatrice Warrick White is a well known pianiste. Educated in the Washington public schools, she taught in the school system there for four years. She has studied piano, theory, and public school music in Boston, and at the Oberlin Conservatory of Music. For ten years she taught in Boston, and later was head of the piano department and teacher of theory and public school music at the West Virginia State College. She is now in Paris with her husband and will be his assistant when he begins his duties at Hampton.

HEADS HAMPTON MUSIC SCHOOL

CLARENCE CAMERON WHITE

Noted violinist and composer who will become the head of the Hampton Institute School of Music in September.

N. A. A. C. P. OFFICIAL TO ADDRESS HAMPTON GRADUATES

Globe
5-27-32
Nashville Tenn.

Hon. Robert W. Bagnal To be Commencement Speaker

By George A. Kuyper

Hampton Institute, Va., May 20: Commencement activities at Hampton Institute will reach their climax next Tuesday when degrees and diplomas will be awarded, and the main commencement address will be delivered by Robert W. Bagnall, director of branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. At these exercises President Howe of Hampton Institute will award the degree of Master of Arts to three successful candidates, and the degree of Bachelor of Science to one hundred and nineteen members of the graduating class from the college division. In addition, fifty-one teachers' certificates will be granted to students who have completed the two-year program for elementary and grammar school teachers. Sixty-eight graduates of the Trade School and Academy will be awarded diplomas.

The commencement program opened on May 24, when the members of all the graduating classes were guests of President and Mrs. Howe at the Mansion House. On Friday the President and faculty will give a reception in honor of the graduating classes at the Hampton Institute gymnasium. On Saturday afternoon the Seniors will hold their annual picnic at Bay Shore, on Chesapeake Bay, and in the evening the annual Band Concert will be held in Ogden Hall.

The Baccalaureate Sermon on Sunday will be preached by President Howe in the Hampton Institute Memorial Church. In the afternoon memorial exercises will be held in the cemeteries on and adjoining the campus in honor of Memorial Day On Sunday evening at seven-thirty the School Concert will take place in Ogden Hall.

The Seniors will present as their class play Shakespeare's "The Merry Wives of Windsor" in Ogden Hall on Monday evening at seven p. m.

The final day's program will begin on Tuesday morning, May 31, when at nine-thirty the annual competitive drill will be held on the Holly Tree Inn lawn, by the various companies making up the school battalion. Officers from Fort Monroe will serve as judges.

On the Commencement program each of the three graduating classes will be represented by a student speaker. Oscar A. Pindle of Chapel Hill, N. C., graduating from the School of Business, will represent the college division; Louise A. Boyer of Delaware City, Delaware, the two-year class; and Dalrymple A.

N. A. A. C. P. OFFICIAL TO ADDRESS HAMPTON

(Continued from page 1).

Sysnett of New York City, the Trade School Seniors. Grace R. Waddy, a member of the graduating class of the School of Music, will play a piano solo. Other music will be furnished by Dorothy Mainor, a junior in the School of Music accompanied by the Hampton Institute Glee Club.

The academic procession of faculty and members of the graduating classes will precede the commencement exercises, and will be led by President Howe and the commencement speaker. It will form at Du Pont Hall and move across the campus to Ogden Hall.

Hampton Institute Quartette Going to Virgin Islands

By George A. Kyper

Globe

Hampton Institute, Va., May 5—Because he was impressed with the possibilities of their arousing interest among the people of the Virginia Islands in their folk music, the governor Paul M. Pearson has invited the Hampton Institute quartet to visit the Islands. He feels that these four men, who have been together as a group for over ten years singing the Negro folk songs, will be most effective in arousing this interest among these people, who a few years ago became United States citizens when this country purchased the islands from Denmark.

5-13-32

The Quartet plans to sail from New York on May 26th and will be gone for about a month. Dr. Pearson has heard the Quartet sing on several occasions, but his decision to invite these famous singers to come to the Virgin Islands was made on his visit to Hampton Institute campus for the Anniversary exercises last month.

Nashville, Tenn.

The men who comprise the Quartet, W. L. Creekmur, James A. Bailey, Jeremiah Thomas, and John H. Wainwright, have been singing together for over ten years. Mr. Wainwright has been a member of the quartet for forty-five years. These four men went to great Britain in the summer of 1930 and were the first Negroes to sing in Canterburg Catherral, besides singing at the universities of Cambridge and Oxford and and other prominent educational centers. Recently they were invited to return to Canterbury Cathedral during the coming summer.

Industrial Schools.

Annual Meetings at Hampton Institute

1-30-32

N. Y. Age

Hampton Institute, Va.—The annual Founder's Day exercises of Hampton Institute will this year be held on Sunday morning, January 31, 1932, in the Memorial Church on the campus. The main address will be delivered by Dr. Henry B. Washburn, since 1920 dean of the Episcopalian Theological School at Cambridge, Mass.

The Armstrong League of Hampton Workers will hold its annual historical meeting in Ogden Hall, Saturday evening, January 30.

A regular meeting of the Hampton Institute trustees will take place Saturday morning, January 30 at 10 o'clock.

ONLY 1 SESSION TO BE CONDUCTED OFFICIALS STATE

Journal and Guide

Buildings Under Construction Are Not Affected

2-6-32

By Journal and Guide Staff Writer

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—Old Man Depression has laid his hands even on Hampton Institute, and, as a result, the board of trustees has voted that the 1932 summer school will consist of but one session. For the past many years the institute has conducted two 6-week sessions from June to September.

Norfolk, Va.

The board also promoted Ogden Purvis, white, from assistant treasurer to treasurer, to fill the position long held by Frank K. Rogers, white, who asked to be retired.

Confirmation of the report concerning the summer school was made by Arthur Howe, president of Hampton, when interiewed by the Journal and Guide; and Albert O. Goodale, director of the summer sessions stated that the date of this year's summer school will be June 16 to July 22.

The period of the session this year will be identical with the time usually devoted to the first session, in order to allow those who wish to study for two sessions to enter another institution, after completing courses here.

Over 1000 Attend

Since the depression and salary cuts have hit many teachers, the number able to attend summer school may dwindle and the one session may be able, under such circumstances, to accommodate all those applying. The 1930-31 Hampton catalogue gives 1007 as the number attending the 1930 summer session; in 1931, 800 teachers attended the first session and 491 the second.

Although President Howe did not state that the depression was responsible for the present change of plans, it is known that the fall in the values of securities have affected all institutions, and this fact was brought out in the current report of F. K. Rogers, treasurer of the institute.

Treasurer Reports

"Early in the year," he writes, "it became evident that our expected income would likely to be curtailed and therefore a special effort was made to restrict expenditures. Because of this we were able to reduce the estimated expenditures. Even with the restriction, however, the year closed with a deficiency of income of over $41,000, according to the report.

Major building activities on the campus continue. The Bemis Laboratories, a part of the trade school plant which is to house the builder's course, nears completion. It is to cost $80,000, and the work is being largely done by students.

Kelsey Hall, the first unit of what is to be a dormitory quadrangle for young women, and named after a former trustee, is the other important structure that is being added to the campus.

Unique Pageant By Isaac Fisher Is Hampton Feature

Journal and Guide

By Journal and Guide Staff Writer

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—A unique and colorful pageant, "What Mean These Stones" was the offering Saturday of the historical committee of the Armstrong League for the annual program on the eve of Founder's Day.

2-6-32

The pageant presented pictorially and by means of human "talkie-movie" the development of Hampton Institute. It was the brain-child of Dr. Isaac Fisher, secretary of the student Y. M. C. A. and was directed by Miss Grace Waddy, a senior of Durham, N. C.

Norfolk, Va.

Students Build Sets

On the stage of Ogden Hall was built the "foundation" of Hampton, and upon this was erected, in miniature, tne campus, with its several buildings, green lawns, and towering belfry. This work was done by students of the trade school.

The stones of the foundation were labelled with inscriptions typical of the ideas of Gen. Samuel Chapman Armstrong, founder of the Institute, and of the Hampton spirit. The inscription on the several stones were:

Respect for labor, Training of mind, Industrial training, Teacher-training, Family life, Culture upon the whole circle of life, Training of heart, Preservation of the spirituals, Leadership of peace, Education to make a living, Patroitism, High character.

Large Number Take Part

A large number of students took part, and as they sought to learn the meaning of the stones, they recited, sang, played, and acted—revealing the entire gamut of activities which make up Hampton's program and the background out of which they grew.

Scene after scene were vigorously applauded and the entire work secured for Dr. Cooper much merited words of praise.

The committee in charge of the production was made up of Miss Sara Lane, curator of the Institute museum; Mrs. J. B. Pierce, Miss M. W. Nettleton, English instructor; Dr. T. W. Turner of the biology department; Dr. Fisher was chairman.

STUDENTS URGED TO WELCOME SELF-SACRIFICE

Journal and Guide

Founder's Day Is Observed With Many Activities

2-6-32

Special to Journal and Guide

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—Lauding the educational philosophy of General Samuel Chapman Armstrong, the founder of Hampton Institute, and bidding his hearers to "welcome the opportunity for self-secrifice" in the same spirit as did General Armstrong, Dr. Henry B. Washburn, dean of the Episcopalian Theological Seminary, Cambridge, Mass., Sunday delivered the annual Founder's Day address here.

The services were under the direction of the Hampton Institute chaplain, the Rev. S. Arthur Devan. The scripture passage was read and the speaker was introduced by President Arthur Howe of Hampton Institute. Special music was rendered by the choir under the leadership of Ernest Hays, acting director of the Hampton Institute School of Music.

Norfolk, Va.

Dr. Moton Speaks

At the evening chapel services which closed the Founder's Day exercises, the principal address was given by Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute and a member of the Board of Trustees of Hampton Institute.

Other trustees present for the Founder's Day observance and for the regular meeting of the Board, which was held on Saturday, were J. Henry Scattergood, assistant director of the Bureau of Indian Affairs of the United States Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.; Alexander B. Trowbridge of Washington, D. C.; Frank W. Darling of Hampton, Virginia; Henry Wilder Foote of Cambridge, Mass.; and Daniel W. Armstrong of New York City.

"The principles of the founder of Hampton Institute," he said, "apply to everyone. General Armstrong spoke for mankind when in the early days of this institution he laid its moral foundations. He had clearly in mind the fundamental principles of true education and right citizenship, when he founded his school on the principle of educating both hand and mind, in employing both hand and brain together.

"None of us has gone beyond the need of those precepts. Some of us have got too far away from the truth championed by Hampton's founder. There is no one, whatever his occupation, who would not be better if in garden or field or forest he were to come close to the soil, whose thinking would not be of finer grain, more wholesome, more reasonable, if he were an intimate friend of the earth."

Speaking of Hampton Institute's work in education, the speaker declared, that "although this school has been at work for 64 years, its enterprises is just beginning and its eyes are just being opened to the possibilities that a promising future has in store for it.

"Sixty-four years is a very short period in the life of an institution like this and Hampton Institute's future is virtually all before it. Hampton's experiment in education —in training for the right kind of citizenship, by laying emphasis upon 'education by doing' and 'educating hand, heart, and mind'—is among the early experiments in creating the right type of society."

Sunday morning students, workers, and guests, accompanied by the Institute Band, marched to the school cemetery where members of the Senior Class placed wreaths on the graves of Hampton Institute's founder, General Samuel Chapman Armstrong, and of two other of Hampton's principals, Dr. Hollis Burke Frissell, and Dr. George P. Phenix.

HAMPTON SCHOOL OF NURSING ONLY ONE IN U. S. GIVING COLLEGE GRADE TRAINING TO NEGRO STUDENT NURSES

Pioneers In Rural Public Health Field; Accepts First Four Pupils After Probation Period; Dixie Hospital Renovations Complete

By GEORGE A. KUYPER

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—Although only half a year old, the School of Nursing of Hampton Institute has already shown its significance. After a six month's probation, the first four pupils have been accepted. They are Misses Inez Carter of Hampton, Lula Jordan of Newport News, Mamie Perry of Fort Lawn, S. C., and Mollie Turner of Newport News.

This school is the only school of nursing in the country (out of 1820 registered schools of nursing) trying to do work of college grade for Negro nurses entirely. Moreover, it is the only school to give work in rural public health nurses to teach health nurses.

Although the centers open to Negro nurses in the North prepare for city work, the great need is for nurses willing and ready to work in rural areas. The need for colored public health nurses teach health and and disease prevention, as well as giving bedside care, is great.

At present there is about one such nurse to every four thousand Negroes; these nurses are not evenly distributed and have not had as full a training as they should have to do all the work required of a public health nurse.

Schools need nurses, industries need nurses. To prepare colored women for this work, the Hampton Institute School of Nursing is the only school open to them in the South.

Aided By Rosenwald

This School of Nursing was begun with aid from the Julius Rosenwald Fund, which is supporting the school for three years. At the end of that time it will withdraw its support, and Hampton Institute will take over the costs. The student pay for their own costs during the probationary period of six months and for their books and uniforms during the entire course.

Students have class work in the college grade, while professional subjects are given by nurses who have college degrees. The practice work is given at the Dixie Hospital, just off the Hampton campus, a community hospital taking patients of all classes. The hospital contributes maintenance and tuition for each student nurse.

The director of the school, Miss Nina D. Gage, white, has just left on a trip through the South to study the work now being done and opportunities for further service on the part of Negro public health nurses, especially in rural areas. She will visit schools of nursing open to Negro nurses, and meet health officers throughout the states visited, thus learning something of the opportunities open for Negro public health nurses.

Accompanying her will be Miss Alma C. Haupt, white, associate director of the National Organization for Public Health Nursing.

Miss Gage recently gave talks to the students of the Hampton and Phoebus high schools on nursing and hospital administration as careers for high school graduates. These talks were part of a series of vocational talks to high school students sponsored by the Business and Professional Women's Clubs.

Miss Gage pointed out the growth of nursing as a profession and the rise of preventive public health nursing. She showed the opportunities open in this field for men as well as women.

DIXIE HOSPITL OPENED TO PUBLIC SUNDAY

HAMPTON, Va.—(Special)—Open house was held at Dixie Hospital last Sunday afternoon from 2 to 5 to permit the public to inspect the remodeled hospital and its equipment.

The recently finished remodeling and added equipment was made possible by a gift of $50,000 from the Julius Rosenwald Fund. The new Dixie Hospital is one of the best equipped in the South. It is said that the new wards and equipment make it possible for the hospital to care for all the wants of the sick on the Lower Peninsula.

Capt. Frank Darling, Hampton trustee and oyster magnate, is president, M. C. Armstrong, treasurer, and Miss Marshall superintendent. They are all white.

Jim-Crow Provisions

Before the building was renovated there were no separate waiting rooms for each race. Despite spirited protest against the setting up of Jim-Crow waiting rooms and other features, officers of the hospital persisted in doing so. It was hoped that Hampton Institute's closer relationship with the hospital would operate to remove some of the usual southern features.

Colored physicians, however, are not barred from attending patients as at most southern hospitals, although they are restricted when it comes to operating.

The open house had been scheduled for Sunday March 6, but was postponed because of extremely bad weather.

CELEBRATION CUT TO ONE DAY; FREE LUNCHEONS GO

Thomas Jesse Jones To Be Principal Speaker

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—The economic depression which compelled Hampton Institute to cancel out the second session of its summer school, has again laid its hands on the institution's plans, and this time the traditional anniversary ceremonies are the victim.

Instead of a three-day program as in former years, the 65th anniversary exercises this year will be limited to one day, Friday, April 22, and the usual anniversary luncheons for both guests and alumni will also be omitted. The curtailment of activities, however, is an economic measure and is in no way a precedent, according to officials here. The board of trustees will hold its spring meeting on the evening of April 21.

Thomas Jesse Jones, Speaker

The principal speaker at the exercises to be held in Ogden Hall on Friday afternoon, April 22, 2:15 o'clock will be Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, white, director of the Phelps Stokes Fund; in the evening an original play written by one of the students will be presented in Ogden Hall, and president Howe has urged all alumni and friends to join with the staff and students in commemoration of Hampton's founding by General Samuel Chapman Armstrong.

The annual anniversary exercises are almost as old as Hampton Institute. They were begun by General Armstrong, its founder, to enable farsighted men and women, of North and South, to study the school and the work it was doing, and to give to these visitors, teachers and students an opportunity once a year to study the meaning of Hampton Institute. Graduates returned to tell of their endeavors toward the uplift of their people, and undergraduates told what the school had been doing for them.

Annual Pilgrimage

For many years Robert Curtis Ogden, white, of Philadelphia, long a staunch and enthusiastic friend of Hampton Institute and one of its trustees, escorted to Hampton a large party of invited guests whom he thus interested in the work of the school. Mr. Ogden furnished the special train which brought these visitors. After his death the anniversary party was guided by Alexander Trowbridge, white, of Washington, a member of Hampton Institute's Board of Trustees. The guests were enabled to visit classrooms, shops, and the farm, in order to see at first hand what Hampton Institute's policy of "learning by doing" means.

Prominent anniversary speakers including two former presidents of the United States (Hayes and Taft), former President Eliot of Harvard University, Dr. Buttrick of the General Education Board and others.

Education - 1932

Alabama

Libraries.

NEW YORK TIMES

AUG 13 1932

Books for Negroes Wanted.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Negro branch library here was opened Oct. 1, 1931, and operates as a branch of the Mobile Public Library. At the time of its opening the branch possessed about 2,000 volumes, and after serving the public free for about three months it was cut off from the city appropriation, the support of both main and branch libraries being thus affected. Since then the public has been asked to keep the doors of the libraries open by subscriptions, book fees, entertainments and donations. A lending fee has been placed on the borrowers' cards of $1 a year or 10 cents for a fourteen-day period.

The Negroes of Mobile are responding, and it may be that the doors can be kept open to the general public in this manner, but in the meantime the Davis Avenue branch for Negroes is greatly in need of books and reading matter. We are therefore appealing to readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES to assist by giving books of the cultural and instructive type.

The library also stands in great need of books for children, particularly fairy tales. In the adult department English literature, religious books of all kinds and books of fiction will be deeply appreciated. Due acknowledgment will be made of any material sent to the Davis Avenue branch of the Mobile Public Library.

ELIZABETH JORDAN.

Mobile, Ala., Aug. 1, 1932.

Grimke Collection of Books At Howard University

By MRS. R. M. KENDRICKS

The cultural background of the Grimke family, which possesses an inviolable reputation through several generations for fearlessness in the cause of right, for a vast interest in the social welfare of the underpriviledeged, and for illimitable work in behalf of justice for the Negro, is indicated in a miscellaneous collection of books recently given to Howard Unviersity by Dr. Francis J. Grimke, former pastor of the Fifteenth Street Presbyterian Church, and for many years a member of the trustee board of Howard University.

The Grimke collection contains more than 2,200 volumes, as many pamphlets, sermons and speeches, and several thousand clippings collected over more than half a century of close contact with the national upheavals of the period.

Aside from the rare editions, the old imprimatures, and the unusual bindings dear to the bibliophile, there are in the collection many items of general interest and others of special interest to those who have had contact with Howard University. The gift of these books has renewed interest in the accumulation of Negro Americana at Howard, and in the establishment of a research center for writers and others interested in the Negro question.

Many of the books in the collection are autographed copies and other association volumes. These include gifts to members of the Grimke family, books by members of the Grimke family, and gifts to Mrs. Francis J. Grimke (Charlotte L. Forten), granddaughter of James Forten, a Negro abolitionist of Philadelphia, and a warm friend and supporter of William Lloyd Garrison. Among the latter are several autographed volumes of the works of John Greenleaf Whittier presented by the author to Miss Forten, and several signed gift books from Thomas Wentworth Higginson ,Colonel of the first South Carolina volunteers during the Civil War, and later a well-known contributor to American letters.

Of Mrs. Grimke's own literary work, there is a translation of the Erckman-Chartrain- novel "Madame Theresa," for the Charles Scribner Publishing Company, 1869.

Old Howardites will be particularly interested in a copy of "Plato's Best Thoughts," from the Jowett translation, collected and published by Dr. C. H. A. Buckley, former professor of rhetoric and literature at Howard University. Inserted in this volume are two handwritten letters from Dr. Buckley to Dr. Grimke, dated October 31, 1885 and November 2, 1885. Another item of interest is a copy of the second edition of "Eshter Burr's Journal," edited by Dr. Jeremiah Eames Rankin, former president of the university, and printed on the university press. There is also a gift edition of "A Sermon in Memory of William Weston Patton," another president of Howard, by his son, the Rev. Cornelius H. Patton.

The wall of the Grimkes and the Fortens in the ways of the early promoters of the anti-slavery movement and with the abolitionists is reflected in gift and autographed copies of books and mention in the writings of the great stalwarts of those organizations.

Mr. Archibald Grimke, late brother of Dr. Grimke, and a promoter of the N.A.A.C.P., is the author of two books in the collection: "The Life of Charles Sumner," and "The Life of William Lloyd Garrison," and his daughter, Miss Angelina Grimke, has contributed a play, "Rachel," and several poems to the Grimke output. Other Grimke matter includes "The Works of Frederick Grimke," 1871, and two books by Thomas Smith Grimke, one a collection of essays and addresses on the temperance movement, the other two essays and an oration on science, literature, and religion, 1831.

Of especial interest is a volume of addresses in memory of Angelina Grimke Weld, delivered at her funeral at Hyde Park, Mass., 1879, and later printed for private circulation. Among the contributors to this volume were Mrs. Lucy Stone, feminist, and Wendell Phillips, anti-slavery agitator. The book also contains memorial sketches of Sarah Moore Grimke.

Other items include autographed copies of the poems of H. Cordelia Ray, signed books by Lucy Larcom and by Lillie Chace Wyman, a volume in memory of Robert Gould Shaw presented to Mrs. Grimke by William Shaw; gift copies of "Papers on Literature and Art" and "Woman in the Nineteenth Century" by Margaret Fuller, Marchioness Ossoli, a noted feminist of the time. There is also a copy of "Roman Antiquities," 1814 by Alexander Adams, Rector of Edinburgh, and containing the inscription: "Francis J. Grimke, presented by his aunt, Mrs. Angelina Grimke Weld."

The books in the Grimke collection by and about the Negro will increase the Negro American already housed at Howard University. The Negro collection began with a gift of about 300 books in 1873, and in 1914 was increased by a gift of 3,000 books and pamphlets by Dr. Jesse Edward Moorland, a member of the board of trustees, Howard University and formerly international secretary of the Y. M.C.A.

More than forty years before the Moorland gift was received, however, the library of Lewis Tappan, one of the most famous anti-slavery agitators in America, was presented to Howard. In the Tappan collection are found rare books, complete files of reports of the Anti-Slavery Society, pamphlets, and a few hand-written manuscripts never published and all relating to the anti-slavery movement in the United States and in Europe. Though small in size, the Tappan collection forms one of the most authentic sources of such data now extent.

Other collections at Howard include the Lavalette miscellaneous collections and the John W. Cromwell (Washington, D.C.) collection which is composed of folios of newspaper clippings referring to incidents leading up to the war of the rebellion, the events of that period, and those immediately following the war.

Education-1932

Libraries.

General.

40 Persons Denied Jobs in Baltimore City Libraries

Chicago is out to register 100,000 colored voters in the city and in Cook County.

No matter whether Democrats or Republicans win, Chicago voters know they are due to get several hundred jobs.

For example, Chicago has a city branch library named for a black citizen, Dr. George Hall. Of course there are colored librarians, workers, and janitors not only in this branch but in other city branch libraries.

Compare that with Baltimore which has a new three million dollar public library erected out of the taxpayers' funds.

This Baltimore City Free Public Library has 27 branches and spends every year $242,618 in salaries for 193 librarians and assistants and $21,500 for salaries of 36 janitors.

We, the citizens pay these salaries.

The librarian is paid $7,000 a year, one assistant is paid $4,000, three assistants are paid $3,000, five assistants are paid $2,000, stenographers are paid $800 to $900, shelf workers $960, pages $480, and messengers $240 per year.

Afro-American

Each one of the 27 branches has a librarian at $1,500 and one or more assistants at $1,071. Central library janitors are paid $780 to $1,200. Branch janitors are paid from $360 to $900.

9-24-32

Now Negroes are 17.6 per cent of the population of the city. We are due 17.6 per cent of these city jobs. We ought to have 6 colored janitors in the free public libraries and 34 colored librarians in all branches of the service.

Baltimore, Md.

What are the facts?

Baltimore's library system is so high and mighty, so defiant of the interests of all the people that it keeps Negro girls from entering the city's library school so they might be trained to do library work.

This procedure, illegal and brazenly vicious, is perpetuated in Baltimore because only 37,000 Negroes vote.

Fifty thousand of us on the books can make City Librarian Joseph Wheeler and all his trustees change their tunes. We can elect a mayor and city council who will not permit any such race discrimination with the taxpayers' money.

Chicago has 188 Negro policemen, two aldermen, members of the state legislature, a state senator, a Congressman, clerks in the city hall, and over 1,000 municipal employees because Chicago Negroes register and vote.

Baltimore has a chance on September 27 and October 11 to register; 55,000 of us are not on the books. It is the duty of every citizen to cast his ballot at the polls.

Here's a job each Baltimorean must do for himself. No one can do it for him or for her.

It doesn't matter whether you register as Republican or Democrat. The main thing is that you REGISTER.

ARE YOU A VOTER? If not go to the polling place nearest your home and have your name recorded on September 27.

Education-1932

Georgia

Libraries.

Walcott Greets Educators at Atlanta U. Dedication

Senator Frederic C. Walcott, of Connecticut, principal speaker Saturday at the dedication of the Atlanta University's new library, is shown above with prominent educators. In the group are, from left to right, Senator Walcott, Dr. John Hope, president of Atlanta University; Dean Sage, president of the university board of trustees; Miss Florence M. Reid, president of Spelman College; James Weldon Johnson, professor at Fisk University; Dr. James R. McCain, president of Agnes Scott, and Dr. Harvey W. Cox, president of Emory. Senator Walcott made the principal address at the dedication exercises, held in Sisters' chapel, Spelman. Staff photo by Kenneth Rogers.

$300,000 Atlanta U. Library Dedicated to Higher Learning

Constitution May 1, 1932

Leadership of colored men and women of education and character is needed if further progress is to be made by the race, and the influence of the new Atlanta University library on developing race leadership will be profound, United States Senator Frederic Collins Walcott Saturday afternoon told a large audience at dedication services in Sisters' chapel at Spelman.

Atlanta Ga

Housing 40,000 volumes, with room for a total of 118,000, the new library is located conveniently to Atlanta University, Spelman and Morehouse college. The keys were accepted by Dean Sage, of New York, president of the Atlanta University board of trustees, who pointed out that "only through the stored knowledge of the past can the present hope to understand the great adventure of life and solidify the foundation on which the future must be built."

As spokesman of his race, James Weldon Johnson, graduate of Atlanta University and professor of creative English at Fisk University, praised the movement to create in Atlanta a great unviersity for the negro people.

Senator Walcott, a graduate of Yale with the degrees A.M. and D. Sc., expressed a sense of "enormous relief at entering this scholastic atmosphere, removed from the welter, strife and hard work of Washington."

5-1-32

"We need to learn to follow the advice given here this afternoon by Dr. John Hope, president of Atlanta University, 'Suppose we don't hurry'," Senator Walcott said.

Senator Walcott saw in the present-day status of the negro "the most remarkable and romantic rise of any people in the world." Reviewing briefly the racial history in this country, Senator Walcott told how 1,000,000 slaves entered the United States within 40 years, and, when the emancipation proclamation was issued by Lincoln 70 years ago, there were approximately 4,000,000 in the country. Today, there are nearly 12,000,000. "A few hundred Booker T. Washingtons, R. R. Motons or John Hopes in each generation would completely elevate the negro race and solve most of its problems, and the only chance of developing such leadership is through education," Senator Walcott said. "It is this which the Atlanta University furnishes under the inspired direction of Dr. Hope.

"The time has come when one may speak plainly in advocating training for negroes as leaders, as thinkers, as workers for the great mass of this group, who, otherwise would receive little or no training. There is great need of more physicians and nurses. Many counties in the sections where the colored population is the most dense have not a single colored physician, dentist or nurse. The training of teachers is essential. There are more than 18,000 colored elementary school teachers who have no college or high school training. This means that the teachers are hardly two jumps ahead of the pupils."

Constitution May 1, 32 Atlanta Ga

The influence of the new library will not be confined even to the boundaries of the university's sphere of influence, Senator Walcott predicted. "Geographically centrally located, it will be a great boon to other schools and colleges in the south. It will shed new light upon educational problems and help measurably to solve them. The generous donor, with a gift of $300,000 through the general education board, has opened new doors of light and progress through his magnificent gift."

5-1-32

Atlanta University, founded in 1865, has had 1,506 graduates, of whom 13 are presidents of negro colleges and three-fourths teachers, Senator Walcott said.

Library Importance Stressed.

Dr. Hope, who presided, announced that the new library has received the gift from Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes, canon of the Washington cathedral, an original Latin manuscript by Thomas Clarkson, famous English abolitionist of the 18th century.

Professor Johnson spoke of the importance of libraries to the preservation of civilization, and dedicated the new library to humanity. Reminiscences of the time when, while he was a student at Atlanta University, hills now occupied by Morehouse and Spelman were ridged by Confederate ramparts and occupied by barracks, were given by him. "We see taking tangible form a real university in the heart of the south, with doors open to those who are elsewhere denied," he said. "A university that will be a center from which will radiate forces that will help to redeem this entire section from ignorance, superstitution, bigotry, unreasoning prejudice, and brutal intolerance. A university that will have a distinctive effect upon the development of our whole civilization."

James Gamble Rogers, of New York, architect who designed the three story, Georgian colonial library, was presented to the audience. Dr. Harvey W. Cox, president of Emory, read the Scriptures, and Dr. James R. McCain, president of Agnes Scott, offered the benediction. The Rev. Howard Thurman, religious adviser of Morehouse and Spelman, offered the prayers of dedication. The Morehouse-Spelman chorus and the Morehouse Glee Club sang. The audience joined in the singing of the negro national anthem, written by Professor Johnson.

Hopes for Tax Bill.

In an interview Saturday afternoon, Senator Walcott said that congress will get through its business by June 10, "giving the country a rest from legislation and debate." Senator Walcott said that he hopes by then congress will have passed a tax bill which will be equitable, not bearing too heavily on any one class or people or industry, and a bill which will yield enough to nearly balance the budget.

"The deficit should be made good by reduction of federal expenses," Senator Walcott said. "The president is willing and eager to undertake readjustments in the federal departments which should save at least $200,000,000 and which will be a much needed, permanent economy.

"In addition to the revenue bill, congress has large appropriation bills to pass, of which the army, navy and postoffice bills are the largest. As soon as we know what revenue we will have, we probably can shape a program to nearly conform. That is the job immediately ahead of congress, and I believe that congress will accomplish that task and adjourn."

Senator Walcott expressed grief over the passing of Senator William J. Harris, an intimate friend "all admired with affection." Senator Harris, he said, "was a great worker and a member of a distinguished family." He knows the new senator, Major John S. Cohen, and admires him, and feels confident that he will fill Harris' place with credit, Senator Walcott said.

NEW YORK TIMES

MAY 2 1932

All the Way Up.

Five years ago there were not half a dozen trained Negro librarians in the South. The average value of books in Negro college libraries was only $1,000. With the encouragement of the Rosenwald Fund, public library facilities are now being provided by many cities and towns. Numerous school libraries are also being established and college libraries improved. But all this makes necessary trained Negro librarians and Negro teachers who will be prepared to make use of school libraries.

Last week was dedicated a library building in Atlanta University, the pioneer institution of higher education for Negroes in the South, which will be the centre of training for librarians, especially in cities and towns and Negro colleges. The need is great, for, according to the report of the American Library Association, 89 per cent of the Negroes in the South are without public-library service.

The story is told that when President ROOSEVELT said to the late Dr. BUTTRICK of the General Education Board, which is making this library possible, that he would endorse agricultural and industrial training for the Negro and nothing more, Dr. BUTTRICK suggested that there must be some place for the training of teachers in these subjects. ROOSEVELT then admitted that there must be normal schools, but would stop there. Dr. BUTTRICK then asked where the teachers in these schools were to be trained, which led to the remark by ROOSEVELT that "once you start in education you cannot stop."

Atlanta University is devoted especially to the preparation of leaders among the Negroes themselves, making its graduate school, as President HOPE announces as his purpose, the "great cultural centre for the people of his race."

FEW BOOKS FOR NEGRO SCHOOLS

Courier 4-23-32

COLUMBIA, S. C., Apr. 21.—(A. N. P.)—During the first three months of 1932 libraries in the white schools of the city circulated 3,722 books. Negro schools used 580. The white population of the city is 32,042; the Negro, 19,519.

Emory Students Pay Visit to New A. U. Library

Independent 5-13-32

Atlanta, Ga.

Fifty students enrolled in the Library School of Emory University, accompanied by Miss Clara Howard, director of the school and the members of its faculty, visited the new Atlanta University Library on Monday afternoon and inspected the building and its facilities. Talks were made by Miss Charlotte Templeton, librarian of the University, on the work of moving the libraries of Morehouse College, Spelman College and Atlanta University from their old quarters to the new building, and by Miss Wilhemina Carothers, chief satalogue librarian, on the work of changing the library records from the Dewey system to the Library of Congress system. Later the group adjourned to the library lounge room where refreshments were served.

DEDICATE NEW ATLANTA U. LIBRARY

Afro-American 5/7/32

ATLLANTA, Ga.—Atlanta University's new library, built from funds granted by the General Education Board and designed to serve the students of all Negro institutions of higher learning in Atlanta, was dedicated Saturday in the presence of one of the largest and most representative audiences gathered together in the interest of Negro education.

The dedicatory address was delivered by United States Senator Frederic Collin Walcott, who characterized the progress of the Negro people since slavery as "the most remarkable, the most dramatic rise ever accomplished in a like period by any group of people in the world." The keys to the building were formally accepted by Dean Sage, of New York City, president of the board of trustees.

In his speech of acceptance he envisioned the new library as "the abiding home of that freedom of thought which denies prejudice, prompts the search for wisdom, and fights an eternal battle against the destructiveness of ignorance and the deadness of materialism."

Speaking as an alumnus and a trustee of Atlanta University, Dr. James Weldon Johnson, of Fisk University, described Atlanta University as a center "from which will radiate forces that will help to redeem this section from ignorance, superstition, bigotry, unreasoning prejudice, and brutal intolerance."

President John Hope presided and other speakers included President James Ross McCain of Agness Scott College.

On Friday evening preceding the dedication a special convocation was held in Sisters Chapel at which representatives of the principal educational foundations and religious societies that have contributed to the advance of Negro education brought greetings to Atlanta University.

The spokesmen of these organizations were:

Julius Rosenwald Fund—George R. Arthur, associate for Negro welfare;

Slater Fund—W. T. B. Williams, field director;

Jeanes Fund—Dr. Franklin Nutting Parker, trustee, Jeanes Fund;

Woman's American Baptist Home Mission Society—Mrs. Katherine S. Westfall, executive secretary;

Methodist Episcoptl Church—Dr. Merrill J. Holmes, secretary of Institution for Negroes;

African Methodist Episcopal Church—President W. A. Fountain, Morris Brown College.

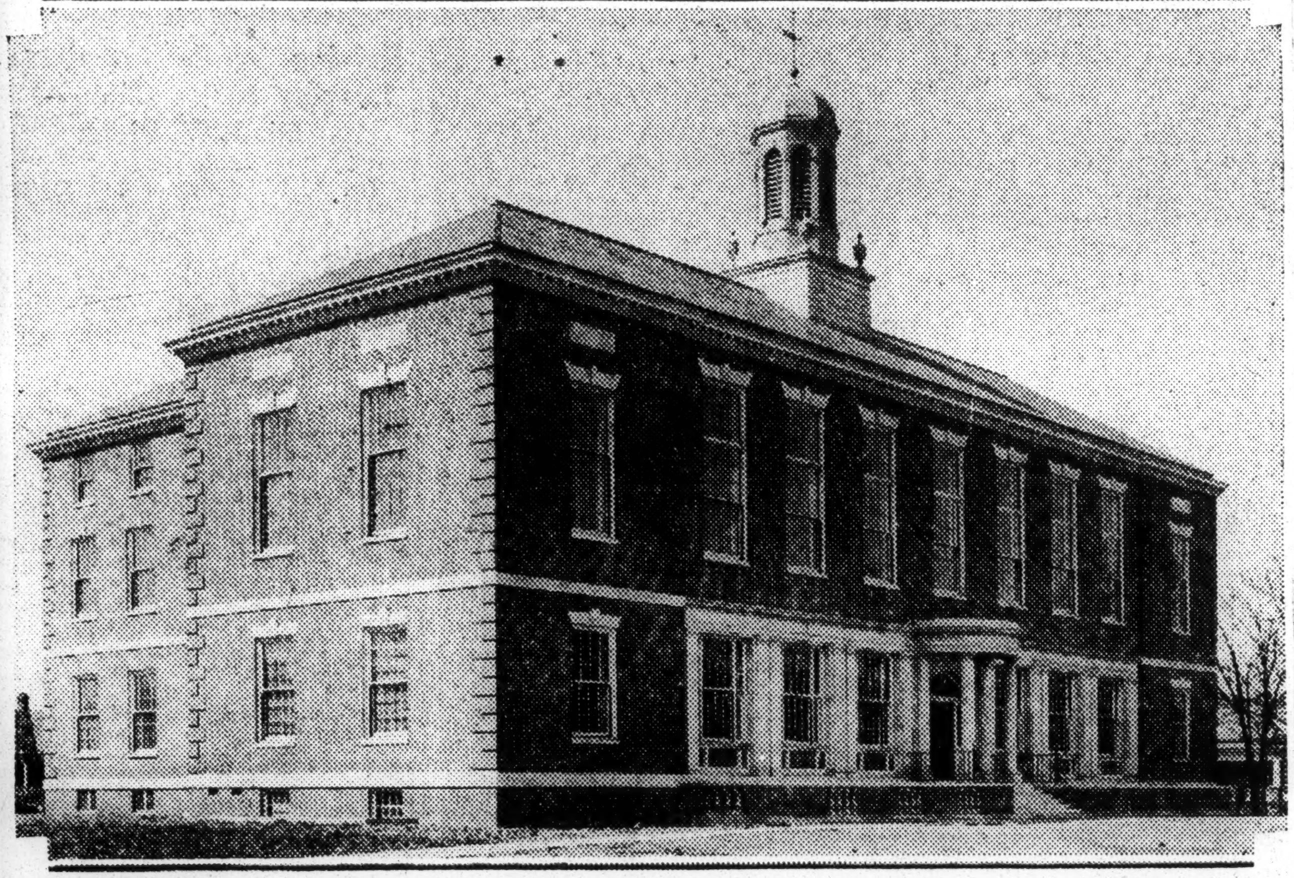
In the chief address of the evening President George Barton Cutten of Colgate University, speaking on "The Saving Grace of Leisure," declared that only by the good use of spare time could mankind hope to save itself fro mdegeneration. He pointed to three major elements that intelligent use of one's spare time should contain: play or some for mof "mental escape" from life's routine; physical re-creation and finally mental satisfaction.

Dr. Will W. Alexander, director of the Commission on Interracial Co-operation, presided at this session, and Kendall Weisiger, chairman of the library building committee, welcomed th edelegates. Under the direction of Professor Kemper Harrold a program of music was presented by the Morehouse-Spelman Chorus, and the quartets of these colleges. The invocation was offered by Dr. E. R. Carter, pastor of Atlanta's Friendship Baptist Church; the Scriptures were read by the Reverend W. J. Faulkner, of the local First Congregational Church, and the benediction pronounced by President M. S. Davage of Clark University.

Libraries

Georgia

New $300,000 Library Will Be Dedicated By Atlanta University Next Saturday



Atlanta University library, built at a cost of $300,000 under a grant from the general education board for use by the negro institutions of Atlanta, which will be dedicated Saturday, April 30. In the new library are seats for more than 400 readers, space for 118,000 books, seminar and classrooms for graduate students, librarian's office and workrooms, and spacious hall for art exhibits.

The dedication next Saturday afternoon of Atlanta University library, built at a cost of $300,000 under a grant from the general education board, will bring to Atlanta a number of distinguished men and women who will participate in the ceremonies. The principal speaker will be United States Senator Frederick Collin Walcott, of Connecticut.

Among the other distinguished persons on the dedication program will be Dr. George Barton Cutten, president of Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y., and president of the national council of the Y. M. C. A., who will deliver the principal address at the special convocation in Sisters chapel, Spelman College campus, on next Friday evening. Dr. Will W. Alexander, director of the commission on Inter-racial Co-operation and president of Dillard University, New Orleans, La., will preside at the convocation at which a number of representatives of educational foundations, denominational boards and other agencies active in negro educational work will make responses.

Formal acceptance of the library building, which has been designed by James Gamble Rogers, of New York city, and built by the Barge-Thompson Company, of Atlanta, will be made by Dean Sage, New York lawyer and philanthropist, who has been a member of the board of trustees of Atlanta University since 1911 and is its president. In behalf of the alumni of the university and as a spokesman of its board will be Dr. James Weldon Johnson, dean of negro poets, who is now serving as Spence professor of creative English at Fish University. Dr. John Hope, president of the university, will preside at Saturday afternoon's exercises, which are scheduled to begin at 2:30 o'clock.

The general public is invited to both the convocation at 8 o'clock Friday evening and the exercises of dedication at 2:30 o'clock Saturday afternoon. No cards of admission are required at either occasion.

Other guests of the university for the dedication will include Trevor Arnett, president of the general education board; Fred L. Brownless, executive secretary of the American Missionary Association; Merrill J. Holmes, secretary for negro institutions, board of education of the Methodist Episcopal church; Frank A. Smith, educational secretary, American Baptist Home Mission Society; Mrs. Katherine S. Westfall, executive secretary, Woman's American Baptist Home Mission Society; J. C. Dixon, supervisor of negro education for Georgia; Guy E. Snavely, president of Birmingham-Southern College, Birmingham, Ala., who will represent the Association of American Colleges.

Following the formal dedication of the new building, which is located on the corner of Chestnut street and Greensferry avenue, it will be open for use. Under the terms of the grant providing for the library, it was stipulated that the building should be held and administered by Atlanta University, and should be open for use of the students of the university and the affiliated colleges, Spelman College for Women and Morehouse College for Men, and the students of the other negro institutions of Atlanta, which entered into co-operative arrangements with the university for its use. Under this provision it will be made available to the students of Morris Brown, Clark University, Gammon Theological Seminary and the Atlanta School of Social Work.

Ground was broken for the building during the 1931 commencement week but actual work was not begun until early fall. The cornerstone was laid on November 1. In the construction of the building, every effort has been made to employ local labor and to utilize material produced in Atlanta or elsewhere in the state. As a result, the building is virtually a southern product. Into its construction went the following materials: 120 tons of common brick, 43 tons of reinforcing steel, 17 tons of electrical material, six tons of copper and sheet metal work and two tons of nails, all of which material was fabricated in Atlanta. From elsewhere in Georgia came 21 tons of Stone Mountain granite, 1,110 tons of sand from Rollo, 210 tons of hollow tile from Macon, 1,024 tons of brick from Columbus, and 120 tons of lumber from south Georgia. From Alabama came cement, steel, limestone and gravel; from Tennessee came iron work and marble and from North Carolina came face brick.

In the new building will be stack space for 118,000 books, which, it is anticipated, will care for the needs of the university for many years to come. In the several reading rooms, including a reserve book room, periodical room, open-shelf browsing room, and general reading room are seats for more than 400 students. Included as well in the building are offices and workrooms for the library staff, a series of seminar and classrooms for use of advanced student groups, and a large exhibition hall planned for art shows and other exhibitions.

CLARKSON ESSAYS ON SLAVE TRAFFIC GIVEN ATLANTA U.

Atlanta University, whose new library was formally dedicated Saturday afternoon, has become the possessor of a uniquely valuable collection of documents and other items bearing on the life of Thomas Clarkson, noted English abolitionist, whose activities during the eighteenth century were instrumental in the outlawing of negro slavery. The collection has been brought to Atlanta through the efforts of Dr. Anson Phelps Stokes, canon of the Washington (D. C.) cathedral, and the Phelps-Stokes Fund, which made an appropriation to Atlanta University for its purchase. President John Hope announced Sunday the dedicatory gift of the collection, consisting of 16 items.

Chief items in the collection are Clarkson's essay on slavery, written in Latin in his own hand, and a copy of the same, apparently in his own hand, with the following indorsement: "A complete copy of the Latin essay on the S. trade which gained the first prize at Cambridge in about 1785 and which led to efforts which afterwards accomplished the abolition of it." Enclosing these items is a folder with the statement in Clarkson's handwriting in which he says that the essay "may be said to have been the cause of all that has been done on the subject (i. e., abolition of slavery) throughout the whole world."

Other items include an 1826 edition of the New Testament with a dedication by Thomas Clarkson, an anti-slavery medal with bas relief of Clarkson, a Wedgewood anti-slavery medal, journals and letters, and considerable other material bearing on his life.

NEW LIBRARY AT A. U. WILL BE DEDICATED

The Atlanta University library, built and equipped at a cost of $300,000 under a grant from the general education board, will be dedicated on Saturday, April 30. According to an announcement made today by President John Hope, United States Senator Frederic Collin Walcott, of Connecticut, and Dr. James Weldon

SENATOR WALCOTT.

Johnson, Fisk professor of English, who is an alumnus of the university and a member of its governing board, will be the chief speakers. Dean Sage, of New York city, chairman of the university board of trustees, will formally accept the building in behalf of the university.

On the evening preceding the dedication Dr. George Barton Cutten, president of Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y., will be the chief speaker at a special convocation at which representatives of the major educational foundations and religious organizations that have contributed to the advancement of negro education will respond to the greetings of the presiding chairman, Dr. Will W. Alexander.

The library, designed by James Gamble Rogers, of New York city, and constructed by the Barge-Thompson Company, has been erected on a block of land lying between the campuses of Spelman College for women and Morehouse College for men. Under the terms of the general education board gift, the library is to serve not only Atlanta University and the affiliated colleges, Spelman and Morehouse, but the other negro institutions of higher learning in Atlanta, namely, Morris Brown College, Clark University and Gammon Theological Seminary.

The library is being erected under the supervision of a committee, headed by Kendall Weisiger, who is a member of the board of trustees of Atlanta University. Ground for the new structure was broken during commencement week last June, and the cornerstone was laid on November 1, 1931.

World Needs Mental Adjustment, Says Cutten in Talk at Atlanta U.

Having adjusted itself to its physical environs the world now must adjust itself to its mental environs if civilization is to progress, in the opinion of Dr. George Barton Cutten, president of Colgate University.

Speaking Friday night at the convocation service which began the dedication ceremony of Atlanta University's new library, the noted educator said he believed that mankind is emerging from lower types but warned that care must be taken to ward off possible degeneration. He warmly praised the university's board of trustees and its benefactors for construction of the new library which, besides being used by the three units of Atlanta University, is to be available to students of Morris Brown, Clark and Gammon, the city's other negro institutions of higher learning.

Dr. Cutten spoke in the Sisters chapel, Spelman, where the dedication ceremonies were started. The formal dedication is to take place this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

The educator asserted that he believed the use made of leisure time is one of the most important factors in the progress of civilization, saying that if such time is put to evil channels the world will disintegrate but that if it is used for helpful study nothing but good can result.

"It is important that every good university and college be equipped with an adequate library," Dr. Cutten said. "Those who have made the new building possible for Atlanta University and the schools which are to use it are due a debt of deep gratitude and I am sure that the students and officials of the college are duly thankful for the new structure."

Confidence in the program of Atlanta University for the establishment here of a graduate school of liberal arts was expressed by the representatives of a number of educational foundations which have contributed to the advancement of negro education. Among those who spoke for the foundations were Trevor Arnett, president of the general education board, and Jackson Davis, assistant director of education for this board; George R. Arthur, associate for negro welfare, Julius Rosenwald fund; W. T. B. Williams, field director, Slater fund, and Dr. Franklin Nutting Parker, dean of the Candler school of theology, Emory University, who is a trustee of the Jeanes fund.

The various religious societies which have assisted in the founding and maintenance of negro schools and colleges were represented on the program by the following speakers: Mrs. Katherine S. Westfall, executive secretary, Woman's Baptist Home Mission Society; Dr. Merrill J. Holmes, secretary for institutions for negroes, board of education of the Northern Methodist church, and Bishop William A. Fountain, of the African Methodist Episcopal church.

At the formal exercises of dedication which are to be held this afternoon on the campus adjoining the new library the chief speakers will be United States Senator Frederic C. Walcott, of Connecticut; Professor James Weldon Johnson, of Fisk University, who will speak for the alumni of Atlanta University, and Dean Sage, of New York city, president of the board of trustees of the university, who will formally accept the building. President John Hope will preside at this occasion.

WALCOTT PRAISES NEGRO'S ADVANCE

Connecticut Senator Calls Progress of Race Phenomenal in Dedication Speech

ATLANTA, April 30 (AP)—Senators Frederick C. Walcott said today the advance of the Negro race in this country in 75 years has been phenomenal but added that "little further progress can be made racially without the leadership of colored men and women of education and character."

The Connecticut senator spoke at the dedicaton of a library with a capacity of 118,000 volumes at Atlanta University for Negroes.

The library was built from funds provided by the general education board for use of all Negro educational institutions in Atlanta and vicinity.

"A few hundred Booker T. Washingtons' Motons, or Hopes in each generation would completely elevate the Negro race and solve most of its problems and the only chance of developing such leadership is through education," the senator added. "It is this which the Atlanta university furnishes under the inspired direction" of Dr. John Hope.

"The time has come when one may speak plainly in advocating training for Negroes as leaders, as thinkers, as workers for the great mass of this group who, otherwise, would receive little or no training."

James Weldon Johnson, professor of creative English at Fisk university and secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Dr. Harvey W. Cox, president of Emory university; Dr. James R. McCain, president of Agnes Scott college; Dean Sage, of New York, president of the board of trustees of Atlanta university, and President Hope, of Atlanta university, were among other speakers on the program.

TO DEDICATE NEW $300,000 LIBRARY IN ATLANTA, GA.

Building To Supply Six Schools With Library Facilities; 118,000 Books

ATLANTA, Ga. (Special)—In the new Atlanta University Library, which is to be dedicated on Saturday afternoon, April 30, provision has been made for many years in the future and for the development at Atlanta of a large and diversified university center. In the stack rooms of the new building is space for 118,000 books, or almost trhee times the number now owned by the university, and its affiliated colleges. In the several reading rooms will be chairs for more than 400 readers.

Following the exercises of dedication on April 30, at which Mr. Dean Sage, of New York City, will accept the keys of the building, and United States Senator Frederic Collin Walcott, of Connecticut and James Weldon Johnson, professor of English at Fisk University, will deliver the addresses of dedication, the library will be immediately made available to the students of the university, Morehouse College, and Spelman College, and as well as the students of Morris Brown, Clark University, and Gammon Theological Seminary.

This general use of the library to the students of all Negro institutions in Atlanta has been specifically provided for in the grant of funds for the library by the General Education Board.

Beautiful Building

The library, a stately Georgian Colonial building of brick and limestone harmonizing with the other new buildings in the university group, stands on a tract of land lying adjacent to the campuses of Spelman and Morehouse colleges. Both in its exterior appearance and its interior arrangements the new library complies with the highest standards of architectural beauty and the most modern ideas of library administration. It was designed by James Gamble Rogers, of New York, who has won international renown for his work as archictect of the new Yale University buildings and the building developments at Northwestern University.

According to the university authorities, the library has been planned to provide ample facilities for undergraduates to do required readings and for advanced students to carry on research. To these ends there is provided on the main floor a large reserve book room with a delivery desk and seats for 104 readers, a general reading room which occupies the greater part of the upper floors of the building and accommodates 234 persons, and a series of siminar rooms adapted for small graduate classes and research workers. At the same time particular attention has been paid to the recreational reading facilities, and to this end a periodical reading room with 200 publications and seats for 32 has been provided, as well as an open-shelf "browsing" room for the casual reader. In the basement is an exhibition hall where occasional art exhibits will be held. On the second floor are the librarians' office and a library work room; on the third floor three class rooms and two offices.

Miss Charlotte Templeton, formerly city librarian at Greenville, S.C., who came to the university last year, will be the chief librarian. She will be assisted by a staff sufficiently large to handle the amount of work that will be concentrated in this building.

Libraries

~~G.C. HALL BRANCH~~ LIBRARY TO OPEN TO PULIC IN JAN.

Defender 1-9-32

The beautiful new George Cleveland Hall branch of the Chicago Public library, located at 48th and Michigan avenue will be opened to the public the latter part of this month. The exact date of the opening has not yet been set, as there still remain some work to be done in cataloguing the books and installing the card index system, but will be announced in a few days.

The new branch is one of the most complete and beautiful of the fifty branch libraries in the city. It was named in honor of the late Dr. George Cleveland Hall, pioneer Chicago physician and leader in the community life for over thirty years. Dr. Hayy, while a member of the library board, secured the cooperation of Julius Rosenwald, who donated the site for the branch. The staff for the new branch has been completed, and will be headed by Miss Vivian Harsh.

Libraries.

FISK GETS LARGEST CARNEGIE BOOK GIFT

Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. 2-20-32.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 18.—The largest amount given by the Carnegie Corporation for the purchase of books for libraries in any college was donated to Fisk University. The grant was for $50,000. The University of Chicago, which received $35,000, was given the second largest amount.

The Foundation has given the sum of $961,000.

Libraries.

SCOTT DAY HELD AT THE LIBRARY

Informer

2-20-32

Emmett J. Scott Day, apparently, is observed year after year at the Colored Carnegie Library through interest shown mostly by Miss Bessie B. Osborne, librarian, who always makes it a point to link Mr. Scott's birthday, Feb. 13, along with President Lincoln's on Feb. 12, and Frederick Douglass on Feb. 14.

Houston, Texas

The observance this year was by the fourth and fifth grades of Gregory elementary school, when the following program was rendered: Song, "America;" story of books and libraries; quotations, excerpts from Lincoln's speeches; preamble of United States Constitution and American Creed by school grades; song, "America the Beautiful;" introduction of C. N. Love by Little Miss A. Richardson; Emmett J. Scott and Frederick Douglass, C. N. Love; candlelight prayer and extinguishing candles. Little Miss A. Richardson was mistress of ceremonies.

Education-1932

Money for.

Tuskegee Gets $500 Share in Will of Selig Rosenbaum

Age 1-9-31

Tuskegee Institute and Snow Hill Norma Institute, both located in Alabama, were left $500 each in the will of the late Selig Rosenbaum of this city, who died in 1922.

The will was filed last week and showed that fourteen public institutions were included among the beneficiaries.

N. Y. U. AND TUSKEGEE BENEFIT UNDER WILL

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—(AP)—New York University receives half the estate of William H. Nichols, who died February 22, 1930, leaving a net estate of $9,137,140, a transfer tax appraisal filed today showed.

Nichols was chairman of the board of the Allied Chemical and Dye Corporation and a banker.

The remaining half of the estate goes to two members of his family. In addition eighteen other public bequests are made, including Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., and the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, Hampton, Va., $10,000 each.

Hampton and Tuskegee Receive $10,000 Each

Age 3-5-32

Under the terms of the will of William H. Nichols, New York banker who died February 22, 1930, leaving an estate of more than nine and a half million dollars, two Negro schools will each receive $10,000.

The schools receivin gh money are Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala., and Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va., according to a transfer tax appraisal filed Friday.

School Gets $2,000.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—(AP)—The Calhoun colored school at Calhoun, Ala., will receive $2,000 from the estate of Miss Ella Eliza Russell, who died December 15, and whose will was offered for probate yesterday.

Alabama

Money for.

Senate Committee Cuts Howard Anew

Reduces Appropriation for University From $1,610,000 to $675,000 by Cutting the Heating Plant and Library

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The Howard University appropriation, carried in the Interior Department supply bill, has been reduced again to $675,000, from $1,610,000.

The Senate appropriations committee, to which the bill was recommitted with instructions to report it back to the Senate with amendments providing an aggregate reduction of 10 per cent in the amount of the appropriations contained in the bill as received from the House, struck out $400,000 from the $1,075,000 provided in the House.

The Senate appropriations committee struck from the Howard appropriations an item of $300,000 for a heat and power plant and $100,000 for a library building.

Before the bill was recommitted, the Senate had restored the Howard appropriations to the amount of $1,610,000 recommended by the Budget Bureau in its estimates of appropriations for the fiscal year 1933.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, from its New York office, is broadcasting an appeal to every branch, every church, fraternal body, club and individual interested in higher education for the Negro in America to telegraph or write by special delivery to senators in Washington warning them that such a slash will be regarded as nothing less than an attempt to hamstring the foremost university for Negroes in America.

Senator Edward P. Costigan of Colorado, one of the leaders in the defense of Howard, has given notice that he will fight the new raid on the floor of the Senate.

HOWARD FUND IS SLASHED AGAIN BY U. S. SENATE

Committee Reduces Appropriation By $400,000

4-16-32

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Howard University appropriation, carried in the interior Department supply bill, has been reduced again to $675,000.

The Senate appropriations committee, to which the bill was recommitted with instructions to report it back to the Senate with amendments providing an aggregate reduction of 10 per cent in the amount of the appropriations contained in the bill as received from the House, struck out $400,000 from the $1,075,000 provided in the House.

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Before the bill was recommitted, the Senate had restored the Howard appropriations to the amount of $1,610,000 recommended by the Budget Bureau.

DEC 28 1932

DE PRIEST RESCUES COLORED SCHOOL

Washington, D. C., Dec. 27 (AP). —The second appropriation bill of the session, carrying $43,632,000 for the Interior Department, was passed today by the House and sent to the Senate. The De Priest (Rep., Ill.) proposal to add $460,000 to the bill for a power and heating plant for Howard University, colored school, offered by the only colored member of the House, carried 138 to 105.

Money for

EDUCATIONAL BOARD GIVES MORE TO RACE THAN TO WHITES

4-16-32

Pittsburgh Pa.

Institutions of Higher Learning and Trade Schools Helped Materially by Grants.

By LOUIS R. LAUTIER

NEW YORK, Apr. 14 — Appropriations voted by the General Education Board for colored people in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1931, exceeded by $1,491,863.97 the amount appropriated for whites, according to the report of that institution for the period July 1, 1930, to June 30, 1931, made public at its offices, 61 Broadway, last Friday.

Total appropriations of the General Education Board for the fiscal year, 1931, amounted to $9,162,722, including $5,139,485.04 for colored people and $3,647,621.07 for whites.

Since the General Education Board was founded in 1902 by John D. Rockefeller, it has made total appropriations of $221,778,087. Of this amount, $185,122,940 has been for whites, and $30,898,419 for colored people.

The appropriations of the Board during the past fiscal year in the field of Negro education include aid to institutions of higher education, both private and state, and to schools of secondary grade, to state departments of education for the promotion of education for colored people, to medical and nurse training schools, and to individuals for graduate study.

The more important appropriations of the year are as follows:

"As has been set forth in previous reports, the greater part of the resources of the Board has been devoted to assisting colleges and universities to secure funds for endowment for teachers' salaries, medical education, and general purposes, and for buildings and equipment. At the end of the fiscal year 1929-30, the total appropriations of the Board for these purposes to institutions for whites amounted to $176,984,883, and to institutions for Negroes, $21,999,349.

"The institutions of higher education in the South have shared in these benefits. Prior to 1919, however, the Board did not think conditions favorable for contributing to any considerable extent to the endowment of Negro colleges, nor for the expansion of plant facilities. It is only with the widespread improvement in secondary education that an insistent demand for increased college facilities for Negroes has developed.

"In 1916, Dr. Jones, of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, reported a total enrollment in Negro colleges of 1,643 students of college grade. For the session 1930-31, the enrollment is 20,967. To care for this enormous increase in enrollment it has been necessary to add buildings and to supplement revenues for maintenance. Furthermore, in order to raise the standards of scholarship to a genuinely collegiate level it has been necessary to improve personnel and to provide more adequate laboratory and library facilities. In these efforts the aid of the Board has been enlisted since 1919.

"It is recognized that if the Negro race is to develop its own leaders in the professions and in business, opportunity must be given for university study under favorable conditions. One favorable point for the development of Negro education is Atlanta, Ga., which has several colleges for Negroes.

"The affiliation of three of them —Spelman College (for women), Morehouse College (for men), and Atlanta University—has provided a nucleus for the development of a university center. As one result of this step Atlanta University has been enabled to discontinue undergraduate work in the arts and sciences, and to begin a program of graduate and professional instruction. The new plans are taking form as rapidly as is practicable under circumstances requiring that the trustees of Atlanta University raise substantial sums for buildings, equipment and endowment."

"The new library and chemistry buildings at Fisk University, to which reference was made in previous reports, have been completed, and these, together with other buildings projected for the near future, have made necessary the renovation and enlargement of the heating plant. For this purpose the Board made an appropriation of $50,000.

"Lincoln University, in Chester county, Pa., is one of the Negro institutions to which the General Education Board has given aid for a number of years. Recently the university completed the erection of a dormitory building at a cost of $150,000, toward which the Board contributed one-third. This and other additions to the plant have necessitated the installation of a new heating and lighting system. The estimated cost is $60,000, and toward this sum the Board has pledged $30,000.

The second section of the report deals with medical education. The report states that the new plant at Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn., toward the cost of which the General Education Board contributed about three-fourths, has been completed. In addition to the necessary accommodations for administration, instruction and laboratory work, the plant includes a 150-bed hospital and a nurses' residence.

"Plans have been developed to render an enlarged service in the preparation of Negro physicians, dentists, pharmacists, and nurses," says the report. "Toward the increased budget required under these plans, the Board has pledged as much as may be needed up to a maximum of $125,000 for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1931. In addition, funds aggregating $5,500 were made available for the purchase of books and journals for the library, and for a study of the future needs of the library."

The sum of $10,500 to be apportioned over a 3-year period was pledged by the General Education Board to assist the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church in making a study of the institutions for colored people operating under its auspices, with a view to introducing improved systems of accounting, budgeting and general business procedure. The work will require the services of a business adviser over a period of years.

The Board appropriated $116,400 for state agents for colored rural schools and certain assistants.

For the current academic year, $55,000 was made available for fellowships. Appointments to these fellowships were made for the most part with a view to strengthening the faculties and administrative staffs of institutions for the higher education of Negroes.

The vote appropriated $15,000 for the disposal of the Anna T. Jeannes Foundation to defray the cost of a conference of outstanding leaders in rural education and community life, consisting of supervising industrial teachers for the colored schools of the rural sections of the South.

The General Education Board reports that a total income of $233,308 had been expended from the fund of $200,000 which Miss Anna T. Jeanes, of Piladelphia, gave to the Board to administer for the benefit of colored schools in the rural sections of the South. The schools and projects aided through this fund, the report states, have been selected by the principals of Tuskegee and Hampton Institutes.

ST. LOUIS MO.
POST DISPATCH

APR 6 1932

MR. EASTMAN'S WILL.

The bequests disclosed by the probating of George Eastman's will are in keeping with the fine philanthropic course pursued by the camera manufacturer from the time he began to make his fortune. The University of Rochester, to which he had given $35,000,000 in his lifetime, will receive $12,000,000, the bulk of the estate. It receives also the Eastman home for its president's residence, with a $2,000,000 fund for upkeep.

The university, through which he helped make his home city an educational center, was Mr. Eastman's favorite project, but his gifts covered a wide and general field. His benefactions to Massachusetts Institute of Technology totaled $20,000,000, the greater part, with characteristic modesty, given under the pseudonym of "Mr. Smith." Among his benefactions for the poor were dental dispensaries here and abroad. At a cost of $1,000,000 each, he founded them in London, Rome, Stockholm, Paris, Brussels and Berlin. In addition, he gave $2,500,000 to set up such a clinic at Rochester, to which his will now adds another million. Negro education owes a great debt to Mr. Eastman, for both Tuskegee and Hampton institutes benefited from his generosity to the extent of $2,000,000 or more each. Though he called himself a "musical moron," he poured out millions on behalf of music. Nor were the employes who helped amass his fortune forgotten, for he gave them some $9,000,000 in stock and money during his business career.

These were merely the high spots of an extraordinary career of philanthropy, in which his total disbursements were estimated at $100,000,000, to varied humanitarian, educational and cultural causes. It was a keen sense of social responsibility that moved him to open his purse and lend his alert intelligence to achieving public benefits. Mr. Eastman's work in life may have ended, as he wrote in his farewell message. But his accomplishments for humanity will continue far into the years while the host of agencies he founded and assisted continue in existence.

Education Board Appropriated A Total of $5,139,485 in 1931

Afro-American

Gifts to Colored Schools and Colleges for Year Exceed those to Whites for First Time. Total for Negro Education Since Beginning was $21,999,349; for Whites $176,984,883.

A total appropriation of $5,139,485 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, was made to colored education and welfare by the General Education Board, according to its annual report.

4-9-32

The total appropriation for whites during the same period amounted to $3,647,621. This was the first fiscal year in which the appropriations for Negroes exceeded that of whites.

Schools Get Bulk

Colleges and schools got the bulk of the money appropriated by the board, the report shows. To these went $4,691,085. A total of $157,000 was appropriated for medical sciences while public education, including rural school agents and fellowships received $191,400. There was $100,000 in miscellaneous appropriations.

At the end of the fiscal year of 1929-30, the total appropriations for colored institutions was $21,999,349 and that for whites, $176,984,883.

Since 1919, owing to the large increase in enrollment in our colleges, the General Education Board has given a great amount of attention to the development of higher institutions of learning. In 1916, the report shows, the total enrollment of students of college grade was 1,643. By 1931 the enrollment had increased to 20,967.

Broad Policy

Particularly has the policy of the board been to follow a well defined plan of geographical and merger expansion of educational centers.

One of the favorable points for the development given recent attention was Atlanta, Ga. In the plan to make an educational center out of Morehouse College, Spellman Seminary and Atlanta University, the board has pledged $1,500,000 of a $3,000,000 fund these institutions have planned to raise as endowment. In addition the board voted an annual grant of $75,000 for each of two years to assist Atlanta University in meeting cost of current operations, and $450,000 for the new library building in course of construction.

Morris Brown College

In order that Morris Brown College might co-operate with the Atlanta University center the board assisted in the purchase of a new site for that institution.

Fisk University

For the purpose of renovating and enlarging its heating plant, the board appropriated $50,000 to Fisk University. The new plant is not only designed to serve the new library and chemistry building, but other buildings projected.

Louisville Municipal College

An appropriation of $25,000 of an estimated cost of $41,500 required to

tional speech made Tuesday night at Mt. Pisgah A.M.E. Church in West Philadelphia by terming them Judas Iscariots because they had jumped to attention at the behest of white organization politicians of the city who had instructed them to "get Henry."

No less sensational than this attack was Mr. Henry's assailing of Congressman James M. Beck (white) as a "carpetbagger" who lived in New York, yet represented the second dis-

tingent upon the college raising balance of a $300,000 development fund. It voted $55,000 to Spelman College endowment fund.

In addition to the $15,000 voted the John F. Slater Fund to supplement salaries for a selected group of teachers the board voted an additional $20,000.

Medical Education

To the increased budget at Meharry Medical College the board has pledged as much as may be needed to a maximum of $125,000. Five thousand five hundred dollars has also been made available to this institution for books and journals for the library.

The board also made appropriations to the Medical College of Virginia to carry on extension courses for colored physicians.

Five industrial schools were given aid: $25,000 went to Calhoun Colored School in Alabama; $2,800 went to Snow Hill Normal and Industrial Institute, at Snow Hill, Ala.; $600 to Webster Training School in Louisiana; $4,000 to Warren Training School in North Carolina and $15,000 to Penn Normal in South Carolina.

Among state colleges receiving aid were the Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College which received $20,000, and the Forsyth Agricultural and Mechanical College of Georgia, which received $7,500. The state department of education in North Carolina was given $12,750 for vocational education.

Money for

FUND OF $100,000 GIVEN ATLANTA U

Constitution 1-25-32

Carnegie Grant To Establish Business Administration Professorship.

Atlanta, Ga.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24—To enable Atlanta University, of Atlanta, Ga., to develop its work in the training of negroes for business careers, the Carnegie Corporation of New York has granted the university $100,000 for the establishment of a professorship in its graduate department of business administration. Announcement of the grant was made by Dean Sage, 49 Wall street, president of the university board of trustees.

Atlanta University inaugurated graduate courses two years ago following an affiliation agreement with Morehouse College for men and Spelman College for women. Pursuant to this agreement a university of modern standards is being developed in the heart of the south, where the great majority of the colored people live. Undergraduate instruction is confined to Morehouse and Spelman College, while all graduate work is undertaken by Atlanta University, which is putting first emphasis on the department of education and the department of economics and business administration.

According to President John Hope, the graduate department of business seeks to give students a sound general knowledge of economics and an understanding of the technique of modern business. Because negroes have little opportunity under existing condition to learn business procedure at first hand as clerks and apprentices, it is necessary to provide them with technical training if they are to engage successfully in business. In addition to general business training the department proposes to give individual students of exceptional promise opportunities for more specialized work in the fields of investment, banking, insurance, merchandising and the like.

AIDS IN TRAINING NEGROES.

Carnegie Fund Grants $100,000 for Business Courses In Atlanta.

N.Y. Times

To aid in training Negroes for business careers the Carnegie Corporation of New York has made a $100,000 grant to Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga., for a professor in its graduate department of business administration, it was announced yesterday by Dean Sage, president of the university's board of trustees.

1-25-32

Graduate courses were begun by Atlanta University two years ago, following an affiliation agreement with Morehouse College for men and Spelman College for women. In accordance with this agreement, efforts are being made to establish a university with modern standards in the heart of the South. Undergraduate instruction is confined to Morehouse and Spelman colleges, while all graduate work is undertaken by Atlanta University.

John Hope, president of the university, said that as Negroes had little opportunity to learn business procedure at first hand as clerks and apprentices, it was necessary to give them technical training if they were to engage in business successfully.

$100,000 CHAIR IN BUSINESS FOR ATLANTA UNIV.

1-30-32

NEW YORK.—To enable Atlanta (Ga.) University, to develop its work in the training of students for business careers, the Carnegie Corporation has granted the univerity $100,000 for the establishment of a professorship in its graduate department of Business Administration.

Announcement of this grant was made by Dean Sage, 49 Wall Street, president of the university board of trustees.

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Under-graduate instruction is confined to Morehouse and Spelman College, while all graduate work is undertaken by Atlanta University which is putting first emphasis on the department of education and the department of economics and business administration.

According to President John Hope the graduate department of business seeks to give students a sound general knowledge of economics and an understanding of the technique of modern business. Because few people have little opportunity under existing conditions to learn business procedure at first hand as clerks and apprentices, it is necessary to provide them with technical training if they are to engage sucessfully in business. In addition to general business training, the department proposes to give individual students of exceptional promise, opportunities for more specialized work in the fields of investment, banking, insurance, and merchandising.

Atlanta University Gets $100,000 Award For Business Dept.

Age 1-30-32

New York, N.Y.

The New York office of Atlanta University has announced through Dean Sage of 49 Wall street, presigrant of $100,000 by the Carnegie grand of $100,000 by the Carnegie Foundation of New York for the establishment of a professorship in its graduate department of business administration.

Atlanta University, through an affiliation with Morehouse and Spelman Colleges, devotes its entire curriculum to graduate work, with Morehouse and Spelman taking care of undergraduate students.

President John Hope of Atlanta University states that the school is placing first emphasis on the Department of Education and the Department of Economics and Business Administration.

Through this grant, the way will be opened to give students a sound general knowledge of economics and an understanding of the technique of modern business.

Atlanta University Given $3,000 Cash

Telegraph

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 13 (AP)—Atlanta university, Atlanta, Ga., will received $3,000 from the estate of Annie L. Sears, novelist, according to the writer's will, filed here today in Middlesex probate court.

Public bequests, totaling $160,000, were in the most part of Massachusetts organizations.

ATLANTA U. BUILDING WILL COST $104,168

Constitution

Atlanta University Tuesday obtained a building permit for erection of its administration building by Barge-Thompson Company, contractors. The building is to cost $104,168. James Gamble Rogers, of New York, is the architect. The building will be situated at 215 Chestnut street, S. W. It will be two stories high.

Money for Education

BLACKS SUFFER IN KENTUCKY STATE ANNUAL BUDGETS

3-19-32

Houston, Texas

Frankfort, Ky.—(CNS)—The annual budget bill appropriations for the state of Kentucky presented here last week by Democratic Governor Ruby Laffoon to the Kentucky State Legislature revealed glaring inequities between appropriations for separate white state institutions and similar Negro institutions. The bill under consideration is for state expenditures for 1933.

Under the terms of the budget bill the Negro taxpayer in the state is required to pay taxes for the support of Confederate soldiers who took part in the War of the Rebellion. The sum of $202,000 is set aside for these pensions. For higher education the budget items allow the sum of more than $1,514,000 for the four white state teachers colleges and the aggregate sum of more than $1,297,000 for the University of Kentucky, a white institution. In contrast with these large appropriations for white schools of higher education, the appropriations for the only two Negro state supported schools totals only $95,000. Appropriations for the Negro schools are $75,000 from the 1931 appropriation.

In like manner the comparative appropriations for other separate white and Negro institutions indicate serious inequities. The following are some of the glaring instances of these inequalities in the 1933 appropriation:

Children's Home: White, $100,000; Negro, $30,000.

Kentucky School for Blind: White, $65,000; Negro, $8,500.

Kentucky School for Deaf: White, $120,000; Negro, $8,000.

Education-1932 North Carolina

Money for

N. C. White Baptists Make Gift Of $1500 To Shaw University

Journal and Guide

RALEIGH, N. C.—Officials of Shaw University have announced a gift to the University of $1,500 by the North Carolina Baptist State Convention, for the special purpose of strengthening the work of religious education at the university and for promoting extension activities among Negro churches. 2-3-32

This gift is especially significant in view of the heavy obligations under which the white Baptists are themselves laboring, and as an expression of their interest in the Negro and in the work of Shaw University.

D.C. PHYSICIAN GIVES $5,000 TO SHAW

RALEIGH, N.C.—President Stuart Nelson of Shaw University announces that Dr. Robert B. Tyler, of Washington, D.C., an alumnus, has agreed to a gift of $5,000 to be used for the development of the university's library. This sum is to be paid in annual amounts of $1,200 beginning this year.

Afro-American 2-27-32

Dr. Tyler was graduated from the college department of Shaw University in 1890, from the college of pharmacy of Howard University in 1892, and from the college of medicine in 1899. Since that time he has been practicing medicine in Washington.

Through Dr. Tyler's insistence, the first library at Shaw was begun and he was made assistant librarian. He has contribute this year $125 to the current expense and improvement fund of the university and has pledged $75 more to be paid before commencement.

DR. TYLER GIVES $5,000 TO SHAW UNIVERSITY

Tribune

RALEIGH, N. C.—The President of Shaw University announces that Dr. Robert B. Tyler of Washington, D. C., an alumnus of Shaw University, has agreed to a gift of five thousand dollars to Shaw University to be used for the development of the University's library. This sum is to be paid in annual amounts of $1000 beginning this year. 2-19-32

Dr. Tyler was graduated from the college department of Shaw University in 1890, from the College of Pharmacy of Howard University in 1892 and from the College of Medicine of Howard University in 1899; since that time he has been practising medicine in Washington, D. C.

Washington D.C.

Dr. Tyler first became interested in the development of Shaw University's library when as a student he carried mail for the uni- ...y. He received papers and ...zines intended for the library, ... at the time did not exist at ... Through Dr. Tyler's insis... the first library at Shaw was ... and he was made assistant ...an.

... Tyler states that this gift ... a mild expression of his de... ...o see Shaw University suc... ...in its present program even ...e cost of great sacrifice to ...elf. He has contributed this ... $125 to the Current Expense ... Improvement Fund of the University and has pledged $75 more to be paid before Commencement.

Money for.

Ohio Physician's Will Aids Students

Courier 3-19-32

COLUMBUS, O., Mar. 10—Providing there is no objection on the part of heirs, approximately $11,200 of the $11,500 estimated estate left by the late Dr. William J. Woodlin, 754 Mt. Vernon avenue, will go to aid Negro students at Ohio State and Michigan Universities.

The will of Dr. Woodlin, the second oldest Negro physician in Columbus, was made Dec. 11, 1931, less than a year before his death Feb. 9th. Under Ohio laws, the bequests to the organizations and trust fund are valid if there be no objections on the part of heirs.

The will bequeathed $500 each to the Mt. Vernon A. M. E. Church, National Association for Advancement of Colored People, New York; the National Urban League, New York, and the international commission of the Y. M. C. A., New York; $100 each to Spring Street Y. M. C. A. and Kappa Chapter of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity at Ohio State and $200 to Phillis Wheatley Home for Girls, 124 North 22d street.

After bequests of $100 each to cousins, Louise T. Jackson and Ethel M. Rowlands of Battle Creek, Mich., and Frank Woodlin of Toledo, the remainder of the estate is to be placed in trust to be loaned to Negro students at Ohio State and Michigan Universities.

Money for.

Fisk Loses $100,000 As Relatives Fight Will

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—(ANP)—As a result of a decision handed down by Judge Norton in the Circuit Court here, Fisk University will not receive the reputed $100,000 which was supposed to come to it in the form of a bequest from the estate of the late Dr. John M. McClellan.

In a copy of a bill filed for probate, Dr. McClelland left the bulk of his estate to the school and cut off his brothers and sisters with $1 each. These relatives contested the copy, holding that it was not a true copy of the original bill which had been lost from Dr. McClellan's safe.

Judge Norton upheld their contention and advanced the legal theory that it was presumed that the testator destroyed the will a few days before his death with the intention of revoking it.

STATE COLLEGE GETS $95,000

NASHVILLE, Tenn. May 9—A donation of $70,000 from the General Board of Education for the construction of administration training school at A. and I. Normal at Nashville, was announced by the State Board of Education. This is in addition to $125,000.00 from the Rosenwald fund.

TO GIVE $10,000 TO VIRGINIA UNION

Additional Grant by General Education Board

Richmond, Va., Mar 9—For the first time in 30 years Va. Union University has been threatened with a large deficit at the end of the year, and because this condition is typical of the country, the school is trying to wipe out the deficit before the end of the year. Although drastic economies have been enforced, the authorities claim that the program at Union has not suffered—that the same high standard has been kept.

In order to enable the University to pull through the year with a clean sheet, the General Education Board has granted $10,000 to Union on the condition that the school through its alumni and alumnae and friends raise $5,000. The Alumni Association has started a campaign to raise the money.

President Henderson is urging all persons interested in Union to cooperate with the designated leaders in these centers in the supreme effort to meet the challenge of the General Education Board in order that Va. Union may continue her record of unfailing assistance to the youth of the race.

HAMPTON GETS $10,000 IN TWO BEQUESTS

Brother of Former Principal Leaves Institute $5,000

NEW YORK (CNS)—Miss Ella Eliza Russell, who died at her home at the Hotel Renssalear, December 15, and Algernon Sydney Frissell, who died here December 19, both left bequests to Negro educational institutions in the South.

Miss Russell was formerly chairman of the woman's auxiliary of the babies' ward at the Post Graduate Hospital, and was at one time associated with the late J. Pierpont Morgan in charitable work in the tenement house districts of New York City.

Miss Russell left $116,000 in public gifts. The largest of the institutional bequests was one of $80,000 to the domestic and foreign mission society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States.

Among many other bequests Miss Russell willed $5,000 each to Hampton Institute, for an endowment of one or more scholarships in memory of Salom Towne Russell and Adaline Davis Russell; St. Paul Normal and Industrial School of Lawrenceville, Va., for one or more scholarships in memory of Frances L. Russell; and the Calhoun Colored School of Calhoun, Ala.

Frissel Helps Brother's School

In his will executed six days before his death, Mr. Frissell, chairman of the board of the Fifth Avenue Bank of New York, and brother of Prof. Frissell, formerly principal of Hampton Institute, wrote: "Because of unusual demands for contributions and extraordinary amounts required for taxes at the present time, I feel that I cannot do for charity what I would like to do. I can only urge upon my children that they give to worthy causes of their own choosing as I have tried to do during my life."

The will filed contains bequests aggregating $15,000 for institutions in which Mr. Frissell had been interested. He was widely known for his benefactions to advance the Negro race and in his will he gave $5,000 to the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute at Hampton, Va.; $1,000 to the New York Urban League; and $500 each to James Gadston and Elijah Hicks, both colored

St. Paul, Hampton, Calhoun, Urban League Divide $18,000

NEW YORK—The wills of two persons, Miss Ella E. Russell, and Algernon Sydney Frissell, both white, give a total of $18,000 to be divided among three schools and the New York Urban League.

Miss Russell, daughter of the late Salem Towne, and Adeline Davis Russell died on December 15, at her New York home, and was in her sixty-fifth year. She had been active for years in philanthropic and charitable work.

Her will divides $12.000 among three schools as follows: the St Paul Normal and Agricultural School at Lawrenceville, Va., $5,000; the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute at Hampton, Va. $5,000, and the Colhoun Colored School at Calhoun, Ala., $2,000.

The will of Mr. Frissell, chairman of the board of the Fifth Avenue Bank, who died December 19, in his 87th year, gives Hampton Institute $5,000 and the New York Urban League, $1,000.

Both wills were filed in the Surrogates' Court last week

HAMPTON NAMED IN WILL

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Education-1932

Georgia.

Orphanages and Other Benevolent Institutions.

Georgia Institutions Get $15,000 Bequests

Constitution
8/13/32
Atlanta, Ga.

An Atlanta orphanage and the Berry schools near Rome, Ga., were included in bequests of approximately $9,000,000 made in the will of Mrs. Emma Baker Kennedy, philanthropist of New York and Bar Harbor, Maine, who died July 23, 1930, it was learned from New York, where a transfer tax appraisal was filed Thursday.

The Leonard Street Orphans' home, of Atlanta, will receive $5,000 under the terms of the will, and the Berry schools $10,000. Other beneficiaries included the Hampton Normal & Agricultural Institute, Hampton, Va., $353,449; Union Theological Seminary of Virginia, $176,724

Decatur

Thursday, October 20, 1932

LARGE COLORED INSTITUTION TO BE BUILT HERE

SELF-SUPPORTING HOME WILL COST $300,000; TO BE AT STONE MOUNTAIN

7-28

Dr. J. B. Johnson, colored minister, announced last week that arrangements had been made to purchase 480 acres of land near Stone Mountain for the purpose of establishing there within the near future "The Aged and Orphans' Industrial Home of America," for southern negroes at a cost of approximately $300,000.

Dr. Johnson, who has been very active in promoting the welfare of his race in the south, and who is the founder and president of a similar industrial home in Louisiana, stated that the main object of the institution was to give a home to orphans and minor dependent children and to the aged ante-bellum negroes who are unable to care for themselves.

He said that the institution would also serve as a school for the colored race and that special training would be given in moral and economic life. These two subjects, he pointed out, cover a very wide and important field in the colored race as they have been sorely neglected during past years.

The institution was chartered in May of this year and Dr. Johnson expects to get possession of the land by November 15. He said that the large acreage would be utilized for farming and that the home would be made self-supporting after it is established. He stated that the northern beneficiary corporations offe... 000 for the purpose ... southern ne-... d already made application for this sum.

(Continued

Many leading DeKalb citizens have given their moral support to the undertaking and Commissioner C. A. Matthews, who heads the list, stated last week, "I think that a work of this kind could be of the greatest benefit to the community in which it is located and hereby pledge my support toward his (Dr. Johnson's) efforts, and hope for him the greatest success." F. O. Watkins and A. S. Turner have been named as an advisory committee for the institution and will give their services in this capacity, Dr. Johnson stated.

A mass meeting will be held Friday night at the courthouse at 8 o'clock and the aims and purposes of the home will be outlined to the public. White citizens are cordially invited to attend.

Orphanages and Other Benevolent Institutions

Old Age Has Its Comforts Here

Brooklyn Institution Haven for Elderly New Yorkers

Amsterdam News

By HENRY W. THOMAS, JR.

THE snow is falling thickly. Overhead, the wind moans dolefully through the barren branches of the trees. At the top of the hill the pathetic little figure falters. Drawing a thin and bedraggled shawl around her narrow shoulders as the chill winds seek to penetrate her very being, she takes one last look behind her at the cruel world which is so oblivious of her fate.

Somewhere back there are her three children—as forgetful as they are successful. At this very moment Wilfred, her first born, is being feted in one of New York's most famous hostelries—a celebrated artist. At this very moment Mary, her only girl, is dressing for the opera. At this very moment, John, her baby boy, who could recite whole chapters of the Bible before he was twelve, is bringing tears to the eyes of a wealthy congregation as he admonishes his followers to "Honor thy father and thy mother." 6-1-32

And at this very moment the moving picture audience swallows an imaginary lump in its throat, reaches for an ever-present handkerchief and silently curses a fate which drives old ladies "over the hill" to the cold and dismal walls of the Home for the Aged. And a few minutes later a thousand more persons stumble from the darkened interior of the cinema palace, fully conversant (so they think) with the evils of the Old Folks' Home system and the horrors of old age. New York, N.Y.

These persons, and the hundreds of thousands of others who receive their information from tear-jerking movies and their novelized counterparts, would be quite shocked, and pleasantly so, if they could visit one of these modern institutions—the Brooklyn Home for Aged Colored People, for example.

36 Make Homes There.

This home, and it is indeed a home for its thirty-six residents, may be seen at St. John's place and Kingston avenue, Brooklyn. Surrounded by a well-kept lawn, with trees and flower-trellises, the modern structure is one of the finest institutions of its kind in the state, and belies all the misconceptions which burden the mass mind of America where old folks' homes are concerned.

Sitting on this lawn and reminiscing with their neighbors one may see not a terrified group of old ladies thrown together by the inhumanity of humanity, but a cheerful and comfortable group of friends drawn together by common interests and memories. Included in their midst one may find Miss Kate Drum-

THE BROOKLYN HOME for Aged Colored People, shown above, is the result of efforts covering almost half a century to provide cheerful and comfortable quarters for the elderly New Yorkers. Miss Hester Manger (left), the institution's oldest present resident, has spent 15 of her 88 years at St. John's place home.

ford, a former school teacher and graduate of Sheridan Manual School of Shenandoah Valley, W. Va., and Wayland Seminary, Washington, D. C. Or her friend, Mrs. Eliza Hawkins, former honor student of the Cooper Union school of designing. Or 88-year-old Miss Hester Manger, the oldest present resident of the home.

These women, as are others at the institution, are drawn together by common interests, and are far more content to bask in the sunshine of each other's memories than to continue to fight against a world which no longer cares for the things which were so all important to them in their day.

And, instead of viewing their home as a "dismal antechamber of waiting for the dread summons," the residents of the institution may, thanks to the services of six physicians, look forward to a long and cheerful life. Such an existence was enjoyed by Mrs. Eliza Jane Quonn, who had witnessed 103 summers when she died in 1926. And by Albert Benjamin, an ex-slave from Georgia, who was 108 years old at the time of his death.

They may also look forward to having their needs administered to by Mrs. Mary S. Edwards and an efficient staff of six employees who are trained for this particular kind of work.

But the best feature of the organization lies in the fact that the residents are allowed to keep their self-respect. For, contrary to popular belief, an aged person, no matter how needy, is not permitted to just "walk in" and take up residence at the home. There are certain qualifications which must be met, and these requirements are strictly upheld.

Must Pay for Entrance.

First, the prospective resident must have a very good recommendation from responsible persons. This recommendation must be accompanied by a cash fee of $300. This sum is augmented later when the applicant turns over all property and other possessions to the home. Other requirements include residence in New York State and an accredited age of not less than 65 years.

But conditions were not always so model at the Brooklyn Home for Aged Colored People. The present institution is the result of three distinct attempts to provide cheerful and comfortable quarters for those who wished to retire from the rigors of metropolitan existence.

The first attempt was made in the late 'eighties, when the Mother A. M. E. Zion Church, 170 West 137th street, Manhattan, then located at Tenth and Bleecker streets, Brooklyn, established the home to care for not only its own aged members but for the elderly members of all the Negro churches in Brooklyn and Manhattan. This first home, located at Troy avenue and Dean street, was a two-story frame structure, which boasted a floor of living quarters, a recreation room, dining hall, kitchen and laundry. One stove, placed in the center of the second-floor hallway, furnished heat for the bedrooms.

Despite the fact that no one was directly responsible for the welfare of the residents, the home seems to have continued quite satisfactorily for a few years. Frequent visits from friends and church societies kept the aged persons well supplied with life's necessities and the experiment seemed destined to succeed. But soon the inevitable happened.

Having no one to care for their physical conditions, the residents, because of the faulty heating and other defects of the system, began to fall ill at an alarming rate. And, to aggravate the conditions, the building, poorly constructed at the beginning, started to show great need for repairs. As there were no arrangements to make these repairs, the whole system began to crumble. Realizing their inability to cope with the situation, the Zionists sought outside aid.

White Group Helps.

Their interest aroused by the appeals of the church group, a white women's welfare organization, The King's Daughters, decided to take over the work. Therefore, in 1890 the Daughters, under the leadership of Mrs. Mabel Douglas, moved the home to another building, this time on Atlantic avenue, and put a white superintendent in charge. A comparatively golden era of the institution then set in.

Soliciting funds from welfare organizations and increasing the revenue with the proceeds from a series of teas, parties and benefits, the Daughters incorporated the home under the laws of the state and perfected plans for widening the scope of the work. These plans culminated in the removal of the quarters from the outmoded Atlantic avenue home and the erection of the present modern structure at 1095 St. John's place, with facilities for forty residents. The white women's organization guided the destinies of the institution until six years ago, when the changing tide of affairs demanded that Negroes, as a group, assume their own responsibilities. The present board of managers, of which Mrs. B. A. Coles is chairman, includes but one white member.

Annual Budget $15,000.

The yearly cost of operation of the institution is approximately $15,000. About one-fifth of this amount is spent for provisions, while one-seventh covers the salaries of Mrs. Edwards and her staff. The services of Drs. Edward Cunningham, Gladstone Hinkson, Harold Jacobs, William P. Norcom, F. B. Otis and Roland Johnson are given to the residents without charge.

The home is supported by bequests from patrons and contributions from churches and fraternal groups. Religious institutions who make regular gifts to the home include the Concord Baptist, Fleet Street A. M. E. Zion, Siloam Presbyterian, Bridge Street A. M. E., Berean Baptist, Bethel A. M. E. and Sheepshead Bay Baptist churches.

Fraternal orders include the Elks, Masons, Oddfellows, Moses and Antelopes. Listed among the clubs are the Twenty-Nines, Chrysalis, Willing Workers, Hamilton-Johnson, and Daughters of North Carolina.

As only a small percentage of the donations are consumed by operating expenses, the residents of the Brooklyn Home for Aged Colored People are guaranteed many comforts which are denied the younger humans who must continue their uneven struggle against the ravages of the depression and modern-day civilization.

Therefore, despite the fact that movie audiences will continue to shed tears for years to come, the fact remains that old age is becoming less and less a bugaboo and increasingly —a privilege.

Education–17

North Carolina.

Orphanages and Other Benevolent Institutions.

CONCORD, N. C.
TRIBUNE

MAR 16 1932

THOSE THE STATE AND COUNTIES CLOTHE AND FEED

There were 18,127 persons in State charitable and correctional institutions the last day of January, an increase of 339 since January 1st, despite the fact that 4,317 were dismissed or discharged and 125 paroled during the month, according to the figures for all institutions released by the division of institutions of the State board of welfare.

The total population of all these institutions on January 1st was 17,888. During the month 4,5565 new patients or inmates were admitted and 4,442 discharged, making the total on the last day of January amount to 18,127, counting the 125 paroled. Of these 18,127 persons in State institutions January 31, 7,000 were white men and 3,462 white women and 6,141 negro men and 1,524 negro women.

These totals include the number of persons in 22 county homes, 41 county jails and 18 county prison camps or workhouses.

Virtually all of these 18,127 persons are being fed, clothed and housed at State or county expense, the majority at State expense, with money collected from the taxpayers.

Those in the various prisons number 8,656, of which 7,390 are in State prisons and 1,266 in county jails or prison camps. Of the 7,390 State prisoners 4,453 are short term prisoners in the highway commission prison camps. Before the enactment of the new state highway law, all these prisoners were maintained by the counties. But for this law, the counties would now be paying the cost of maintaining t 4,453 prisoners instead of the 1,266 which now have—all less than 60-day sentence p oners.

The population of the three State hospitals for the insane and Caswell Training School for feeble-minded is 6,278. Those in the corrective schools for minors under 16 years of age number 964. The number in institutions for those with physical defects is 1,224, as follows: Orthopaedic Hospital, 149; Sanatorium for Tuberculosis, 373; School for the Deaf (white), 356; School for Deaf and Blind (negro), 346. County homes, 933.

NOV 29 1932

GOOD RECOMMENDATION

Recommendation that provision be made for the negro feebleminded either at Caswell Training School or at the State Hospital for the Negro Insane at Goldsboro, is made in the new biennial report of the State Baord of Charities and Public Welfare. The State has no provisions for the training of the negro feebleminded.

Investigation made at one of the State's training schools shows a close relationship between delinquency and the mentality of the offenders. For this reason, the Welfare Board feels that training—even segregation, if necessary—for the negro feebleminded would be a good investment in the prevention of crime. Certain types of feebleminded children can be trained through special classes in the schools, while others require institutional training. Those who cannot profit by training and yet are a potential menace to society, should be permanently segregated.

"With its nearly 30 per cent negro population, North Carolina has a large number of negro feebleminded," the report says. "It is undoubtedly a profitable policy to train negro children of defective intelligence along industrial and vocational lines, so that by the time they attain maturity, an amount of self-respect and confidence in ability to be self-supporting may be drilled into them, sufficient to reduce the strength of impulses to break the law. It is well established that the mentality of negro prisoners is low, a condition which reflects the effect of undirected early years. It is perhaps not too optimistic to predict that the expense of adequate provision for their training would not be greater than savings later effected in the upkeep of prisons."

[illegible]
Tuesday, [illegible]

THE TEXT FOR TODAY

KING OF ALL THE EARTH: God is the King of all the earth: sing ye praises with understanding.—Psalm 47:7.

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South Carolina

Education-1932

Orphanages and Other Benevolent Institutions.

DEC 24 1932

THE COLORED ORPHANAGE

Fire destroyed five buildings at Lincoln Park on Thursday night belonging to the Jenkins Orphanage. The loss falls with terrific force on an institution which is constantly struggling for bare existence. The Jenkin Orphanage, for a generation, has taken care of colored waifs, reclaimed many from criminal life and borne a burden for which there is no public provision. A mere pittance from the public relief funds is given to the orphanage. The founder and president of the institution, Rev. D. J. Jenkins, has done a remarkable work in maintaining the orphanage with funds solicited over a wide range, most of the money supporting the institution having been given by other than Charlestonians. The orphanage is conducted with heavy handicaps, it is far below the standard which should be maintained and its administration may be and probably is exceedingly crude. But it is a shelter and feeding place for a large number of colored boys and girls who otherwise would have to be cared for by some public institution or would prey upon society for their keep as petty criminals. At a time when there is distress and misery on all sides, when the resources of every institution of charity and relief are strained to the breaking point, the plight of the Jenkins Orphanage is worse than desperate. It should not be forgotten by those who have even no more than a mite to give for pity of the destitute.

Orphanages and Other Benevolent Institutions.

PROF. GORDON SHOULD RESIGN

East Tennessee News

Prof. E. L. Gordon, principal of the East Tennessee Deaf and Dumb School for Colored youths, should promptly offer his resignation in view of his statement made public last week through the daily press in which he was quoted as declaring his inability to control his household. The public readily concludes that a man who admits his inability to command the respect of his own sons can hardly expect to exercise the proper influence over other young men the like of those who come under his control in the institution which he heads. Knoxville, Tenn.

Further, it is hard to conceive that a father of any degree of intelligence would hale his own sons into the courts over what appears to be a frivolous difficulty between two brothers. Thoughtful members of the racial group readily agree with Judge Williams, presiding jurist at city court, when he expressed disgust that so-called educated Negroes should adopt such tactics that serve to bring the entire racial group into disrepute.

The situation concerning the Gordon affair is very similar to that which surrounds Negro teachers and preachers in far too many instances and is accountable for the incorrigibility evidenced by hundreds of the younger generation. Parents fail to administer the proper training that will command respect from their sons and daughters and yet, they step into the school room and are confronted with an attitude on the part of their pupils, "you had better control your own before you criticise our action." This situation coupled with the difficulty other teachers experience in getting co-operation and respect from thoroughly selfish, impudent and over-bearing boys or girls who have been humored to the extent that they have been allowed to have their way at home, add to the task of disciplining the youths.

The man who cannot rule his own home cannot expect to rule others and one of the requirements for election as a teacher in any school should be that the applicant wields the proper influence over his own household.

Orphanages and Other Benevolent Institutions.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
EXPRESS

MAR 11 1932

BURNING OF THE ELLA AUSTIN ORPHANAGE

Social workers who inspected the Ella Austin Orphanage for negro children on Burnet Street, last summer, unanimously stated that the old six-room house which had served the institution for 35 years was no longer habitable. Those kind-hearted San Antonians then undertook to raise $20,000 for building a new home. In that campaign they enlisted the support of citizens prominent in business, the professions and club activities.

However, the drive did not attain the goal—and then unemployment-relief increasingly asserted its claim on the community's bounty. Meanwhile, the 40 small orphans continued to make their home in the ramshackle building and under a shed in the back yard. The white visitors described those children as "clean, happy, friendly little boys and girls who study diligently and develop an immediate fondness for anyone who is kind to them." They deserve a better home. Surely their native gift for making the best of things—if nothing else—entitles them to consideration at the community's hands.

On the coldest morning of the winter, the orphanage burned down. The flames—which might have started as the result of vain efforts to warm the house with the wind coming in at the cracks — swiftly spread through the structure. A 15-month-old child asleep upstairs was trapped; firemen recovered a little charred body from the ruins.

Long ago, officials had condemned the building—but the children had no other home. Now the boys are crowded in the small back yard shed, with little protection from the March winds. The girls have found temporary shelter in a small house nearby.

Revival of the building fund campaign thus become urgently necessary. The committee has $6,557 in pledges, of which the negro community contributed $2,245. An additional $5,000 would suffice to put up a building for housing 60 children, it has been estimated.

The community quickly should provide the needful sum. This is the first time public assistance has been sought for the institution. A philanthropist left the home as a bequest; the Progressive Colored Women's Club has raised funds among the negroes for its maintenance. Now the white citizens should do their part.

Alabama

Reformatories.

REFORM SCHOOL OPENS AT MT. MEIGS, ALA.

9-24-32

Reporter

Birmingham, Ala.

The Alabama Reform Day School opened Monday, September 19th There are 356 students. They have pickend and ginned up to date 78 bales of cotton. The student body will be divided into groups as usual, going to school alternately, while one group goes to school the other group carries on the industries of the institution.

The work on the women teachers' home is moving on rapidly and is expected to be completed within 30 days.

The following teachers who will have charge of the academic work have reported for duty: W. A. Jackson, director of Academic Department, Florence, Ala.; Salena Conyers Cartersville, Ga.; Mary C. Johnson Armstorng, Ala.; Lorena J. Williams Opelika, Ala.; Brunitta Taylor, Mt Meigs, Ala.; Floy Lee Smiley, Montgomery, Ala.; Mattie P. Allen, Montgomery, Ala.; Evelyn Holmes, Montgomery, Ala.; Amanda Denkins, Cordele, Ga.; Leanna Hyde, Nashville, Tenn.

All of these teachers are specially trained in the various schools and colleges of the South and are certified by the State Department of Education.

Education - 1932

Mississippi.

Reformatories.

TO OPEN REFORM SCHOOL IN 1933

Courier 11-12-32

LAKEVIEW, Miss., Nov. 10.—(A. N. P.)—The "National Reform School" for delinquent boys and girls which has been under construction near here for two weeks will be in readiness for opening early in 1933, according to an announcement made by the National Rural Association, Inc., which is sponsoring the institution.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

The school building is being erected at a cost of $30,000, the funds having been raised by the association following the annual conference held at Grenada. In discussing the project, Dr. J. M. Williamson declared:

"We have been inspired to start this institution to save boys and girls who commit crimes from being sent to the penitentiary where they will be associated with herdened criminals. The institution will be able to take care of 500 pupils and we hope to increase its capacity as the need grows."

Scholarship and Other Distinctions

WALKER MEDAL GOES TO C. E. DICKERSON

New York, Jan. 15—Confronted with the difficult dilemma of two contestants who had greatly served their race during 1931, through the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the members of the Mme. C. J. Walker Gold Medal award committee this year made two awards:

The medal for 1931 goes to C. E. Dickinson, president of the Ohio conference of N. A. A. C. P. branches and a special Schroll of honor goes to Dr. George L. Johnson, president of the Bayonne branch and vice president of the New Jersey State conference.

The award goes to Mr. Dickinson for leading the fight against Senator McCulloch in Ohio; for building up the student organizations among branches in his state for serving as president of the Ohio state conference from the beginning; for protecting colored citizens of Columbus and of Ohio from school segregation by leading a campaign to defeat prejudiced school board members.

Dr. Johnson's Scroll goes to him for making the Bayonne branch a powerful organization; for organizing the first junior state wide oratorical contest for leadership in the anti Baird fight; for organizing the first junior fight; for organizing and building up a speaker's bureau; and for winning many white and colored friends for the N. A. A. C. P.

Tuskegee Girl Grads Win Stern Scholarships

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.—Three Tuskegee High School graduates have been awarded $500 scholarships provided by Mrs. Alfred K. Stern of New Orleans. They are Miss Almeta Williams of Montgomery, class 1929; Miss Queen Shootes of Americus, Ga., class 1930, and Miss Bobbie McClasky of Lexington, Ky., class 1931.

All are college students now at Tuskegee Institute. Miss William is taking the course in education; Miss Shootes and Miss McClasky are taking home economics. All are prominent in school activities, officers and members of the Ki-Yi Club, Y. W. C. A., Athletic Association and Dramatic Circle.

TWO H.U. PROFS TO GET COLUMBIA PH.D.

WASHINGTON—Walter G. Daniel and Mrs. Marion Thompson-Wright of the Howard University faculty of education, were notified last week that they had passed the preliminary examination for the degree of Ph.D. in education.

Mrs. Wright is a '27 graduate of Howard, and was the first student to receive the M.A. in education at the institution. She was an instructor in this subject for three years at Howard.

Mr. Daniel was among the upper third in all taking examination. He received the B.A. at Virginia Union in 1926; B.E. at the University of Cincinnati in 1927; and the M.A. in 1928. He is the youngest of a family of eight children, seven of whom are living, with the following academic record: five have M.A.'s; one a B.A., and the other is a Virginia student. Of the five, one has a Ph.D. degree from the University of Chicago, and three others are candidates for the doctorate at Columbia.

The group are children of Charles J. Daniel, former secretary-treasurer of the Virginia State College, and all except the eldest son, were born on the college campus.

Wins Juillard Fellowship!

Baltimore.—(C. N. S.)—Miss Annie Brown, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Harry F. Brown of this city, recently had the distinction of being the first Colored girl to be awarded the Margaret McGill scholarship at the Institute of Musical Art, Julliard School of Music in New York.

The scholarship will entitle her to free tuition during this, her fourth year at the institute, and during two years of post graduate study. It is the second scholarship she has won, the first awarded her second year, paying half her tuition to date.

Thegirl, a mezzo-soprano, was graduated from Douglas High School in 1928 and formerly was soprano soloist in the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church choir. All sophomore women, former students and alumni of the institute were eligible to compete for the scholarship she has just won.

WINS AWARD

MISS MERZE TATE
Of Indianapolis, Ind., who was awarded the Alpha Kappa Sorority's foreign scholarship of $2,000 at the recent annual meeting of the Sorority in Cincinnati.

AWARD WALKER MEDALS TO TWO

NEW YORK, Jan. 20. — Confronted with the difficult dilemma of two contestants who had greatly served their race during 1931, through the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the members of the Mme. C. J. Walker Gold Medal award committee this year made two awards.

The medal for 1931 goes to C. E. Dickinson, President of the Ohio conference of N. A. A. C. P branches and a special Scroll of Honor goes to George L. Johnson president of the Bayonne branch and vice-president of the New Jersey State Conference.

The award goes to Mr. Dickinson for leading the fight against Senator McCulloch in Ohio; for building up the student organizations among branches in his state; for serving as president of the Ohio state conference from the beginning; for protecting colored citizens of Columbus and of Ohic from school segregation by leading a campaign to defeat prejudiced school board members.

Dr. Johnson's Scroll goes to him for making the Bayonne branch a powerful organization; for organizing the first junior state-wide oratorical contest; for leadership in the anti-Baird fight; for organizing and building up a speakers' bureau; and for winning many white and colored friends for the N. A. A. C. P.

Studes Rank High At New York City College

NEW YORK.—(ANP)—Recent Negro students of the College of the City of New York were cited by Arthur M. Thompson, president of the Douglas Society, for their brilliant achievements in undergraduate activities in an announcement of the 50th year of the society.

Magazine editors, officers of their respective classes, prominent athletes, and notable scholars were named by Thompson among others in the Negro student body of the college who have attained recognition for their participation in the college's extra-curricular activities.

"We are given every opportunity to participate in these affairs," Mr. Thompson said, "and I wish to say that the men at the head of these activities accord the student of Negro blood every courtesy possible."

Among the notable colored students at City College who have attained prominence in varsity athletics is Reginald Weir, captain of last year's tennis team and Negro national tennis champion.

Woodruff Liscombe Robinson, a member of the graduating class of 1931, was president of his class and starred on the track team.

Ashton Greaves, a senior, is a member of both the track and cross country teams.

Ben Gardner, also a senior, is on the varsity basketball squad, having climbed from an eminent role as a junior varsity player.

Probably, the most famous colored student within recent years at City College was Malcolm S. Dodgson, a member of the class of 1925 who through his clever cartoons in Mercury, undergraduate humorous monthly, attained the honor of being elected editor of that paper.

Miner College Student Auto Contest Winner

Carl L. Fearing, 2601 Eleventh street, northwest, a student at Miner Teachers College, was the winner of second prize of $25 and six tickets to the automobile show in an automobile puzzle contest sponsored by a local daily paper and the Washington Automotive Trade Association held in conjunction with the annual automobile show at the Washington Auditorium last week.

First prize of $50 and six tickets was awarded Miss Dorothy Dalton, white, Clarendon, Va. Fearing was the only colored person to win among 44 winners. Over 15,000 competed in the contest.

GETS HIGHEST RATING IN CITY ENGLISH TEST

By IVOREY COBB

Miss Virgil Thomas, eighth grade member of the Fifth Avenue Junior High School, made the highest mark in the city English test given recently to the three classes of eighth year pupils at the downtown school. Out of possibly forty-seven errors Miss Thomas missed only three. However, such marks are not unusual to this junior high member. Her marks are well above those of the average student.

Vallera Davis Graduates Magna Cum Lauder

(Special)

Miss Vallera Davis, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Percy Davis, 1932 N. 7th Street, graduated Friday evening from North Division High School with high standing. She was elected a member of the National Honor Society and graduated magna cum lauda.

Miss Davis has been a consistently good student during her high school career. She plans to go to college and to study medicine. Surely her many friends and associates congratulate her for her wonderful record and wish her all success in the future. Miss Davis is the only colored graduate in a class of seventy-five

MAKES NEW DISCOVERY

J. COLLINS DOLES

Treasurer of the Belstrat Laundry, 58 W. 140th street, New York City, "the largest Negro-owned industry in Harlem," who has discovered a new process in the washing of clothes which he guarantees will add one-fourth to the length of their wear, and will retain their original texture. Mr. Doles, in charge of the washing department of the laundry since it opened in 1921, has conducted scientific tests over the 11-year period which enabled him to discover the new process. The new way is known as "Doles' Tested Method," and is expected to revolutionize the laundry industry. A native of Jackson, N. C., Mr. Doles lives at 480 Convent avenue with his wife, the former Susie Langston, and daughter, Ruby, 7 years old. Mr. Doles is a brother of David Doles, president of the laundry, and of the Harlem Business Men's Club.

COLORED BOY VALEDICTORIAN IN DECATUR ILL. HIGH SCHOOL

Decatur, Ill., Feb. 5—A colored boy, Howard Fumbo, was honored by being valedictorian of the Decatur High School class which was graduated on January 22.

HOLDERS OF MASTER DEGREES ARE NAMED IN ECONOMICS

Name	University Granting Degree	Teaching Position
Miss Edwina Wright	Columbia University	St. Louis Public Schools
Mrs. E. T. Holley	Columbia University	Teachers College Albany, Georgia
Mrs. D. I. Miller	Columbia University	W. Va. State College.
Miss Ethel Roberson	Columbia University	Howard University Washington, D. C.
Mrs. M. W. Kirkland	Columbia University	Howard University Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Elnora P. Cooper	Columbia University	Hampton Institute Hampton, Virginia
Miss Eunice P. Canada	Ohio State University	Lincoln University—1928 Jefferson City, Mo.
Miss Molla L. Sims	Columbia University	Virginia State Normal Petersburg, Va.
Miss W. D. Wright	Columbia University	Virginia State Normal Petersburg, Va.
Miss Marcia Canty	Columbia University	Lincoln University Jefferson City, Mo.
Miss C. L. White	Columbia University	Virginia State Normal Petersburg, Virginia
Miss Alice Harris	Columbia University	Lincoln University Jefferson City, Mo.
Miss Essie J. Anderson	Kansas University	Prairie View College Prairie View, Texas
Miss Edmonia Walden	Chicago University	W. Va. State College Institute, W. Va.
Miss M. Belle Arrington	Iowa State College	W. Va. State College Institute, W. Va.
Miss F. P. Kittrell	Cornell University	Bennett College for Women Greensboro, N. C.
Miss Julia Skinner	Columbia University	Bluefield State Teachers College, Bluefield, W. Va.
Miss C. L. Winslow	Columbia University	Shaw University Raleigh, N. C.
Miss Susie A. Elliott	Columbia University	Tuskegee Institute. Tuskegee, Alabama
Mrs. Myrtle T. Hayes	Columbia University	137th Street Y. W. C. A. New York City
Miss Pinkie Thrift	Columbia University	Arkansas State College Pine Bluff, Arkansas
Miss Myrtle Hibbler	Columbia University	Hampton Institute Hampton, Virginia
Miss Helen Brown	Columbia University	Public Schools Washington, D. C.
Mrs. M. E. V. Hunter	Iowa State College	Va. State College Petersburg, Virginia
Miss Helen Taylor	Columbia University	Langston, Arizona
Miss Ethel Mae Griggs	Kansas Agri. College	Fla. A. & M. College Tallahassee, Fla.
Miss Essie J. Anderson	Kansas University	Prairie View State College Prairie View, Texas

Colored Student Made Art Editor of Boston University Magazine

NEW YORK.—Romare Howard Bearden, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Bearden, of New York City, has been elected art editor of the Beanpot, humor magazine of Boston University where young Bearden is a student in the sophomore class.

In his freshman year Mr. Bearden was pitcher on the baseball team.

Colored Student Named Editor of H. S. Newspaper

LOS ANGELES.—Emmet Ashford 17-year-old son of Mrs. Adele Ashford, 962 East 39th St., has been named editor-in-chief of the Jeffersonian, weekly publication of the Jefferson high school. Young Ashford served as sports editor of the paper last semester where his work drew many complimentary remarks.

As a columnist for the Eagle, Ashford has become well-known to many Angelenos and his column, "Ramblings" is one of the paper's widely known features. He is very active in the Hi-Y movement at his school and is an active worker at St. Phillips church.

Romare Bearden Made Art Editor at College

Romare Howard Bearden, son of Howard and Mrs. Bessye Bearden of 154 West 131st street, New York City, has been elected art editor of the Beanpot, humor magazine of Boston University where young Bearden is a student in the sophomore class. In his freshman year young Bearden was pitcher on the baseball team.

John Abbott Wins High Award for High School Work

John Abbott, assistant boys work director at the Columbus Hill Settlement, who graduated from Textile High School last month, was notified last week that he was one of two hundred high school students out of 200,000 in the city schools to be awarded the Cooperation in Government prize.

The award is given to students at each graduation who have made the best records in civics and allied subjects during their high school careers. A reception for the winners was held at the Hall of the Board of Education, 500 Park avenue, on Saturday afternoon, February 20.

Young Mr. Abbott has entered New York University and will specialize in physical education.

...ADEGA GRADS RECEIVE HONORS

TALLADEGA, Ala.—Two graduates of Talladega College have received signal honors in scholarship they are W. Napoleon Rivers, Jr. and Dr. Irving A. Derbigny.

Prof. W. Napoleon Rivers, Jr., a graduate of Talladega College, and a candidate for the Ph.D. degree at Cornell University in Ithaca, N.Y. was recently elected to Phi Beta Kappa for pre-eminence in research contributions towards the doctor of philosophy degree in romance languages and literatures.

Dr. Irving A. Derbigny, another graduate of Talladega, and head of the chemistry department of Talladega, has just received his doctor of philosophy degree in chemistry at Columbia University in New York. Dr. Derbigny was also elected to membership in Sigma Xi at Columbia last fall.

Professor Rivers plans to study further in Paris, France, and Dr. Derbigny will return to Talladega in the fall.

Education—1932

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

Star Student

Journal and Guide

Guy Errington Kerr, 24, son of Mrs. Lillian Scott Kerr of New York City, has made an enviable record at the Kings College Hospital Medical School of the University of London, England, where he will graduate early next year. He has already passed his final examinations. Kerr has won numerous prizes and scholarships. Norfolk, Va.

He was born in Colon, Panama and came to the United States in 1919. In 1927 he got his B. S. degree from City College of New York. His father is principal of St. Joseph's College in Colon, the largest college there.—Cooperative Publishers Photo.

9-3-32

BALTO. GIRL WILL STUDY IN DENMARK

Afro-American

Miss Mildred J. Goldsborough on Fellowship at International Peoples' College

11-5-32

Miss Mildred J. Goldsborough sailed on Wednesday aboard the S.S. Deutschland for Helsingfors Denmark, where she has accepted a fellowship to pursue courses in adult education at the International Peoples' College.

Baltimore, Md.

Miss Goldsborough is a native Baltimorean and the daughter of John R. Goldsborough, 524 Bloom Street.

Graduating from the public schools of this city, she went to Philadelphia, where she graduated from the Pennsylvania School of Social Work.

She accepted a position with the New York Charity Organization Society where she has worked successfully for the past five years, having been recently promoted to a Senior Visitor.

She will be in Denmark for five months, after which time she will spend a month visiting in England and France before returning to this country.

Among those present to bid her bon voyage were: Misses M. Jane Tillar, Helen P. Skipwith, Anita S Blanchard, Iris Mistofsky, Jean Reade, Lenora Pritchard, Helen Johnson and Messrs. S. A. Winfield Harry Ward.

Clarence Cameron White to Receive Highest Award

Afro-American

CHICAGO—(ANP)—One of the features of the season's first operatic concert, Sunday afternoon, November 13, by the American Opera Society of Chicago, will be the presentation of the David Bispham Memorial Medal to Clarence Cameron White and rendition of the winning composition, "Quanga," according to an announcement made here Monday morning.

11-5-32

Among the artists to appear at the opening concert are: Cleo Wade John Greene, Mischel Fenik and Fred Farrel. Extensive preparations have been made for the event and those fostering the program declare that it will be one of the highlights of the present season.

VA. STATE PROFESSOR GIVEN HIGH RATING

Journal and Guide

To Get High Degree And Travel

12-10-32

PETERSBURG, Va.—The Rev John M. Ellison, director of Religious activities and professor of sociology of Virginia State College who has been on leave of absence for two years to study at Drew University, has successfully passed the preliminary qualifying examination for admission to the Division of Christianity and the Social Order as a candidate for the doctor of philosophy degree, according to a recent announcement of E. Taylor Jones, registrar of that institution.

Norfolk, Va.

Rev. Mr. Ellison has served as pastor of some of the state's leading churches and as special assistant at the Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station located at Virginia Polytechnic Institute.

In the latter capacity, Rev. Mr. Ellison made valuable contributions to the study of rural social problems among Negroes of the state. His bulletin "The Negro Church in Rural Virginia," published by the Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station, has been widely studied and has served as a guide in connection with similar investigations in other states.

Commenting on the character of his work at Drew, the chairman of the Graduate Committee said, "The amazing thing about Mr. Ellison in his examination was that he showed that he was at home in so many fields of knowledge, general sociology, rural sociology, social philosophy, religion, education philosophy and ethics."

Rev. Mr. Ellison did his undergraduate and some of his graduate work at Oberlin College, having earned at that institution both the bachelor of arts and the master of arts degrees. He has also studied at Union Theological Seminary and Columbia University.

Rev. Mr. Ellison will study rural social problems in Denmark before the end of this scholastic year. Funds for this project will be provided by the Jeans-Slater Foundation and Drew University. He will return to Virginia State College upon completion of his studies.

Negro Wins Place On One of S. Calif. Debating Teams

Richmond Planet

11-26-32

Los Angeles, Cal.—(ANP)—Los Angeles Negro citizenry appeared quite jubilant this week following publication in the campus bulletin at the University of Southern California, that Crispus A. Wright, Negro freshman at that institution, placed second in a field of 18 aspirants to win a place on the freshman debating squad. The team of which young Wright is on is made up of the first five of the 18 competitors. The title of the topic, upon the merits of which these youths argued to win their places, was, "Resolved, That the United States should not cancel the European war debt." Wright upheld the resolution.

Richmond Va.

Young Wright has had a brilliant career with his forensic knowledge. He was a member of the city prep school championship team while a student at Manual Arts high school, also representing his school in the city finals of the past national oratorical contest. By placing the second highest on the University of Southern California's freshman debating team. Wright becomes one of the pair that will eventually deliver the argumentations during the debates. Wright plans to ...

WORLD 'WHO'S WHO' OUT IN NEW EDITION

Times

Many Americans Listed, but Lindbergh's Address Is Given as 'Hopewell, St. Louis.'

12-13-32

GANDHI ACCORDED 10 LINES

New York, N.Y.

Indian Prince Lists His Motor Cars —Shaw Still Finds Recreation in "Anything Except Sport."

The names, deeds and honors of some 25,000 of the world's notables are recorded in the new edition of the international "Who's Who" for 1933, published in this country today by Macmillan. The lists include many Americans, and, although Josef Stalin, Dictator of the Russian Soviet, is not mentioned, Mahatma Gandhi is listed as a barrister and is accorded ten lines regarding his campaigns and internments. Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh has eight lines and a wrong address—"Hopewell, St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A."

The Spanish title of the Duke of Wellington, "Duque de Ciudad Rodrigo and a Grandee of 1st Class," is given in this volume, although it was recently a subject of debate in the Madrid Parliament and has been tabled for reconsideration. This title was one of many given the first Duke of Wellington after the Battle of Waterloo. The debate on the title was ended when one member of the Parliament emotionally referred to the great soldier as "the savior of Spain" and said that to rule the title out would be a slur on his memory.

Paul Robeson, American Negro singer and actor, who was an all-American football player and a Phi Beta Kappa man when he attended Rutgers, is listed in the book, but Leon Trotsky, who helped make the Russian revolution, is not.

George Bernard Shaw continues to list his recreation as "anything except sport" and Julian Huxley, biologist, author and poet, who is now visiting this country, list "bird catching" among his recreations. Virginia Woolf, novelist and essayist, makes printing her recreation, and H. L. Mencken, one of the American authors listed, says that his recreation is music.

Indian princes fill many columns. Of Lieut. Col. His Highness Maharaja Sir Amar Prakash Bahadur, Maharaja of Sirmur, it is recorded that "he can with perfect ease and freedom move in high English society; since his accession to the Gaddi he has devoted himself passionately to the welfare of his subjecest and is very kindly disposed toward them." The account continues that "he is admirably discharging the heavy and multifarious duties and responsibilities attached to his high rank."

Another Indian prince notes that he has two wives and ten medals, and another lists the name, make and number of cylinders of his motor cars.

WINNER AMONG 692 SENT FROM ALL OVER WORLD

Journal and Guide

Dr. W. O. Carrington's Work Included In Anthology

12-17-32

WASHINGTON—(CNS)—A notable sermon, "A Door Opened in Heaven" by the Rev. W. O. Carrington, pastor of the John Wesley A. M. E. Zion Church, has been selected as one of the twenty-five selected religious discourses to be included in the 1932 anthology "prize sermons" to be published this month in book form by the Macmillan Company of New York.

Norfolk, Va.

Six hundred and ninety-two leading ministers from all parts of the English-speaking world participated in the sermon contest, including scholarly divines in every state in the Union, except Louisiana and North Dakota. Canada, England Korea, Bolivia also had theological writers among the twenty-eight religious denominations that were represented in the contest.

The Macmillan publication has been compiled and edited by four of the leading theologians and commentators of the country, including Dr. E. A. McAlpin, who says: "Dr. Carrington's sermon is a fine illustration of a keen imagination coupled with sound scholarship."

Has Taught Also

Rev. Mr. Carrington was pastor of the John Wesley Church from 1920 to 1924, during which time he also was on the faculty of the school of religion at Howard University. In the summer of 1932 he returned to the Washington charge. He is a native of British Guiana and was educated in private schools and in London (England) theological institutions, for the Wesleyan Methodist

ministry.

The sermon entitled "A Door Opened in Heaven" takes for its text a sentence from the story of John the Disciple on Patmos. John, imprisoned, saw a door opened in heaven, and Mr. Carrington develops this theme as an example of the support to be gained from religion in times of stress. The discourse was written while Mr. Carrington was the pastor at the Main Street Church in Hartford and was delivered at that church.

For a number of years prior to the Washington pastorate in 1920, Dr. Carrington was dean of Hood Theological Seminary, Livingstone College, Salisbury, N. C., which is the chief institution of learning of the A. M. E. Zion Church. The training and proficiency of many young ministers in the Zion Church and other denominations it is claimed can be attributed to the work of Dr. Carrington while he served at Livingstone and Howard University.

For more than twenty years he has been regarded as the foremost biblical scholar and exegetical orator, and this achievement in sermonic work is regarded as a distinct honor to the A. M. E. Zion Church and ministry of the race.

Praised by Editor

Some years ago Dr. Carrington won first prize in a contest sponsored by the Homiletic Review for the best series of ten outlines on any subject. At that time his subject was "Some Aspect of Divine Providence."

Referring to a sermon by Dr. Carrington published in Homiletic Review, January 1932, the Review Editor has the folowing to say:

"We wonder if the Yale and Hartford Divinity students know the powerful preacher near at hand in the Main Street A. M. E. Zion Church, Hartford. This sermon by the pastor of that church will bear intensive study—on a much used text in a practical manner."

The editor of the Star of Zion the official organ of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, in commenting on the selection of Dr. Carrington's sermon says:

"As a proud and loyal son of Zion, filled with denominational pride and race-consciousness, I am exceedingly proud of Dr. Carrington: He has brought fame to our Methodist family; prestige to the Negro pulpit; honor to our Zion; therefore, let us all rejoice and be glad, and thank God for such a valuable representative among us, as Dr. W. O. Carrington. May his tribe increase."

LAFAYETTE, IND.
JOURNAL & COURIER

DEC 28 1932

THE WORLD'S NOTABLES

The names, deeds and honors of some 25,000 of the world's notables are recorded in the new edition of the international "Who's Who" for 1933, published in this country by Macmillan. The lists include many Americans, and, although Josef Stalin, dictator of the Russian Soviet, is not mentioned, Mahatma Gandhi is listed as a barrister and is accorded ten lines regarding his campaigns and internments. Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh has eight lines and a wrong address—"Hopewell, St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A."

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Another Indian prince notes that he has two wives and ten medals, and another lists the name, make and number of cylinders of his motor cars.

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

Will Tell of His Experiences In Europe

Savannah, Ga

12-22-32

Tribune

Dr. Milton S. J. Wright, son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Wright of this city and dean at Samuel Houston College, Austin, Texas, will visit Savannah next week, the guest of his parents and friends during the holidays. Mr. Wright is one of Savannah's foremost products among her young men and women who have gone out into the world to make a name for themselves and comes back to his own after noteworthy achievement in scholarship in America and abroad.

After completing his college work in American schools and having been given the post of dean of Samuel Houston College, young Mr. Wright went to Europe on leave to study at Heidelberg University, Germany. He received his Ph. D. degree there in September.

Dr. Wright will speak to the congregation and public at First Bryan Baptist Church Sunday evening during the Christmas exercises and a large audience will undoubtedly turn out to hear him. He will discuss his European travels and experiences.

Dr. I. D. Williams is interested in Dr. Wright's appearance here and is working up a good and representative audience to hear his address.

Rev. L. M. Glenn is pastor of the church.

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

WHEN ROLAND HAYES BECAME, DOCTOR OF MUSIC

Fisk University conferred its first honorary degree upon one of its graduates when Roland Hayes, internationally noted singer, had the degree of doctor of music bestowed upon him at Fisk's recent Music Festival. In the above photograph (left to right) are President Thomas E. Jones of Fisk, Roland Hayes, and Paul D. Cravath, chairman of Fisk's board of trustees. The three are in the academic gowns worn at the degree-conferring exercises on the university's campus in Nashville, Tenn.

KING GETS PH.D.

WASHINGTON. — Louis King, a member of the Howard University class of 192[illegible], and former graduate student, has recently passed the examinations for the doctorate in anthropology at Columbia, according to a notification received by Dr Mordecai W. Johnson from Dr Frank Boas of Columbia, last week

CHAS. W. CRANFORD OPPORTUNITY PRIZE WINNER

The $100.00 award offered by Opportunity Magazine for the best short story or essay of 5.000 words has been awarded to Charles W Cranford, of Cassville, W.Va., for his story, "A Plantation Episode." A total of one hundred and seventy-five manuscripts were entered in the contest. They came from nearly every State in the Union from the West Indies, and from Africa.

Charles Cranford was born in Buxton, Iowa, June 25, 1907. For six years he attended the public schools of Degman, Oklahoma. From Oklahoma his family moved to West Virginia and he completed the grammar school of Harrison county in that State. In 1925, he was graduated from the Kelly Miller High School in Clarksburg, W Va., whereupon he entered West Virginia State College, and in 1930 received the degree of Bachelor of Science in Business Administration. Since his graduation he has engaged in various kinds of work clerical, secretarial, and occasionally he has substituted as a teacher in an elementary school. In the meantime he has done free lance writing for newspapers and magazines. A short story, "Coke," was published in Opportunity in July, 1929, and recently another one, "The Rat," was featured in Grit. He plans to study short story writing and magazine editing and looks forward to a career in journalism. He lives with his parents in Cassville, W.Va., and is unmarried.

Few literary contests have been able to command the critical acumen of a more distinguished group than those who consented to act as judges in this contest: Edward J. O'Brien, now at Oxford, for a number of years has edited an Anthology of the Best Short Stories that have appeared in America and Great Britain. Rudolph Fisher, whose short stories have appeared in many of America's best magazines, is the author of "The Walls of Jericho." Carl W. Ackerman is the dean of the Pulitzer School of Journalism, Columbia University.

"A Plantation Episode," the story which was awarded the $100 prize, will be published in Opportunity in a future issue.

$1,000 FELLOWSHIP

WASHINGTON.—A Harrison fellowship worth $1,000 in cash and free tuition has been awarded W. S. Claytor, former Howard student, by the University of Pennsylvania for the school year, 1932-33 according to information received here last week.

Mr. Claytor, who received the M.A degree in mathematics at Howard also received the B.S. in 1929 and the M.S. in 1930. He is making an enviable record at the Pennsylvania university.

Gets Scholarship

KNOXVILLE, Tenn—Newell Coleridge Fitzpatrick of the faculty of Knoxville College school of music was recently notified that he has been granted a scholarship in the fine arts department of Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y. The scholarship, which is for graduate study in music this summer, is given on the basis of the quality of work done, by recommendation of H. L. Butler, dean of the fine arts school.

Dean Butler has advised Mr. Fitzpatrick to prepare for the concert stage. He will resume work toward a master's degree in music at Syracuse about the middle of June. Last summer the young baritone was chosen to represent the music department of Syracuse University at the Teachers' Convention at Syracuse. During the coming summer Mr. Fitzpatrick will give a voice-piano recital for the Syracuse Cosmopolitan Club, of which he is a member.

In 1925 he traveled abroad with the famous Knoxville College Quartet. Later he directed the Knoxville Sextet on its tour of this country. Mr. Fitzpatrick is a graduate of Knoxville College and has his bachelor of music degree from Indiana University. While at Indiana he was outstanding in musical circles and was soloist in oratorio work at the United Presbyterian Church (white) of Bloomington. He has taught in the school of music at Knoxville for two years.

Gets Scholarship

NEWELL C. FITZPATRICK

Of Knoxville College Music faculty, who has received a graduate scholarship for study of Voice in the Fine Arts Department of Syracuse university. Mr. Fitzpatrick has degrees from Knoxville college and Indiana university. He is working for his master's degree at Syracuse.

NEGRO FOLK PLAYS AT UNIV. OF MICHIGAN

ANN ARBOR, Mich., May 12.—(CNS)—Members of the Delta Sigma Theta Sorority attending the University of Michigan here, augmented by Delta sorors from Detroit, were seen in a program of three Negro folk plays at the University Theater here last week. The plays were written by Miss Doris Price, a graduate student of the University, and a member of the sorority. They were entered in a $7,000 prize contest open to students taking courses in playwriting at the university.

Gets Fellowship

DR. HAROLD W. THATCHER

Son of Mr. and Mrs. Nathan W. Thatcher, Kansas City, Kas., has been granted a two year fellowship by the Rosenwald Foundation amounting to $1,000 a year for special work in dermatology at the University of Chicago hospital. He recently finished his internesship at Provident hospital in the Windy City.

Bank Holdup Hero

The coolness of Owen Shepard (above), Kansas City, Kan., man, caused the capture of three white bank bandits who held up the Brotherhood State Bank in that city last week. All but $338 of the $5,171 the bandits got was recovered.

Shepard had gone to the bank to cash a check. One of the bandits ordered him to throw up his hands as he entered the building. Later, he got a chance to slip out without being noticed by the robbers and notified police.

The bandits forced a truck driver and his two companions, one a girl, to drive them to the outskirts of the city.

N. Y. U. GRADUATE WINS $25 AWARD FOR ESSAY

Amsterdam News

Harold E. Linton, secretary of Alpha Delta Chapter of Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity, has been awarded $25 for an essay on "Rosenwald, a Benefactor." Mr. Linton holds an A. B. degree from New York University. 5-11-32

Alfred Cade and Arthur Linton received honorable mention for their manuscripts. The donor of the prize was Elmo Anderson, secretary of the Catholic Church Missions, with offices at 154 Nassau street. He was a former secretary of Epsilon chapter.

The judges of manuscripts were Attorney James W. Johnson, president of Epsilon chapter; John T. Yokes and Neal Thompson.

Coveted University Degree Given To Young Scientist

Journal and Guide

NEW YORK.—Irving A. Derbigny, a graduate student in the department of chemistry at Columbia University, has just received notification from Dean McBain of the Graduate Faculties that he has been awarded the Ph. D. degree in chemistry. 4-23-32

Dr. Derbigny's dissertation is entitled, "Studies on Vitamin G with Special Reference to Protein Intake," and it is at present being printed. Norfolk

During his career as a graduate student Dr. Derbigny was elected to membership in the Sigma Xi national honorary scientific research society and in the Phi Upsilon, honorary chemical fraternity.

Dr. Derbigny received the M. A. degree from Cornell University in 1925 and the A. B. degree from Talladega College, in which institution he now holds the position of professor of chemistry. In 1928 he was married to Miss Maurice E. Newsome, the daughter of J. Thomas Newsome, noted Virginia attorney. Mrs. Derbigny did her undergraduate work at Fisk University and was granted the master of arts degree by Columbia.

Goes To Howard

Dr. Vernon A. Wilkerson of Kansas City, who has been appointed professor in the Howard University department of physiological chemistry. Dr. Wilkerson recently received the doctorate degree in biochemistry from the University of Minnesota and has won previous mention for his brilliant work in his profession. He will be elected this spring to Sigma Phi, white honorary chemical fraternity. His wife and two children will join him in Washington in a short while.

JANITOR WITH U. OF RICHMOND 57 YEARS, IS DINED

Journal and Guide

Given Table All To Himself At Banquet

5-14-32

Richmond Bureau
504 N. Third Street

RICHMOND, Va.—John Johnson "curator extraordinary" at the University of Richmond, went through one of the most eventful days of his long life here this week at the institution at which he has been employed for more than 57 years.

At the 100th anniversary of the founding of the institution held here this week, a special table was prepared for him at the alumni banquet, where he could see and be seen, according to officials of the university, by the old grads of the college who have known him for more than fifty years.

Employed at the Richmond College in 1875, when the college was situated at Lombardy and Broad Streets, he at present occupies a room in the basement of the institution on its present site in Westhampton.

Norfolk, Va.

Born a Slave

Not sure of his age, but thinking that he is about 80, this man was born in Powhatan County, a slave, and has vivid memories of the rigors of the Civil War. He is said to have come to Richmond at the age of 18, was employed by the C. and O. Railroad, later at the old Ford Hotel, and at 23 was employed by officials of Richmond College, as janitor, which position he has held to the present day.

He remembers Dr. F. W. Boatwright, present president of the institution, as a freshman, back in 1883-1834, and comments on the fact that at that time Dr. Boatwright wore "highwater pants."

He attributes Dr. Boatwright's having become president of the institution to the fact that he could never catch him in any mischief, stating that he always found him studying, either in his room or outdoors under a tree.

Tells Story

A tribute is paid by this ancient character to the forcefulness of the eloquence of John Jasper, of "Sun do Move" fame by his story as to how the term "Jaspers" came to be applied to ministerial students.

He claims that Prof. Charles H. Winston took his physics class to hear the famous sermon. Professor Winton is said to have taught against the idea that the earth had four corners and supported the theory that the sun stood still, according to John.

Jasper's sermon, he says, started an argument among the students that it took Prof. Winston a long time to straighten out, stating that some never did see it right, but those that followed the Bible were called "Jaspers" from then on.

Award Hero Medal For Trailing Bandit

Courier

ATLANTA, Ga., June 23.—(ANP)—For the first time in the history of the local police department, the gold star medal for bravery was awarded to a civilian Thursday, when the police committee voted to give the medal to William Brown, 28, for his bravery in tracking down Wallace Hughes, confessed white bandit slayer, to the lair where he was captured.

Although Brown is brave enough to win the gold star medal, his color prevents him from being a member of the police department.

6-25-32

2 GET DOCTORS DEGREES AT COLUMBIA

Afro-American

NEW YORK CITY. — Doctorates in philosophy were awarded Irving A. Derbigny, Talladega College professor, and Robert P. Daniel of Virginia Union University, at the commencement exercises, of Columbia University, last Wednesday.

Columbia College's graduates included Daniel P. Clarke and Benne S. Herbert. One girl, Vera L. Joseph ,was graduated from Barnard College. Amelia R. Wilcher, public school teacher here, received a B.S. at Teachers' College.

The degree doctor of dental surgery was given Miss Stephanie E. Davis, whose father and sister are physicians here.

Masters' degrees were conferred upon the following: Alexander R. Bolden, Thursa Felicia Davis, Theodore R. Fletcher, Asa H. Gordon, George W. Morton, Gomes C. Paige, Guichard B. Parris, Andrew L. Scott, Florence O. Alexander, Kathleen H. Atto, Dorothy E. Beardsley, Pansy L. Borders.

Also Edward A. Brown, Jr., Marcia E. Canty, Valaria A. Chase, Herbert L. Clarke, Thelma T. Clement, Walter T. Dixon, William S. Dougherty, Cecil M. Green, Leona B. Dudley, Merle S. Eubanks, Wil J. Hale, Jr., Emily Mae Harper, Irma N. Henry, Helen B. Keefer, Julia P. Johnson, Austina A. Jones, John F. Lewis, Alonzo R. Lord, Rachael G. Moore.

Also Beatrice E. McGhee, Ethel E. McMichael, Samuel J. Parham, Jr., Charles J. Parker, Jr., Elizabeth Parker, Foster M. Payne, Leonora E. Pritchett, Elizabeth T. Perry, Gladys Scott Reid, Mrs. Esther R. Reed, Mabel Varie Rogers, Marie T. Ruffin, Avanelle Salmon, John B. Scott, Ada L. Sykes, David C. Virgo, Ruth E. Weatherless, Timothy R. Wells, Helen A. Whiting, Octavia B. Wynbush and Myrtle C. Yerger.

Judge N. Hughley received a master's degree at Union Theological Seminary, Dr. Alonzo deG. Smith, Harlem child specialist, won a master of arts in education and practical arts. In the school of business Llewellyn W. Davis was awarded the master of science in business. Dewey R. Jones, former city editor of Chicago Defender, took a master of science in the school of journalism. A similar degree in library science was conferred upon Dorothy L. Porter. William D. Griffey won a bachelor's degree in the same school.

Mrs. Nelson B. Scott, 2484 Seventh Avenue, superintendent of Grace Congregational Church's School, received her diploma at the Central School of Religious Education, Union Theological Seminary, Columbia University, last week.

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

Bill Robinson Rushes Girls To Safety In Fire At Palace N.Y.C.

Word has been received that the fire which took place at teh Palace Theater, New York City last Wednesday was due to crossed wires. At the time of the fire Bill (Bojangles) Robinson, world's famous dancer and his company "Hot From Harlem" were playing the house. Just as the fire started Bill and his act were getting ready to do their stuff.

The flames spread so quickly that those playing on the bill had to rush for safety without waiting to dress or to get clothing other than what they had on at the time. Sophie Tucker, was completing her act when the fire started, she was using at the time two grand pianos which were badly damanged.

The greatest loss of all was sustained by Bill Robinson's company when their costumes were ruined by smoke and water. The "Hot from Harlem" act was to follow Sophie Tucker on the bill and Bill Robinson was standing in the wings waiting to go on when the fire broke. And like all good troopers his first thought was for the girls of his company and to get them to safety. Most of them were unatired at the ime and had to scamper o find something to throw around them. However, taking all things into consideration the performers handled themselves in a very orderly manner and this fact alone kept the slate clean of serious injuries. Of course, we know that Bill Robinson will have some funny stories to tell, in spite of the fact that flames in a crowded house spell terror for all concerned.

As far as the audience was concerned, at the time of the fire there was about 1500 people in the theater and serious trouble was averted only by the ushers rushing down the aisles and telling the people to walk and not run as there was no mmediate danger. The causualties were numbered at six.

The Palace theater was opened March 24, 1913 and every vaudeville star of prominence has played there. It was considered that a booking at the Palace meant sure bookings anywhere.

Negro Janitor Is Far Rockaway Fire Hero

William Lawthorne, janitor of the Fieldston Boarding School, 22-04 Cornaga avenue, Far Rockaway, was the hero of the fire that occurred at the school on Monday, March 7, his heroic act being the rescue of an invalid in the fire, and then re-entering the burning building to help other employees lead the ten white children who were pupils to safety.

About 5 o'clock, Lawthorne started up to the children's quarters on the second floor to make a minor repair. He smelled smoke and found the wall ablaze near he chimney.

He rushed three children who were playing in the room to the door, telling them to run down the stairs to the street. Then he ran up to the top floor, to the room occupied by Jesse Marcus, 26 years old, white, an invalid and a distant relative of the principal of the school, Mrs. Dorothy Bernstein. He carried the cripple down the stairs and shouted the alarm of fire.

Mrs. Bernstein was away, but other employees were in the building. While Lawthorne was taking Marcus to safety, they hastily gathered the ten children who were in the school. He returned in time to help lead the pupils to safety.

Meanwhile, neighbors telephoned the alarm. The first fiermen to arrive sent in a second alarm, bringing all of the apparatus from the Rockaways, fifteen companies in all, under Chief Kelly.

Firemen had the flames under control in half-an-hour but $10,000 damage was done the frame structure. The blaze was laid to a defective flue.

Bus Driver Plays Hero Rol

WASHINGTON, Mar. 17—(CNS)—Lewis D. Williams, colored bus driver, was a hero last week when he risked being frozen to death in a successful effort to rescue ten white high school youths who were stranded in a snow storm 12 miles from Lexington, Va. The youths, members of the basketball team of Eastern High School, were returning here from Lexington when their bus was stranded in the snow. Unable to move his heavy bus, Williams set out on foot for help, and trudged 12 miles in zero weather to Lexington. There he got a taxi driver with a lighter car to take him back to the stranded party. His trouble was not over, however as the taxi was unable to get within a mile of the bus. It was necessary for the bus driver to tramp back through a blinding gale another mile to get the boys out of the bus and lead them to the waiting taxi.

2 Howard Law Instructors Receive Fellowships

William H. Hastie and Milton Kallis, both instructors in the Howard Law School, were informed Thursday that they were successful candidates in securing graduate fellowships in the Harvard Law School for next year, beginning in September.

There were ten applicants for each fellowship, but Hastie and Kallis were the successful candidates over white contestants.

Wins $1,000 Scholarship

MOUNT HOLYOKE, Mass.—Miss Ida Louise Miller has been for the second time awarded a year's scholarship in Mount Holyoke College here, where she is now in school.

The award was made by the racial minority scholarship committee of the college, which administers a fund established there to provide an annual scholarship for some Negro girl of outstanding promise. This scholarship was awarded last year to Miss Miller, then a student in Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga., and has been renewed for a year in recognition of the fine record she has made so far at Mount Holyoke. It provides $1,000 a year for board and tuition.

Miss Miller is an Atlanta girl

and attended Booker Washington and Spelman high schools, before entering Spelman College. In college here she took highest rank in scholarship, was president of the freshman class, served on the student council and the staff of the college paper, and was prominent in dramatics.

KANSAS CITIAN WINS PH. D. DEGREE FROM MINNESOTA U.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — One of the outstanding graduates of the winter term at the University of Minnesota in a class of 266, was Vernon Alexander Wilkerson of Kansas City, Mo., who was awarded a doctor of philosophy degree in biochemistry. His major was physiological chemistry and his minor was physiology.

The dean of the graduate school in commenting upon his unusually high average said that Mr. Wilkerson handled his research in a most scholarly and scientific manner.

Dr. Wilkerson is the first Negro to win his doctor's degree from the Minnesota school and it is significant that during the conferring of degrees the dean of the graduate school did not say that Mr. Wilkerson was a brilliant "colored student," but said that he was "one of the most brilliant students to ever attend the university, who averaged one of the highest grades ever recorded in a Ph.D. examination."

He will join the medical school of Howard university as professor in the department of physiological chemistry.

NEGRO TO GET DEGREE

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 20. (AP) Roland Hayes, Negro tenor, will receive the honorary degree of music from Fisk university, Negro institution, Friday morning, Dr. Thomas E. Jones, president of the university, announced today.

NEGRO SINGER HONORED

NASHVILLE, TENN., April 21.—(AP)—Roland Hayes, negro tenor, will receive the honorary degree of doctor of music from Fiske University, negro institution, Friday morning, Dr. Thomas E. Jones, president of the University, announced today. The degree, to be conferred upon Hayes, who graduated from Fiske in 1910 will be the first doctorate ever granted by the University. The ceremony will be part of the university's fourth annual festival of music and fine arts.

Millionaire Entertains Pickens

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Mar. 31—(ANP)—When Williams Pickens was in this city in 1930 he delivered a characteristic address on music at a gathering of artistically - minded people in one of the San Francisco cultural clubs. Noel Phelan, who inherited the millions of the Alice Phelan Sullivan Corporation was present. He inquired at the time i he could entertain the dean in some way, but Mr. Pickens was leaving shortly.

But on March 19, Mr. Pickens found himself again in San Francisco and the guest at a luncheon given by Mr. Phelan at his beautiful residence. The lunch was served in the garden at the top of the house overlooking the San Francisco bay on three sides, and among the guests were two well known western writers, Colonel C. E. S. Wood and Sara Bard Field, both of Los Gatos, Cal.

Noel Phelan is well-known for his benefactions toward colored people and their education: he is supporting thee musical education of several colored students. He himself is fond of music and is known as a singer.

International House and the campus of the University of California at Berkeley claim to have had one of their greatest thrills in the seven-day visit of Mr. Pickens.

Howard Professor

Call

Kansas City, Mo

VERNON A. WILKERSON

4-1-32

Who received his doctorate in biochemistry recently from the University of Minnesota, left Kansas City Tuesday, March 29 for Washington, where he will take up his duties as professor in the department of physiological chemistry April 1. He will be elected this spring to Sigma Phi, honorary chemical fraternity (white). His wife and two children will join him in Washington after a brief sojourn in Kansas City with her people.

SCHOLARSHIPS ARE SCARCE FOR RACE STUDENTS

Six Of The 31 Leading Colleges Offer None Now

3-26-32

WASHINGTON—(CNS)—An appalling situation so far as scholarships and fellowships available to Negro students in both white and Negro colleges are concerned, was made known last week when the United States Office of Education published an official bulletin indicating the amount of scholarship aid available in institutions of higher education in the United States.

In speaking of this aspect of the situation the bulletin read: "The very meager provisions for assisting financially students of the Negro race to obtain a college education are in striking contrast to the exceedingly generous provisions made for white students. Information regarding their scholarship offerings was requested of the 31 Negro colleges and universities listed in the education directory of the Office of Education for 1928. One-half of the institutions replied, six of them—among the leading colleges and universities for Negroes—to the effect that they offered no scholarships.

Norfolk Va

"One institution reported the award of 222 scholarships in 1927-28, 119 of which had an annual value of but $20, and 85 of which had an annual value of $30. The highest number of awards reported by any institution was 36, of which 20 were for $12. An annual value of $175 was the highest reported by any of the institutions.

"There may be opportunities for Negro students to obtain some of the scholarships in colleges and universities for white students for which no proscription as to race or color is made, but for the institutions for white students which reported offerings only five mentioned scholarships specifically designated for Negro students.

"At the University of Pittsburgh seven scholarships are available for Negro men students. Each scholarship has an annual value of $150 and is tenable for four years. At the University of Kansas there are two scholarships for Negro students, each carrying an annual stipend of $50, with no restrictions as to tenure; but one of them may be given only to a student above freshman standing. The University of Wichita (Kans.) has one $75 scholarship for Negro graduates of the Wichita High School, the tenure of which is limited to one year. The University of Minnesota offers one $50 scholarship to Negro women of 'high scholarship and fine character.' It is tenable for one year only.

"One $325 scholarship is available for Negro students in the medical school of Harvard University. If there are no suitable applicants in the medical school the scholarship may be used in other departments of the university. It may be given to the same student one or more years or it may be divided between two or more students. All of these scholarships were placed at the institutions by private donors."

In addition to these scholarships others providing for tuition are offered to residents of Ohio who are nominated by members of the state legislature to attend Wilberforce University; and similar provision has been made in Virginia for Negro students to attend Virginia Union University.

West Virginia, barring Negroes from the state university, pays the tuition of colored students who have to go out of state to receive special collegiate preparation.,

For the following Negro institutions the bulletin gave the following number and annual value of scholarships available to students:

Institution	No.	Annual Value
Talladega College	18	$60-$100
Paine College	18	8- 172
New Orleans Univ.	36	12- 63
Morgan College	28	- 50
Shaw University	15	- 75
Morehouse College	14	32- 40
Spelman College	18	- 39
Straight College	4	25- 50
Tougaloo College	16	40- 80
Lincoln University	222	20- 175

Linguist

LORENZO D. TURNER

ENGLISH HEAD TO STUDY GULLAH NEGRO DIALECT

NASHVILLE, March 28.—The American Council of Learned Societies has recently awarded Lorenzo D. Turner, professor of English at Fisk University, one of its larger grants for research in linguistics. Dr. Turner will spend six months on the sea islands off the coast of South Carolina and Georgia, chiefly Wadmalaw, Johns, James and St. Helena, preparing a descriptive grammar of the Gullah dialect.

NEGRO STUDENTS MAKE RECORD AT PITT UNIVERSITY

Tribune 4-1-32

Fraternity Ranks Fourth In In List Of Twenty Organizations

By HARRY PARKER

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—As revealed by the publishing of the scholastic standings of the social fraternities of the University of Pittsburgh, Omicron Psi Chapter of Omega Psi Phi Fraternity ranked fourth in a list of twenty organizations.

The Omega's chapter, and Omicron chapter of Alpha Phi Alpha are the only Negro fraternities on the Pitt campus, a chapter of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority also being represented.

Omega made a jump to fourth place from sixteenth, which it held last year. They accumulated a total of eighty chapters last semester, and 118 quality points, with a quality point average of 1.47. Omega Psi Phi was beaten by Phi Epsilon Pi, Sigma Pi, and Omega Delta fraternities, respectively.

Washington Boy Head

The present officers of Omega Psi Phi here are Harry Parker, Basileus, Washington boy and Dunbar graduate; John Morton, keeper of records and seals; Harper Fortune, keeper of finance; Everett Utterbach, keeper of the peace; Harry Fitzgerald, dean of pledge; and Odrick Greaves, co-chairman of the inter-fraternity council.

Last year Omicron Chapter of Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity topped twenty fraternities in scholarship by gaining second place in the standings.

Hugo Wynn

Negro Pitt students are continually distinguishing themselves in school activities. The latest outstanding attainment is the acting of S. J. Hugo Wynn, Jr., who is the first and only colored youth to be admitted to the Pitt Players, popular dramatic organization of the university. Mr. Wynn exhibited his superb acting in a one-act play, "Art for Art's Sake," written and directed by Sunny Weslager, Ed '32, and produced by the Pitt Players. The play along with three other one-act plays were given at the Falls School Playhouse, last Tuesday evening. Wynn is a senior and active as member of the Interracial Commission of the university and co-chairman of the Inter-fraternity Council, being a member of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity.

Alonzo Brewer

Alonzo Brewer is another colored stduent to shine in activities. Brewer was elected as member of the executive council of the Pitt Y.M.C.A. He is a junior and has been active in Y.M.C.A. work since his freshman year.

Woody Harris is still holding his own on the Pitt track team. He is one of the best sprint men in the business, and also mainstay of the relay team. Arnell Fleming is representing the Negro tracksters on the freshman team, as is Walter Waters.

ELKS APPROPRIATE $40,000 EDUCATION FUND

Bernard White, 193. Oratory Contest Winner Gets $1,000 Scholarship

Recorder 4-23-32

Forty thousand dollars fund has been appropriated by the Grand Lodge of the Indianapolis Benevolent Protective Order of Elks of the world to be used to aid high school boys and girls in every state in the United States.

The statement has just been issued over the signatures of the Elks committee on education with the announcement that "one Bernard White is now" in receipt of a one thousand dollar scholarship which was won by White in the Elk state oratorial contest in 1931.

Members of the local Elk committee on education follow: Frank Williams, E. L. Johnson, W. W. Hyde, and W. M. Gray.

Full public co-operation in the matter of arrousing interest in the cause is being asked by all parents, school officials, ministers, representatives of the Elks and friends of the movement.

Agents of the I. B. P. O. E. of N. will speak in fifty Indianapolis churches Sunday, May, 15 in interest of the cause, which is for the express benefit of high school boys and girls especially in the State of Indiana and more especially in Indianapolis" says the Elk announcement.

Ministers are being urged by speakers and representatives of the Elk order to give the latter a hearty welcome at the churches for a few minutes talk on the scholarship fund prior to the May 15 Sunday morning services.

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

Colorea ..ool Head To Receive Degree

DANIEL S. COLLINS TO RECEIVE A. B. DEGREE FROM COLORED SCHOOL AS RESULT OF SUMMER COURSE FROM STATE UNIVERSITY.

Prof Daniel S. Collins, principal of the Fitzgerald colored schools and one of the best known colored educators of of the state will within the next year receive his A. B. degree from a class A colored school to be elected by himself.

Under the rules of the Georgia State University a number of colored teachers are taking the extension courses among whom is Prof. Collins. His work at Tuskegee and other colored schools together with his extension work will qualify him, with a receipt for his credits at the state university to select either of two colored schools of the South, from which to receive an A. B degree.

Prof. Collins will decide between Talladega colored school and Fisk University at Nashville, Tenn., which two schools are the only Class A Colored schools in the south.

Harlem Girl Wins Scholarship To Cornell Univ.

Miss Margaret Morgan, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. S. A. Morgan of Vicksburg, Miss., but who has been living with her aunts, Miss Marie L. Smith and Mrs. Hazel Smith Frasier of the Dunbar Garden Apartments for several years, is the winner for New York County of the state scholarship to Cornell University, according to an announcement from the Board of Regents last week.

A representative from each county in the state is awarded a scholarship by the State Department of Education from their records made in the Regents examinations. Miss Morgan made the highest mark of any student taking this examination in New York County last spring and on August 3, she received a letter telling her she had won the scholarship, which pays $200 annually toward her tuition.

Upon her graduation from Wadleigh High School in June, she was awarded the John G. Wight Scholarship, also for $200 which goes to the girl having the highest average scholarship during her school career. At high school, Miss Morgan was vice president of her class, president of the Chemistry Club, secretary-treasurer of the Hellenic Club an da member of Artists.

The young scholarship winner is only 8 years old. She plans to begin a pre-medical course at Cornell in the fall and enter the Medical School upon her graduation.

HONORED

Negro Woman Composer Honored By White University

WICHITA, Kansas, August 12—(Special to the Plaindealer)—Mrs. Dorothy Sims-Winston, president and founder of the Coleridge-Taylor Conservatory of Music in Wichita, has been honored by the board of regents of Wichita university, in that the board passed a motion affiliating her with the voice department of the university. The motion was unanimously passed.

This means that any student in the University of Wichita taking music under Mrs. Winston will receive full credit from the university, and the work will count toward a degree.

Mrs. Winston is a native of Mississippi, daughter of the late Rev. R. T. Sims, and a product of the Tugaloo college and Fisk university. She is also a graduate of Wichita university in the fine arts department, having graduated with honors in 1930. While at Wichita university she studied composition under the noted Thurlow Lieurance, who praised her work highly.

Mrs. Wnston hos composed several numbers, some of which have been published by herself and some by the Theo Presser Music company, of Philadelphia.

Mrs. Winston's graduate recital in composition, Prof. Francis Diers, now head of music in Fredonia Teachers' college in New York state, interpreted her songs with wonderful tenor voice. Her compositions have charmed and inspired many who have heard and sung them. She is constantly called on by various white organizations to perform and to interpret her people musically to them. She is also organist and director of the choir of the Calvary Baptist church in Wichita.

Mrs. Winston came to Wichita in 1921, and founded the Coleridge-Taylor conservatory in 1925. She teaches piano, voice, harmony and violin. Her students are accredited throughout the school system in Wichita.

Mrs. Winston is the charming wife of Mr. G. B. Winston, executive secretary of he Y. M. C. A., an the mother of a fine 10-month-old boy, G. B. Winston, Jr. She is now vacationing with her husband and son, visiting Mr. Winston's people in Freehold, New Jersey.

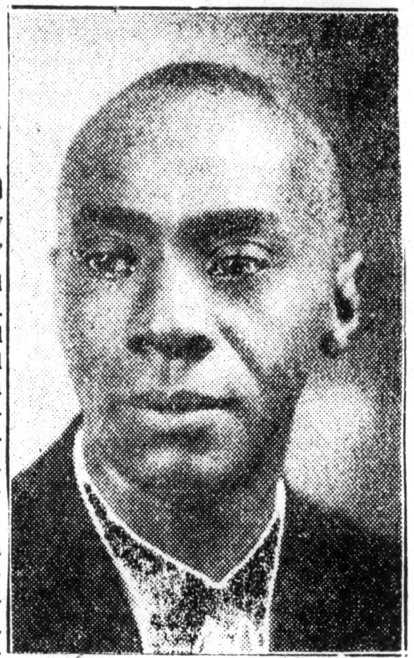
Willis N. Huggins First Negro To Get Doctor's Degree At Fordham Uni

Willis N. Huggins, teacher of history in the high schools of New York City, has the distinction of being the first Negro to be awarded the doctor of philosophy degree from Fordham University. He received this award last week after completing the prescribed course, specializing in history and the philosophy of education.

Dr. Huggins is the 68th American Negro to have won this scholastic honor in American and European universities. Eight of this group are women. While Fordham University, and Catholic schools generally, have admitted Negroes to their professional schools, they have not encouraged them to enter their regular scholastic classes. It is believed that the granting of the doctorate to Dr. Huggins will be used as a wedge to gain a more liberal attitude on the part of Fordham officials toward the Negro student.

Dr. Huggins is a graduate of the University of Chicago and has spent some time abroad studying in Paris, Belgium and other European centers of learning. He resides at 1890 Seventh avenue.

Gets Fordham Ph.D



WILLIS N. HUGGINS,

46, native of Selma, Ala., who earned the award of doctor of philosophy from Fordham (Catholic) University, New York, during the present summer session. His thesis dealt with Negro Catholic relations in the United States.

Dr. Huggins is a non-Catholic. He received the B.S. and M.A. degrees from Columbia University New York and also holds a certificate in journalism from Northwestern University, Chicago; certificate in modern and medieval history, Oxford University, England, and a certificate in French history and geography, from the Guilde Internationale, Paris, France.

His professional career includes service in the colleges in the South for Negroes; branch secretary of the National Negro League, Huntsville, Ala.; magazine editor and newspaper correspondent. For five years he was in the Wendell Phillips High School, Chicago. He has been in the New York City school system for the past ten years and is one of the twenty-five Negro teachers in the New York high schools. He is president of the New York branch of the National Association for the Study of Negro Life and History and lecturer on the Negro in History at the 135th Street Y.M.C.A., New York City.

He is the directing agent of the 1890 Seventh Avenue Corporation, a group of 28 who are co-operatively acquiring a six-story apartment house on Seventh Avenue.

ATLANTA NEGRO GIRL IS ORATORICAL WINNER

Gene Hargrove, a graduate last June of the Booker T. Washington High school, of Atlanta Monday night was awarded first prize in a national oratorical contest sponsored by the Elks in Atlantic City, N. J. At 7:45 tonight she will speak over the NBC radio chain.

The girl had won three previous contests to be eligible for the national contest. After being declared champion of her school, she was awarded first place in Macon as the state winner, and a short while later was named winner of the regional contest held in Tallahassee, Fla., which carried with it a $1,000 prize. Prizes in the national contest amounted to $250. She resides at 950 Parsons street.

Gets Ph.D. from Heidelberg

SAVANNAH, Ga.—(ANP)—The parents of Milton S. J. Wright of this city, announce that he has informed them he will have the degree of doctor of philosophy conferred on him this week by Heidelberg University, Heidelberg, Germany.

GIVEN GRANT

B. T. McGRAW

A well known Chicagoan in business circles and among the social elite, who was just completed a successful year of graduate study toward the Ph.D. degree in business economics in Harvard University on a fellowship grant from the General Education Board. Due to his fine record, the General Education Board has renewed a fellowship grant, with a 50 per cent increase, to enable the Chicagoan to continue study through this summer and the next school year. Mr. McGraw holds degrees from two other institutions: Atlanta University, A.B., 1923, and the University of Michigan, M.A. in Economics, 1924, and the M.B.A. degree in 1926.

Negro Attends Convention Of Nat. Chemists

Regarded As Specialist, Addressed Delegates At Luncheon

Denver, Colo., Sept.—Dr. Lloyd A. Hall, consulting chemist of Chicago was one of the most distinguished members in attendance at the annual gathering of the American Chemical Society which has just completed its sessions in this city. Dr. Hall was the only Negro in attendance among the thousands who make up the membership of the organization consisting of the most famous men in America in the important field of modern chemistry.

He was accorded every recognition and was a guest at one of the most elaborate and unique functions which has ever been tendered a visiting delegation to Denver. Adolph Coors, wealthy porcelain manufacturer and capitalist of the city was host to the entire convention at his suburban home which had been transformed for the occasion into a delightful summer resort. Each guest was the recipient of an expensive token and the entire afternoon and evening was spent with music, dancing and with other diversions which had ben provided by the generous host.

Addresses Luncheon

Dr. Hall addressed a luncheon meeting of the Division of Food Chemistry in which field he is regarded as an outstanding specialist, at the palatial Brown Palace Hotel, Denver's leading hostelry, and his presentation was received with interest and enthusiasm by his colleagues, who were present.

Dr. Hall is a graduate of Northwestern University, is a member of the Illinois State Academy of Science, the American Association for the Advancement of Science and many other organizations dealing with scientific and technical matters. While in Denver he was entertained in the beautiful Downing Street home of Dr. and Mrs. C. Terry, with whom he has been long acquainted.

2 Students Win High Honors At French School

New Yorkers Graduate From Lyons University Medical Department

Paris.—Two young New Yorkers graduates in science, from City College who came to France in 1927 to study medicine at the University of Lyon have just been graduate dfrom the Faculty of Medicine of that institution with the highest honors possible. They are Drs. Gerald Spencer and John Theobald.

Each year they maintained a standard on a par with the best of the other students, and the theses of both received: "Excellent, with eulogium, and exchange with foreign universities" there being no higher commendation possible.

Dr. Spencer's thesis dealt with nervous diseases, and was presented at the Neurological Society of Paris. In addition to his degree of M. D. he was also awarded that of Doctor of Public Health, having taken an additional six months' course in public hygiene and microbology. He was offered a post at a high salary by the Dean to go to Africa, but he declined, preferring, he said to come to America, and contribute toward raising the medical status of his people in America.

Dr. Theobald specialised in Surgery, and was also offered an opportunity to go to Africa. While in Lyons both the young doctors were social favorites. Both intend practicing in Harlem. They left on the Lafayette scheduled to arrive in New York last week.

TEACHER TO STUDY ABROAD

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 8.—Miss Irene C. Dobbs of the Department of French, Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga., will sail for France on the S.S. Europa on September 9th (tomorrow) to study for a year at the University of Toulouse, under a scholarship granted by the General Education Board.

Miss Dobbs has been associated with Spelman as student and teacher for the past ten years. She was graduated from the college with honors in 1929. During the summer of 1929 she studied at Middlebury College; at L'Universite of Grenoble, Grenoble, France, during the summer of 1930; and at the University of Chicago during the summer of 1931. Following her graduation in 1929 she taught French in the high school department of Spelman and since 1930 she has been a member of the college faculty. She has been granted leave of absence for the academic year 1932-33, and will study at Toulouse at L'Institute Normal d'Etudes Francaises de la Faculte des Lettres which leads to the Diplome pour l'enseignement du francais a l'etranger. This offers training in methodology, theory and practice, history of the country and language, literature and geography.

Miss Dobbs is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Wesley Dobbs of 540 Houston street, N. W., Atlanta

Negro Student Receives Degree From Catholic College In Rome

By SWITHIN S. WHITE

ROME, Italy—There is no intention here to give the full life of a young man; that is not in the scope of the article, neither is there any desire to laud or exalt him for, knowing him as the writer does, he would object to that. But the main point of this article is to place before your mind and attention something that should start you thinking and pondering.

Just a few questions: How many know anything about the College of the Propagation of the Faith here in Rome? How many American Negro boys have ever studied in this famous and time-honored institution? One, and that was Father Tolton. There has not been another until this present day and I will tell you about the other student in the following lines.

Behold one of your boys, blazing a new trail, opening a new field, creating interest in our group from a new angle. He is here in Rome, a student of the Propagation of the Faith. As a matter of introduction, let me present to you Charles Jackson, a convert to the church a little less than four years, a regular St. Paul in his fight for recognition and determination to follow the workings of the holy spirit.

This young man is a native of Florida but went to Philadelphia in his early teens. Having passed through various denominations of the Christian faith, he at least passed into the Holy Roman Catholic Church. He worked very hard for both living and education. During his senior year at the Roman Catholic High School in Philadelphia he was able to maintain himself by selling tea, coffee and by singing—God blessed him with a wonderful baritone voice.

One day in October, 1931, a ship left the docks of New York. It was the Roma of the Italian Steamship Line. Among its passengers was one Negro, namely, Charles Jackson. Following the saying, "All roads lead to Rome" and with only $10 in his pockets he determined to become a priest or find out the reason why he couldn't be one.

The good ship Roma with its lone Negro passenger reached Naples safe and sound. With a letter of introduction given him by an humble lay brother of Villanova College, Pa., he naturally went to the Augustians. Everywhere the advice was "Go back, you must be crazy." But there was one person who did not think him crazy or tell him to go back and that person who did not think him crazy or tell him to go back and that person was His Holiness Pope Pius XI. This was his last hope and one day as the Pope was passing by, Jackson gave his letter to the Monsignor preceding the Pope who in turn gave it to the Pope. After reading the letter, the Pope sent the young man to the College of the Propaganda. The making of history for the American Negro Catholic in Rome had begun.

The year is now over and Mr. Jackson has successfully pased his examinations and received his degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. In passing, I must pay a tribute, and a most worthy one, to Rev. Monsignor Burke, rector of the North American College in Rome. During the interval while Mr. Jackson was waiting for his necessary papers from Philadelphia—and that wait was for seven months—this good man was a father to him in the true sense of the word.

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

Spingarn Medallist Speaks Out

At the 23rd annual conference o the National Association for the Ad vancement of Colored People, Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, was presented the Spingarn Medal by Senator Bronson N. Cutting of New Mexico. The presentation took place Friday evening, May 20, in the auditorium of the new Department of Commerce building. In his address to the conference, following the presentation, Dr. Moton said in part:

DR. R. R. MOTON

We are driven, then, to this conclusion: that in America there is not yet any adequate defense of the rights of the Negro and no reasonable certainty of justice as over against the white man in any appeal to popular sentiment among white people, as represented by our present system. No one is more conscious of this than the Negro himself, and rarely does a Negro initiate legal proceedings against a white man, knowing that 999 times in a 1000 the odds are against him, notwithstanding any evidence that may be presented.

In the recent investigation conducted by the Wickersham Commission there was regrettably too little attention given to this phase of our legal machinery. In the case of the Negro, democracy is still in the making. It has not arrived. In the meantime, the black man suffers and suffers outrageously. There is no present relief in sight.

I simply know, as every other black man in America knows, that a grave evil exists, that a grievous miscarriage of justice not only threatens every black man who is haled into the courts, but actually robs him of the freedom that is his right as an American citizen, and of the redress of his wrongs which is the guarantee of our Constitution.

By the record of its past performances, it is the high privilege of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to lead in such an effort. Its record for sanity, persistence and effectiveness in matters of this kind assure to it the support not only of black people but hundreds and thousands of their white fellow-citizens in all parts of the country, South as well as North, who are sensible of this injustice and who know that the safety of every citizen, whether black or white, finds its ultimate and only safeguard in the integrity and fairness of the courts.

THREE RISK LIVES TO SAVE TWO WHITE GIRLS

Afro-American 6-11-32

NEW YORK—Two youths, Percy Henri, of 108-03 Union Hall Street, George Herb, 110-02 159th Street, both of Jamaica, snatched Mary Skrzpeck, a 19-year-old white girl, from the Long Island railroad tracks, and out of the path of an onrushing train, only to hear of her death from shock and third-rail burns, at the Jamaica Hospital, one hour later.

A third youth, H. B. Williams, of 157-03 110th Avenue, South Jamaica, flagged the train in time to save Anna Skrzpeck, a sister of the dead girl, who was accompanying her across the wet tracks in a heavy rain.

The white girls were on their way home from a laundry, where Mary worked, when they slipped on the wet planks, and fell across the tracks.

Williams, who was standing nearby with his pals, sprang forward and flagged the train with his cap. Henri and Herb, risking their lives by electrocution, dragged the two girls to safety, not before, however, Mary had been electrocuted by the wet third-rail.

DEAN HORNE GETS MASTER'S AT SO. CAL.

Courier 6-18-32

LOS ANGELES, Cal., June 16.—Dr. Frank Horne, dean of the Fort Valley Normal and Industrial School, received the master of arts degree from President Rufus B. von Klein Smid at the 49th annual commencement exercises of the University of Southern California held in the Olympic Stadium here today. Dean Horne, studying under a fellowship grant of the General Education Board, specialized in vocational guidance, and wrote his thesis on the subject: "The Present Status of Negro Education in Certain of the Southern States, Particularly Georgia."

Dr. Horne has been elected to membership in the Society for Occupational Research, and during the summer will act as associate director of a Vocational Guidance Clinic at the university, a service designed to give scientific information and counsel conducive to the intelligent selection of vocations. Dean Horne plans to apply the technique evolved in the clinic to the vocational problems of Negro boys and girls in the Cotton Belt upon his return to his work at Fort Valley, Ga. The dean and his wife, Mrs. Frankye Horne, who has spent the year in California with her husband, plan to remain in Los Angeles through the Olympic Games to return to Fort Valley early in September.

HARVARD FELLOWSHIP

WON BY WM. DEAN—$750.00 PLUS FREE TUITION

Cambridge, June 9, 1932.—William Dean of Bittsburgh, son of the Rev. Dr. Dean, Bowdoin '30, was recently awarded a Fellowship of $750 plus free tuition by the Harvard University Faculty, to continue his graduate studies in Economics. This award was given him in consideration of the excellent work which he has been doing for the past two years in the graduate school of Arts and Sciences.

AWARD TO GENA BROWN

WINS RHODES FINE ARTS SCHOLARSHIP AS SHE GRADUATES FROM THE EMERSON SCHOOL OF ORATORY—GREAT TRIUMPH FOR HARD-WORKING ARTIST

6-11-32

Gena May Brown, daughter of Rev. R. T. Smith (deceased), and Mrs. Nannie Smith Vancleafs, formerly of Columbus, Ohio, but now of New York City, received the degree o B. L. I. at Emerson College of Ora tory. She was awarded medal in the Children's Theatre, for unusual abi ity and faithful service; also the Alm Rhodes Fine Arts Scholarship, whic will aid her to continue graduate wo in Dramatic Art. This citation w made for Dramatic Interpretatic and a Thesis "The Negro in the Fie of Drama."

She is a member of the Alp Kappa Alpha sorority and Gene Director of the Harriet Tubman E perimental Theatre.

W. A. BATTLE IS DEGREE OF DR. OF LITERATURE BY BEREA COL.

Courier

BEREA, Ky., June 16 (ANP)—Wallace A. Battle, of New York, field secretary of the American Church Institute Board of the Episcopal Church, New York City, was honored by Berea college here at its recent commencement, by being awarded the degree of Doctor of Literature. An audience of 10,000 people gathered for the occasion, applauded, while the 5,000 white students, most of them from the South, turned the applause into an ovation when President William J. Hutchins said: "Wallace Aaron Battle, Alumnus of Berea, Friend and Disciple of the Founders; Educator and Advocate of the Colored Race; leader of his people from servitude to the service which is perfect freedom."

Dr. Battle is an alumnus of Berea having graduated in the days when the institution was a mixed school.

Dr. Battle has just been honored with a fellowship to study interracial conditions in Brazil by the Julius Rosenwald Fund.

BEREA COLLEGE AWARDS W. A. BATTLE A DEGREE

BEREA, Ky., June 13, (ANP.)—Wallace A. Battle of New York, field secretary of the American Church Institute Board of the Episcopal church, New York City, was honored by Berea College here at its recent commencement by being awarded the degree of doctor of literature.

Dr. Battle is an alumnus of Berea, having graduated in the days when the institution was a mixed school.

Dr. Battle has just been honored with a fellowship to study interracial conditions in Brazil by the Julius Rosenwald Fund.

Gets Honorary D.D.

IN RECOGNITION of his thirty years' service as an educator of Negro youth, President Samuel Howard Archer of Morehouse College was honored on Monday with the degree of doctor of divinity by his alma mater, Colgate University. President Archer succeeded Dr. John Hope as head of Morehouse College in 1931 when Dr. Hope took over the presidency of Atlanta University.

DIVINITY STUDENT WINS HONORS AT YALE DIVINITY SCHOOL

Christian Recorder

New Haven, Conn.—(C—NS)—Harry W. Roberts, a graduate of Wilberforce University, was recently awarded the Day fellowship of $1,000 for the year 1932-33, for proficiency in his studies at Yale. With it goes the privilege of studying in this country or abroad.

Graduating from Wilberforce magna cum laude in 1929 he followed up with winning honors at the Yale Divinity school four times in three years. Last year he won the Yale industrial research prize of $100 as a result of a study of labor conditions in the Ford Motor plant at Detroit.

L. M. FULLER EXCELS

HOLDS SIX NEW ENGLAND COLLEGIATE DEGREES — HOLDS UNIQUE MUSICAL DEGREE FROM N. E. CONSERVATORY WITH SPECIAL HONORS — REMARKABLY TALENTED

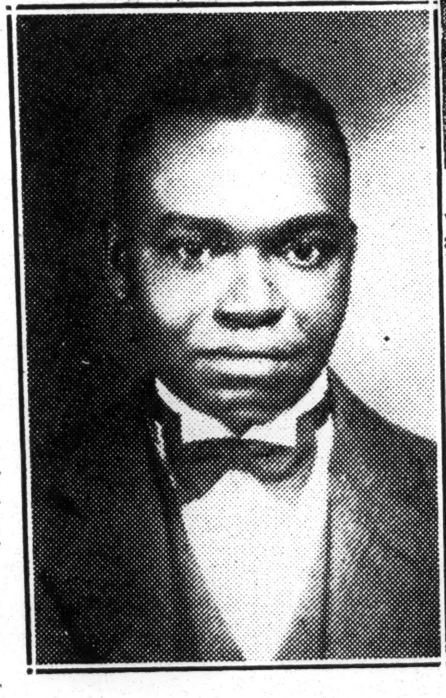
With the conferring of the degree of Bachelor of Music with honors on him by the N. E. Conservatory of Music, Boston, Mass., June 21, 1932, Luther Marion Fuller of Marshall, Texas, received his 6th consecutive degree from Educational Institutions in New England, and has the rare honor and distinction of being the first Colored person to receive this degree from that great institution, and also the first in the U. S. to receive the same in the field of Musicology or Musical Research and Aesthetics. After the graduation exercises in Jordan Hall, the graduating class was given an informal reception in Brown Hall by the Faculty, at which time Mr. Fuller received one continuous round of praise and congratulations on his accomplishments in various fields of learning. Some of those congratulating him were Director Wallace Goodrich, Dean Frederick S. Converse, under whom Mr. Fuller completed the two year course in Harmony in one year with all grades of A, Mr. Ralph L. Flanders, General Manager of the Conservatory Finances and close friend of Mr. Fuller during his period of study there, Miss Martha Perkins, registrar, Mr. Frank S. Watson, the distinguished student of the great Paderewski, under whom Mr. Fuller studied piano, Mr. Clifton J. Furness, director of the Collegiate Department at the N. E. Conservatory and an instructor in the Department of English at Harvard University, and such distinguished and wealthy families and personalities as Mr. and Mrs. Brightman of Brighton, Mrs. Heathcock of Lowell, the mother of the brilliant Gladys Heathcock, winner of the Mason Hamlin piano in a recent contest among seniors at the Conservatory, and Mrs. Hallett of the Hallet and Davis Piano Company. These, together with the Colored friends and classmates of Mr. Fuller were lavish in their praise of his educational accomplishments. When Mr. Fuller highly praised the brilliant Gladys Heathcock for her extraordinary high type of scholarship the reply was, "what about yourself, I am quite sure that you deserve a great deal of praise." The mother said in a friendly and congenial way, to Mr. Fuller, "You have a great deal of nerve to praise my daughter so highly when your name appears on the program three times as the recipient of special honors."

Career in Boston

Mr. Fuller came to Boston from Marshall, Texas, eleven years ago during which time he has attended such institutions as Harvard, Boston University, Tufts College School of Religion, Gordon College of Theology and Missions, and the N. E. Conservatory of Music. He has received the degrees of Bachelor of Science, Bachelor of Sacred Theology, Master of Arts, Master of Education, Master of Sacred Theology, and Bachelor of Music from these institutions. When he came to Boston in 1921 after having received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Wiley College, Marshall, Texas, he was told by some Bostonians that he would find these New England institutions of learning far too difficult for him and that he would never be able to graduate from any of them. We shall leave it to the readers to decide whether or not such a prophesy has been proved true or false. Some years ago Mr. Fuller took the honors at the Tufts College School of Religion by graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Sacred Theology, Magna cum laude, on the basis of which he was chosen as representative of that school at its Commencement exercises, being the first Negro to be honored by representing a Theological School in New England.

Average 97%

During his period of study and training at the N. E. Conservatory of Music, Mr. Fuller made forty grades of A or A minus, eight grades of B plus, and four grades of B which give a general average of about 97. The most astonishing feature of his studying during the academic year of 1931-32, he did full time work at Gordon College of Theology and Missions, from which institution he received the degree of Master of Sacred Theology on June 1, 1932, maintaining an average of 90, did full work at the N. E. Conservatory of Music, and at the same time worked as a Red Cap Porter at North Station in Boston. Many people said it couldn't be done, but the best proof is that it was done, and done with honor at both institutions. When praised by a certain person Mr. Fuller said, "I deserve no credit' except for refusing to believe those who said, 'It could not be done'."



DR. LUTHER M. FULLER, S. T. B. Who proved mental equality of Colored South by getting record list of degrees in Mass. colleges.

JANITOR AWARDED SCHOLARSHIP AT PITT UNIVERSITY

Cardozo Graduate Wins Avery Prize For Second Time For Best Work

Harper Fortune, graduate of Cardozo High School, class of 1930, has for the second time won the Avery Scholarship, awarded annually to the Negro student at the University of Pittsburgh having the best scholarship. Fortune is working his way through school as a janitor at the university. He won the scholarship for 1931-1932 and has been awarded it for 1932-1933.

Along with Fortune a number of other graduates of the local public schools have been awarded honors in other higher institutions in this country and abroad. Garnet C. Wilkinson, first assistant superintendent of schools, submitted the following names of Washington students who have been so honored to the Board of Education, Wednesday, at the Franklin Administration Building:

Dunbar

William Ha[illegible], Dunbar, 1921, awarded a research fellowship at Harvard University [illegible] School.

Howard N. Fitzhugh, Dunbar, 1926, awarded the [illegible] Scholarship by Harvard University.

Rupert Lloyd, Dunbar, 1925, Williams College A.B. 1929 Harvard University A.M. 1931, spent present year in France on a fellowship given by the French government.

Stanton Wormley, Dunbar, 1926, Howard University, A.B. 1930, Howard University A.M. 1931, is now studying in Germany on a fellowship.

On June 11, Walter L. Hawkins received the degree of Ch.E. (Chemical Engineer), and Blanchard F. Lloyd that of E.E. (Electrical Engineer) at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. These are the first Dunbar boys to be graduated at this technical school.

In the Freshman class of Miner Teachers' College five Dunbar graduates maintained an "A" record for the first semester of this year and eleven a record of "B" average.

On June 10, the following honors were won by Dunbar graduates at Howard University:

In the College of Liberal Arts, Mary Louise Taylor received the degree of A.B. summa cum laude, and Josephine Clark Bailey the degree of A.B. magna cum laude.

In the College of Education, Rosetta Alberta Berry, Mary Edna Burke and George William Jackson each received the degree of A.B. summa cum laude, and Alice Thelma Durham, William Tyler Phillips and Beatrice Teresa Graves each received the degree of A.B. cum laude, while A. Artemia Gibson received B.S. magna cum laude.

Interneships in Freedmen's Hospital were awarded the following Dunbar graduates: Julia Dance Brown, B.S., M.D.; James Mansfield Pair, B.S., M.D.; John Conduit Payne, A.B., M.D.; Ethel Mercedes Sutton, B.S., M.D.

The following are the winners of the Charles B. Bailey prizes: Mildred Mae Holland and William Charles Miller.

The following is a portion of a letter recevied from W. A. Rogers, secretary, Virginia State College for Negroes, Petersburg, Va.:

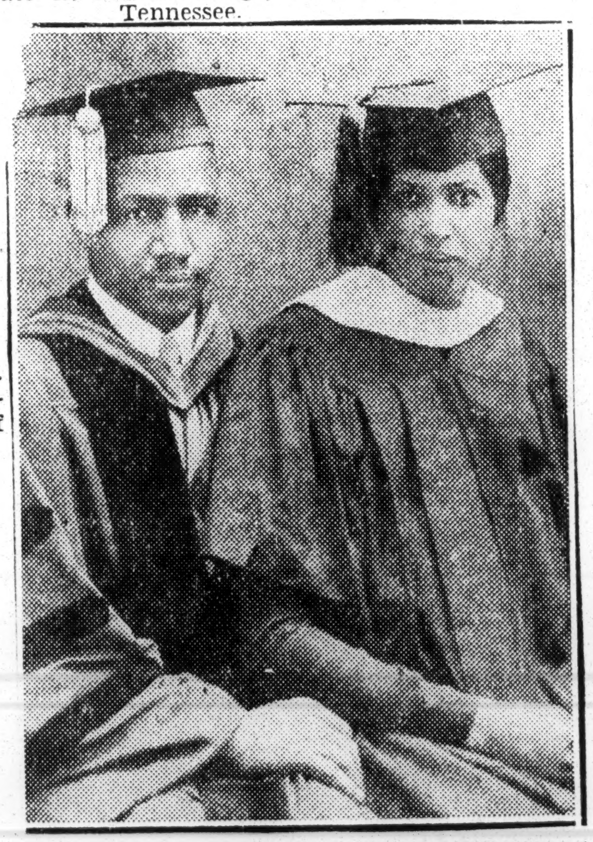
"I think that Louis Dabney is the first and only person to come to Virginia State from your school. When he first arrived here we discovered that he was an unusual young man. His deportment has been of the highest order and at no time has he been reported for any form of disorder.

"Mr. Dabney is majoring in physical education. He has been a leading player on our varsity football, basketball and baseball teams. He has been honored with the captaincy of both the football and basketball teams.

"Mr. Martin, the head of our physical education department, referred to Louis Dabney at the annual football banquet. He said: "In my experience as a coach of football, Dabney comes the nearest to being my ideal."

Gets Columbia M.A. at Seventeen

WILL J. HALE, JR., who as the age of seventeen receivec a master's degree from Columbia University Teachers' College, New York. He is the son of President and Mrs. W. J. Hale of Tennessee State A. and I. College, Nashville, Tennessee.



HUBBY AND WIFE GET DEGREES AT CORNELL U.—W. Napoleon Rivers, Mobile, Ala., and his wife, Mrs. Gertrude B. Rivers, Camden, S.C., who received their Ph.D. and A.M. degrees together recently.

Scholarship and Other Distinctions

WHO'S WHO

By

Joseph M. Deas

This month, we are pleased to present a few facts about a member of our community, Monroe N. Work, student, publicist, and educator.

Mr. Work was born in Iredel North Carolina. The first ten years of his life were spent in Southern Illinois. His family then moved to Kansas where Mr. Work received his grammar and high school education.

At an early age, Mr. Work decided to enter the Ministry and completed a full course of study at Chicago Theological Seminary. Very shortly, however, he discovered that his true interest was in the field of sociology. Accordingly he devoted more and more of his time and thinking to the study of the social sciences. He completed the regular courses at the University of Chicago where he remained for five years, during which time he earned from miscellaneous employment sufficient funds to defray his expenses at school. Upon completing his graduate work, Mr. Work went to Savannah, Ga., where he taught at Georgia State College for five years. It was in Savannah that he met and married Miss Florence E. Hendrickson who has been his constant and interesting companion throughout the years of his hardest study.

In 1908 the attention of the late Booker T. Washington was attracted to Mr. Work through his writings and research studies, and in that year his official connection with Tuskegee Institute began.

At Tuskegee he established the Department of Research and Records which supplies authentic data for the entire country on certain

(Cont'd to next col.)

phases of Negro life. The records from this department are used by the Associated Press, World Almanac, editors and publishers throughout the world. Mr. Work published the first edition of the Negro Yearbook in 1912 and periodical editions have appeared almost yearly since then. More statistics and factual information pertaining to Negro activities are contained in the Negro Yearbook than possibly in any other single publication. When the Dyer-Anti-Lynch Bill was introduced in Congress a few years ago, Mr. Work was asked to present authentic statements regarding some of the pertinent facts pertaining to lynching.

In 1927 the Phelps Stokes Foundation of New York sent him to Europe to complete certain studies which took him to most of the European Libraries. Publication of this important study won for him the Harman Award in 1929.

Mr. Work, our distinguished neighbor, moves modestly in and about the Garden to and from his home at 4630 Michigan Avenue, Apt. 1B. At present he is on a leave of absence from Tuskegee for one year to do special work at the University of Chicago.

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L. D. TURNER AWARDED GRANT FOR RESEARCH

LORENZO D. TURNER

Nashville, Tenn., March 19—The American Council of Learned Societies has recently awarded Lorenzo D. Turner, Professor of English at Fisk University, one of its largest grants for research in linguistics. These larger grants are reserved for 'ure scholars who are able to devote at least six months of uninterrupted work to their investigations. Dr. Turner will spend six months on the sea islands off the coast of South Carolina and Georgia, chiefly Wadmalaw, Johns, James and St. Helena, preparing a descriptive grammer of the Gullah dialect.

This dialect is rapidly disappearing, and Dr. Turner's purpose is to make a permanent record of it, not in conventional spelling—a method which is used by all the authors of Gullah literature, and which is hopelessly inadequate to reproduce speech accuratey and scientifically—but by means of phonetic symbols. Phonographic records will serve as the basic for his study. A large portion of his book will contain phonetic transcriptions, and there will be included also an extensive vocabulary of Gullah as it is spoken today together with personal histories of the subjects whose speech is to be studied.

While on the sea islands Dr. Turner will also gather material for the Linguistic Atlas of the United States and Canada, which its being prepared at the expense of the American Council of Learned Societies under the general direction of Dr. Hans Kurath, of Ohio State University. This Atlas is the first work of its kind to be attempted in this country. It was begun last fall in New England by a group of scholars with whom Dr Turner has been associated at the Linguistic Institute in New York since 1930 in the study of American dialects.

Negro Makes Startling Discovery In Field Of Mathematice

Palmetto Leader
Columbia, S.C.
4-2-32

SOLVES PROBLEM THAT HAS BAFFLED SCHOLARS FOR AGES

St. Augustine, Fla.—A certificate of copyright No. 5402 issued by The Librarian of Congress and covering a method of trisecting an angle has been received here by J. Clifton Smith.

For two thousand years the world's greatest mathematicians have attempted the solution of this problem and failed. It had grown to be regarded as one of the impossibilities of mathematice. Formerly approximate solutions have been attained but these involved intricate and advanced cal-

accomplish it by the use of the ruler

culations. So for as is known none, up to this time, have been able to and compass alone or to devise an accurate method.

J. Clifton Smith points out that the method for which he has just received the copyright requires no knowledge beyond elementary geometry, employs only the compass and ruler and is accurate within the limits of construction, thus meeting all the requirements of the science of mathematics.

The solution was arrived at by a system of philosophy which he has worked out and which he calls "A Doctrine of Properties.

The author of this system of reasoning declares it potent to solve many of the world's standing problems such as "culminated light," "the square root of two," and "perpetual motion.

He was educated at Morehouse College and Harvard University and is at present instructor in science and mathematics at Dunbar High School at Green Cove Springs, Fla.

Gets Fellowship

Journal & Guide

Norfolk, Va

Dr. DeHaven Hinkson is the recipient of a fellowship from the Barnes Foundation, for graduate study abroad. Dr. Hinkson, who lives in Philadelphia, will leave for Europe Friday of this week. He will do research work for a year in foreign university centers, including those in Vienna, Berlin, and Paris, specializing in the diseases of wo-

men and surgery.

The physician is a member of the staffs of Mercy and Douglass Hospitals in Philadelphia. He served in the World War and was a surgeon on the Field Hospital staff in France. His wife and two children will accompany him.

L. D. Turner Awarded Grant For Research In World Linguistics

Fisk Professor Given Chance to Study Language of East Coast Islands.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Mar. 31.—The American Council of Learned Societies has recently awarded Lorenzo D. Turner, professor of English at Fisk University, one of its larger grants for research in linguistics. These larger grants are reserved for mature scholars who are able to devote at least six months of uninterrupted work to their investigations. Dr. Turner will spend six months on the sea islands, off the coast of South Carolina and Georgia, chiefly Wadmalaw, Johns, James, and St. Helena preparing a descriptive grammar of the Gullah dialect.

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Edison, Ga., News
Friday, March 4, 1932

Negro Teacher Scores As Mathematician

McDonough, Ga., Feb. 27.—A negro school teacher who made the highest mark in arithmetic on any paper submitted in a county-wide teacher's examination, as well as a good all-round grade, and who claims that only two of his pupils out of hundreds have "gone wrong" is J. L. Walthall, of Beersheba district, Henry County.

"Only two pupils have ever been in jail or got into trouble out of the four or five hundred that I have taught," Wathall affirmed. "I attribute that record to my example," he explained, "I always tell my pupils to be what I am, to live like I live, and to act like I act. It is hard on me to live up to a high standard, but I have found that it is the best way to teach, by example and by practice."

Walthall, who has the air of a philosopher and the head of a thinker, is a pure negro. He is proud of the fact that, while a student at Clarke University in 1890, he was "designated to take Booker T. Washington t see the cows." He was about 20 at that time and had been placed in the elementary school. He was in a class with much younger boys and his ambition was aroused. Although he was working his way through, to pay his expenses, he studied very hard and was soon advanced into the "junior prep" department.

"But," he continued, "I didn't graduate. I decided to go to Florida. I came back, married and started teaching in Newton county. After that we came to Henry County, where I have been teaching nearly ever since, off and on, for 33 years, in the same community."

Walthall is a great reader. He reads every book and makazine he can get his hands on. His white friends know this and keep him supplied. He is a subscriber to The Atlanta Constitution and is informed on all public questions.

$1500 Fund For Colored School

On Saturday, March 6th, a telegram from Mr. J. C. Dixon, Supervisor of Negro Education, Atlanta, Ga., announced the fact that the trustees of Soperton Colored school would receive $1500 for the purpose of building a County Training School for colored youths. We sincerely ask the cooperation of every citizen of the county in this much needed project.

The State Architect will be with us this week for the purpose of letting bids for the contract.

MRS. W. L. SESSIONS, C. S. S.

J. HAROLD BROWN NEGRO COMPOSER, WINS IN CONTEST

I. U. Graduate Is Recipient of Two First Prizes in Wanamaker Competition

From The Alumnus Issue of The Indiana Daily Student (Monday, Dec. 7, 1931)

J. Harold Brown, A. M., '31, Negro composer, has been awarded two first prizes in the national Wanamaker musical composition contest, according to word received at the Music School here Brown captured six prizes in the four-year competition in which more than 400 manuscripts were entered. Brown is head of the department of music at Crispus Attucks High School in Indianapolis.

In the advanced group of the 1931 national Wanamaker competition, Brown's "Allegro" won first prize and, in the group of spirituals, his "String Quartette in minor" likewise won first. In 1930, he received the capital prize of $250 for a cantata with symphonic band accompaniment entitled "The African Chief," In 1928 he received the first prize of $100 for a piano composition, "Negro Rhapsody," and second prize of $100 for an orchestral arrangement of "Wade in the Water." In 1927, Brown started his unusual series of composition prize-winings with his "Scherzo" for piano which brough him a second place and a $50 purse.

In1929, Brown received the only award given for music by the Harmon Foundation, a bronze medal and $100, and the year before he received honorable mention.

Received Scholarship.

In 1926, the Indianapolis branch of the National Association of Negro Musicians gave him a scholarship to the Kansas City Conservatory of Music. This enabled him to obtain the bachelor of art degree in music.

Brown is the son of the Rev. and Mrs. J. H. Brown San Diego, Cal. He was born in Shelman, in southwestern Georgia, and received his early education in a number of Florida towns, as his father moved from one church to another. Brown in addition to being director of music at the Crispus Attucks high school, Indianapolis, is a teacher at the Cosmopolitan school of music, and for the last five years he has been a member of the faculty of the Hampton Institute Summer School

FISK OFFERS 36 SCHOLARSHIPS AND 4 FELLOWSHIPS

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Dean A. A. Taylor of Fisk University announces today that the University will continue its policy of encouraging students of high scholarship, character and promise to enter college by offering scholarships to prospective Freshmen. Thirty-six scholarships carrying a stipend of $150 each will be available for the coming school year. Applicants for these scholarships must come from an accredited high school; they must rank in the upper third of their class; they must be candidates for the A.B. degree; they must satisfy all college requirements for full freshman standing; they must provide evidence of good moral character and qualities of leadership; and they must pay their remaining expenses entirely from funds provided by them.

The Dean also announces that four fellowships carrying stipend of $400 each will be offered for graduate work; fourteen scholarships of $150 each are offered to students pursuing graduate study in candidacy for a Master of Arts degree in Education, English, Chemistry and Sociology, also three scholarships to graduate students doing advanced work in Physics and Biology.

Win High Honor

MISS VELMA FERN BELL

Instructor of sociology and phycology at Bennett College for Women at Greensboro, N. C., who has been elected to the Alpha Kappa Delta, a national honorary fraternity of students, scholars, and active workers in sociology and anthropology. She is now on leave of absence and is studying for her master's degree at the University of Wisconsin.

Education-1932

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

Two Return to Old U. S. With French M. D. Degrees in Bags

City College "Grads" Born in Same Town in West Indies

After spending five and one-half years at the University of Lyon in France, during which time they specialized in various departments of medicine, two young New Yorkers have returned to New York holding degrees in medicine and high recommendations from that university. These men are Drs. John A. Theobald, 164 St. Nicholas avenue, and Gerald A. Spencer, 176-15 129th street.

Born in Lucia, British West Indies, Drs. Theobald and Spencer came to the United States in their teens and entered the College of the City of New York from which institution both took degrees of Bachelor of Science in 1927. A few weeks after their graduation from City College, they sailed for Paris where they had planned to matriculate in the University as medical students.

Paris, says Dr. Theobald, was a little more than they had bargained for. The schools were too crowded, and so after an investigation of French schools, the pair selected the University of Lyon as the one in which they could receive the most thorough training in their fields. They enrolled in 1927, and were graduated in July, Dr. Theobald specializing in surgery and his friend concentrating on neurology along with his general medical work. Both were graduated with high honors, being not only the first Negroes to receive degrees from that school, but the first Americans of any race to be graduated from Lyon, they say.

Just what they will do here in America, the young doctors have not yet decided. They are certain that they will take the New York State medical examination, however, and then make up their minds as to where they plan to practice.

Both Dr. Theobald and Dr. Spencer were offered a position in the French medical service of Africa, but declined in favor of the United States. Besides his M.D. degree, Dr. Spencer devoted six months to public health work and received a degree of doctor of public health while in Lyon. His thesis on nervous diseases was read at the meeting of the Neurological Society in Paris.

Dr. John Theobald

Dr. Gerald Spencer

Receives Degree

SEDALIA, N. C., June 13. — Mrs. Charlotte Hawkins Brown received the honorary degree of doctor of laws from Wilberforce University at the commencement exercises on Thursday in Ohio. Mrs. Brown is principal and founder of Palmer Memorial Institute here and manager of Sedalia Singers, who have appeared at Town Hall in New York City several times.

4 PROFESSORS AT H.U., HOME FROM EUROPE

Dr. Just Returns from Berlin; Miss Houston from Oxford.

10-1-32

DEAN HOLMES ENDS YR.'S LEAVE

Four Get Fellowships for Study Abroad.

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Members of the faculty of liberal arts at Howard University who returned from Europe during the past week are: Dr. Ernest E. Just, head of the department of zoology, who has been conducting experiments in the Kaiser Wilhelm laboratories in Berlin, and the Marine Biological Laboratories at Naples.

Miss Joanna R. Houston, of the department of English, returns from study during the summer at Oxford University and tours through England and France.

Dr. Alain Leroy Locke, head of the department of philosophy, returns from a tour of Germany, France, and England. Dr. Max Meenes, associate professor of psychology, returns from Germany and Holland.

Mrs. Burrell to Paris

Mrs. Helen W. Burrell, of the department of romance languages, sailed last week for a year's leave of absence for fraduate study at the Sorbonne in Paris.

Williams Off

C. G. Williams, the first graduate of the graduate sschool to take his master's degree in German, sailed Saturday for a year's study at the University of Erlangen, Germany, where he will be registered for the degree of doctor of philosophy.

In addition to this work at Howand University, Mr. Williams has pursued courses at the University of Chicago, Columbia University, and the University of Heidelberg. While in Germany Mr. Williams will study on a General Education Board fellowship.

G. E. B. Fellowships

Three other members of the liberal arts faculty who will study under General Education Board fellowships during the present year are: Victor R. Tulane, who is candidate for the doctorate in chemistry at the University of Michigan; Stewart R. Cooper, candidate for a like degree at Cornell University; and Hyman Y. Chase, of the department of zoology, who will study at Leland-Stanford University in California.

Mrs. Leonea B. Dudley of the department of English, returns to the University after a year's leave of absence at Columbia University where she received the master's degree.

G. W. Lipscomb, also of the department of English, received a similar degree at Northwestern University at the end of the summer session.

DEAN HOLMES BACK

Dean D. O. W. Holmes, of the college of education, enters upon his active duties after a year of graduate study at Columbia. Walter G. Daniel, assistant professor of education, will complete his residence requirements for the noctorate at Columbia, and Felton J. Clarke, also of the department of education, will spend a year at Columbia completing his doctor's thesis.

Dean Downing

Acting Dean Lewis K. Downing, of the college of applied science, received the degree of master of science in engineering at the University of Michigan at the end of the summer session.

Prior to his work at Michigan, Dean Downing had received the degree of bachelor of science in civil engineering at Howard University, and bachelor of science in electrical engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Prof. Robinson

Associate Professor Hilyard R. Robinson, head of the department of architecture, returned Thursday from two years' leave of absence, during which time he received the degree of master of arts in architecture at Columbia University, and spent a year pursuing a course of research at the University of Berlin and observing modern housing reform in three other European countries.

H. U. Girl Appointed at Louisville

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Elnora McIntyre, graduate of Howard and Hampton and librarian at Atlantic City and Louisville Cental High, has been appointed librarian at Louisville Municipal College.

Also appointed in German and English was Hazel E. Browne, M.A., and Phi Beta Kappa, Kansas.

In one year the college enrollment has grown 100 per cent and a night school has been added.

SIGNAL HONOR

MISS HELEN SHIELDS

Only race member of the College of Sociology at Ohio State University. Miss Shields only recently represented Ohio State in an international studnt movement. She is vice president of the Interracial Council and journalist for the Delta Sigma Theta Sorority. Miss Shields is now doing her research work in Cincinnati. She will graduate with the June class.

GOING TO AFRICA

PROFESSOR RALPH BUNCHE, assistant to the president of Howard University, who will go to South Africa in June to make a study of conditions of certain tribes over there. Prof. Bunche is a graduate of the University of Chicago.

CLARENCE WHITE 35TH BISPHAM MEDALLIST

Chicago Opera Society Confers High Honor upon Composer.

AWARDS MADE TO GREATEST OF U.S.

List Includes Victor Herbert, Damrosch

CHICAGO.—(ANP)—Clarence Cameron White was inducted into one of the most exclusive circles of American composers on Sunday afternoon, when before a distinguished audience at the Three Arts Club here, he became the recipient of the David Bispham Medal, awarded by the American Opera Society of Chicago for the composition of an outstanding opera by an American composer.

The medal which was bestowed upon Mr. White came as a recognition of his work in completing, recently, the opera "Ouanga," and was presented by Mrs. Eleanor Everest Freer, after the program during which a resume of the opera was given by John Mathews of West Virginia State College, and the roles of Dessalines and Defilee were sung by John Greene, basso, and Cleo Wade, soprano. Mischel Fenik interpreted several of the violin numbers and Fred Ferrell played the prelude and piano accompaniments throughout.

Distinguished Predecessors

The American Opera Society, of which the late Mrs. Edith Rockefeller McCormick was honorary president, is devoted to the development of opera written in the English language, Mrs. Freer explained. She indicated that it was her hope that "Ouanga," "Tom Tom" and "Emperor Jones" might all be presented during the world's fair next year. Mrs. Freer pointed out that some of the most distinguished composers in the country had been Mr. White's predecessors in receiving the Bispham Medal, among them being Charles Wakefield Cadman, Victor Herbert, Deems Taylor and Walter Damrosch. Mr. White is the 35th medalist.

Mr. White is now the director of the school of music at Hampton Institute, Va.

For seven years he was the conductor of the Victorian Concert orchestra of Boston, Mass. In August, 1926, he conducted the Goldman Concert band in New York during the rendition of his composition "Bandanna Sketches."

During his stay in London, he was first violinist of the "String Players' Club," reputed to be the finest string orchestra in Europe.

Mr. White was a student of M. Zacharewitsch, Coleridge-Taylor, Raoul Laparra in Paris.

His latest composition is the Haitian opera "Ouanga," the first standard opera for Negro opera singers. He has also composed "March Triumphal," "Leevee Dance," "Serenade," "Cabin Song," "Valse Coquette," a Negro dance, "Sometimes I Feel Like a Motherless Child," and many Negro spirituals.

Thanks Rosenwald

Mr. White in his speech of acceptance expressed the feeling that the awarde would be an incentive to Negro musicians everywhere, urging them toward greater effort. He thanked the Rosenwald Fund for the fellowship grant which enabled him to go abroad and complete the opera.

Clarence White Wins Bispham Medal

By MAUDE ROBERTS GEORGE

Clarence Cameron White's opera, "Ouanga," was given a concert performance at the Three Arts club, North Shore art center, Sunday afternoon under the auspices of the American Opera society, of which Mrs. Eleanor Everest Freer is the founder. The completion of the opera is directly due to a fellowship for creative work by the Julius Rosenwald foundation given in 1930.

Mr. White went immediately to France and did advanced composition study under Raoul Laparra, the eminent French opera composer. George Arthur of the Rosenwald fund invited a limited number of musicians and patrons of the arts to be present with the membership of the society.

Story of Opera

The story of the opera "Ouanga" is based upon the belief in voodoo still reported prevalent among the peasants of the island of Haiti. It has historical setting without aiming to be historical. It centers around Dessalines, leader of Haiti's long struggle with France after the capture of Toussaint L'Overture by agents of Le Clerc, the Emperor Napoleon's brother-in-law, in the first years of the 19th century. Prof. John F. Matheus of the West Virginia State college, who went with Mr. White to Haiti, wrote the story of the opera.

Miss Emily Larned, president of the society, opened the program with a tribute of silent prayer to the late Mrs. Edith Rockefeller McCormick, honorary president. The dignity and elegance of the Three Arts club impressed one immediately upon entering, also realizing the many happy hours which Mrs. McCormick enjoyed in these surroundings.

Professor Matheus briefly told the story of the opera, giving the setting and creating an atmosphere for the musical interpretations which were to follow. The lighting effects for the prologue are to be vivid and the entire opera colorful.

Explains Opera

Mr. White preceded each musical interpretation with an explanation of the action in the opera and the effects built up through the use of native tunes, which are still heard in the mountain sections of Haiti. The ballets are special examples of the use of these tunes. These were charmingly interpreted by the violinist, Michel Fanik, who is a young violinist who played with brilliance and rhythmic understanding and finish.

John Greene, our well-known baritone and a Rosenwald scholarship winner, sang the baritone sections. His clear enunciation, combined with his excellent vocal technique, gave to his hearers a splendid performance and reflected credit upon the composer. Mr. Greene opened the program singing the prologue, "Time, Time, Time, Time Has Passed; Time Is Passing; Time Will Pass," representing the spirit of Toussaint L'Overture. Mr. Greene then sang the role of Jean Jacques Dessalines.

Fred Farrel, pianist, played the orchestral parts, and the first reaction was that Mr. White adhered to the native tradition of tonal beauty and rhythm. One was prepared for the beautiful excerpts in solos, having heard the opening strains which so thoroughly fitted the story as given—tonal beauty, martial rhythm, dramatic fervor and brilliant finale. Mr. Ferrel interpreted the score throughout with great credit and unusual ability, having committed some of the score. He was the efficient accompanist of the soloists. The role of Le Bossel was sung by Mr. Ferrel, revealing a tenor voice of beautiful quality and clear enunclation. His ability was an important factor in the success of the performance.

Cleo Wade Sings

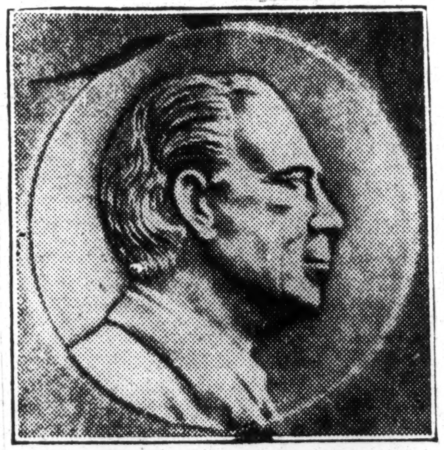
Cleo Wade, dramatic soprano, interpreted the role of Defilee with keen appreciation of the many moods of the role. The solo of the third act won for her especial applause of the audience and was an evidence of the success of the singer and composer. The part is largely recitative, which makes solos quite short but most exacting in musicianship.

Mrs. Freer was presented to the audience at the conclusion of the performance and gave a short talk upon the purpose and aims of the American Opera society, and they had chosen to honor David Bispham by giving his name to the medal, which they would award to American composers who wrote operas of outstanding merit and reaching the standard whereby they had made a definite contribution to American opera. She then, in the name of the society, presented to Clarence Cameron White the David Bispham medal, expressing the hope that the opera would be presented in Chicago at the Century of Progress World's fair next year. Mr. White was visably affected as well as greatly surprised, but recovered his poise and made a very fitting response. The audience rose in prolonged applause and thus another great event had passed into history, and the name of Clarence Cameron White has been added to the list of composers who have made a definite contribution to American opera.

CLARENCE C. WHITE

Others Honored

Following is the distinguished list of the recipients of the award: Ernest T. Carter, Charles Wakefield Cadman, Francesco DeLeone, Eleanor Everest Freer, Theodore Stearns, John Adam Hugo, Ralph Lyford, Simon Bucharoff, Frank Patterson, Humphrey J. Stewart, Henry Hadley, Victor Herbert, J. Lewis Browne, Isaac Van Grove, W. Frank Harling, Aldo Franchetti, Frederick S. Converse, William McCoy, Clarence Loomis, S. W. Harwill, Jane Van-Etten Andrews, Charles Frederick Carlson, William Lester, Henry Purmont Eames, Hamilton Forrest, Deems Taylor, Albert Bimboni, Walter Damrosch, Wesley, Laviolette, Pietro Florida, Mary Carr Moore, Charles S. Skilton, Karl Schmidt, Marx A. Oberndorfer, Otto Luening and Clarence Cameron White.

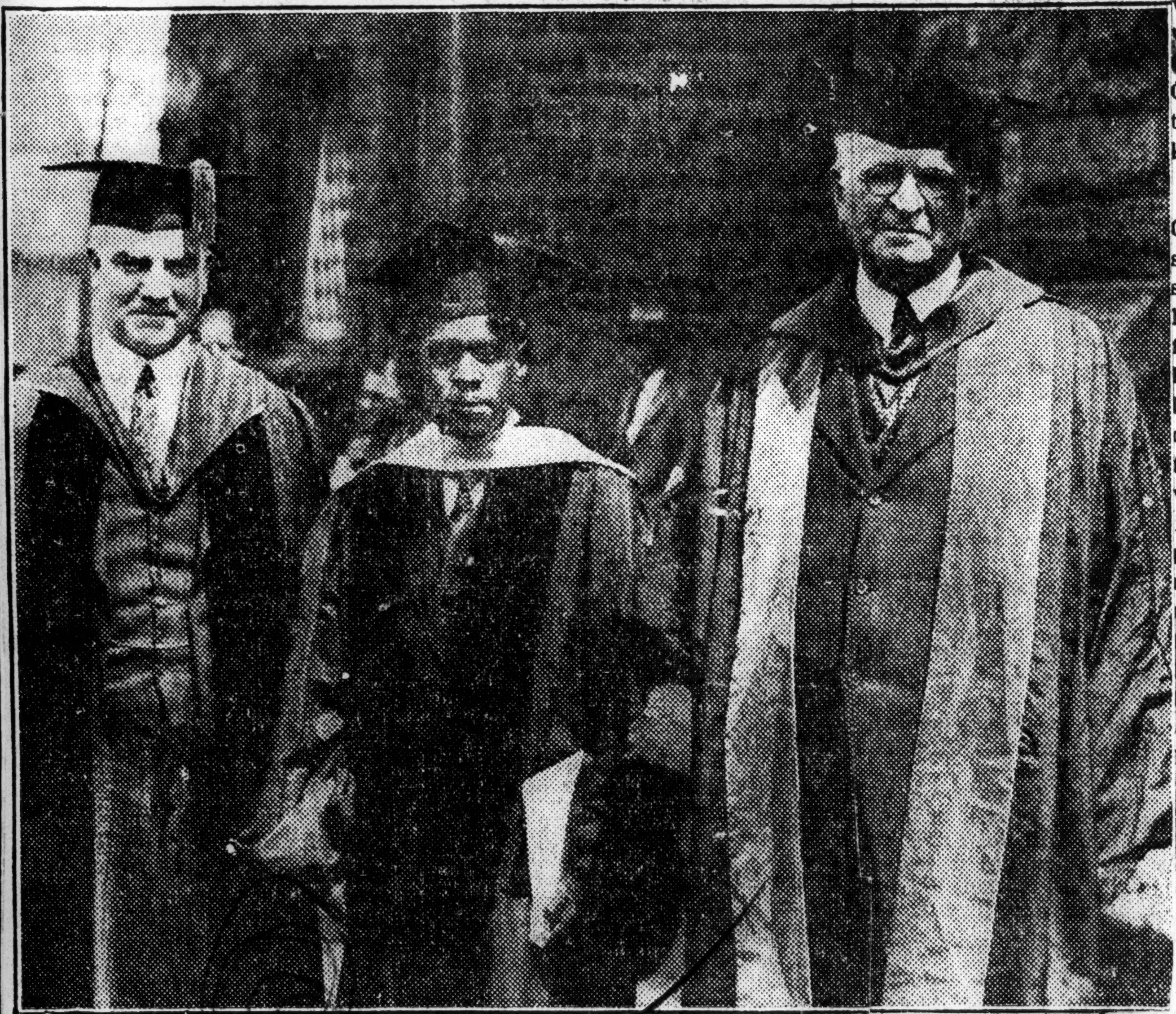


THE DAVID BISPHAM MEDAL

Education - 1932

Scholarship and Other Distinctions

FISK HONORS HIGHLY TALENTED PRODUCT



Recorder 5-14-32

Roland Hayes (center), famous throughout the United States and abroad, for his exquisite musical talent, was recently the recipient of an honorary degree from Fisk university of which the noted singer is a graduate. On his right and left are Dr. Jones and another Fisk university executive respectively.

N. C. Mutual Insurance Company Gives High School Grads $500 In Scholarships

DURHAM, N. C.—In keeping with its policy of encouraging Negro youth to go forward and, incidentally, as a sign that it is weathering the hard times, the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company is giving five scholarships of $100 each to worthy high school graduates of this state.

6-11-32

The awards have been named the Merrick-Moore Memorial Scholarship and will be awarded to five 1932 seniors who inte... to matriculate at the North Carolina College for Negroes, here, of which Dr. James E. Shepard is president.

The scholarships have been started to perpetuate the memory of John Merrick, founder and first president of the insurance company, and Dr. A. M. Moore, who was associated with the founder and served as second vice-president of North Carolina Mutual. A further purpose is to instill in the minds of Negro high school students a race consciousness which will inspire them to put forth increased effort for the development of the Negro race.

Prof. A. H. Gordon Receives A. M. From Columbia Univ

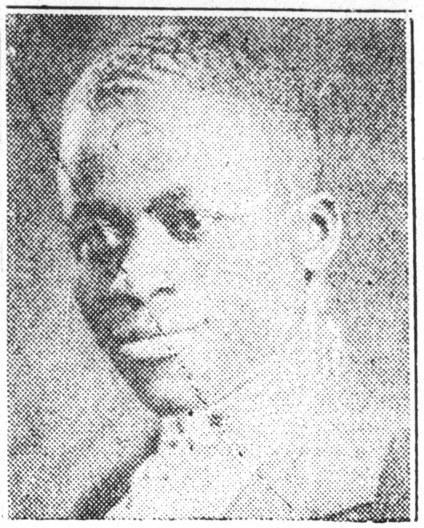
Journal 6-8-32

It may be of interest to the man[y] friends of Professor A. H. Gordo[n] of the Georgia State College to know that he received the A. M. in American history from Columbia University of New York City at the last commencement As is generally known in Savannah Professor Gordon was away from his position as professor of history and Dean at the Georgia State College for a year's study as the result of a grant from the General Education Board.

Professor Gordon used as a subject for his A. M. thesis one of the topics treated in his recent book, Sketches of Negro Life and History in South Carolina which was written and published privately while he was professor of history at the S. C. State A. and M. College at Orangeburg during the administration of the late Doctor R. S. Wilkinson.

We are informed that Professor Gordon's A. M. thesis was considered so very valuable at Columbia University department of history that he has been asked to develop the theme further as a dissertation for the Ph. D. in history at Columbia which he is now in position to do after one additional year's study at the institution and other requirements along with the thesis. Professor Gordon informs our representative that he plans to return to Columbia in the near future, perhaps after a year or two, to complete the requirements for the Ph. D. He also infoms us that his next book, aside from the Ph. D. dissertation, will be a book entitled The Georgia Negro which he has already begun and plans to complete the manuscript this coming winter and spring. Prof. Gordon will teach in the Ga. State Summer School.

Berlin Man Wins Laurels at Yale



HARRY W. ROBERTS

BERLIN, N.J.—Harry W. Roberts of this city, a student at Yale University, who will be graduated from that institution in June with highest honors, has just been awarded a $1,000 scholarship.

6-4-32

Mr. Roberts plans to study abroad next year. Before his admission to Yale University, Mr. Roberts attended Wilberforce University in Ohio for several years. It was there that he decided to prepare himself for the ministry and won several prizes in recognition of his scholastic attainments.

Boston Youth Wins Award At Harvard

Courier 6-11-32

BOSTON, Mass., June 9—Frank M. Snowden, Jr., Harvard senior, son of Major and Mrs. Frank M. Snowden, of 86 Harold street, established a precedent last week when he was awarded the Bowdoin prize in classics at Harvard, for a translatiton of a passage into Attic Greek of J. Burnet's "Greek Philosophy, Part 1, Thales to Plato."

The award was $75, in addition to this he will receive a bronze medal and his name will be given a place of prominence on the commencement program. This prize has not been awarded for several years because in the eyes of the judges the manuscripts did not possess sufficient merit. He is the first colored student to win such an award in the classics.

It was announced last week that he had also passed his divisional examination with honors, which may mean that he will be grad[u]ated Magna Cum Lauda. He c[on]centrated in classics, having always maintained a dean's list rating, thus winning a scholarship during each year of his undergraduate study. He will seek his master's degree at Harvard next year.

Mr. Snowden prepared for Harvard at the Boston Latin school, where he excelled in the classics, having won several classical prizes. In his senior year he was awarded a Franklin medal, which is given to the seven outstanding scholars of the graduate class. He was the second Race student to be so honored. He is a member of the Harvard Chapter of Omega Psi Phi. He was formerly a Courier newsie.

DIVINITY STUDENT WINS AT YALE DIVINITY SCHOOL

New Haven, Conn.—(CNS)—Harry W. Roberts, a graduate of Wilberforce University, was recently awarded the Day fellowship of $1,000 for the year 1932-33, for proficiency in his studies at Yale. With it goes the privilege of studying in this country or abroad.

Graduating from Wilberforce magna cum laude in 1929, he followed up with winning honors at the Yale Divinity school four times in three years. Last year he won the Yale industrial reasearch prize of $100 as a result of a study of labor conditions in the Ford Motor plant at Detriot.

GRADUATE—James Webb, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Webb, who was graduated this June at Northwestern university where he majored in zoology, taking chemistry and psychology as minor subjects.

SPEAKER OF HOUSE USES GAVEL MADE BY LOCAL HIGH SCHOOL LAD

"I Propose to Use It In Calling the House to Order," Hon. John Garner's Letter to Robert King Says.

By IVOREY COBB

A gavel made and sent to John N. Garner, Democratic Speaker of the House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., by an 11th grade student of the Fifth Avenue High School, has won for Robert King, 1812 Wylie avenue, the following letter of commendation from the Texas Congressman:

The Speakers' Rooms,
House of Representatives, U. S.,
Washington, D. C.
January 14, 1932.

Mr. Robert King,
1812 Wylie Avenue,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

My Dear Boy:

Just received your letter and gavel and hasten to thank you for your gift.

This gavel is an excellent piece of workmanship and indicates that your training in the high school has been above the average. I assure you this gavel will always remain one of my most cherished possessions. I propose to use it in calling the House to order on Monday, January 25th.

Again thanking you, and with regards and best wishes, I am

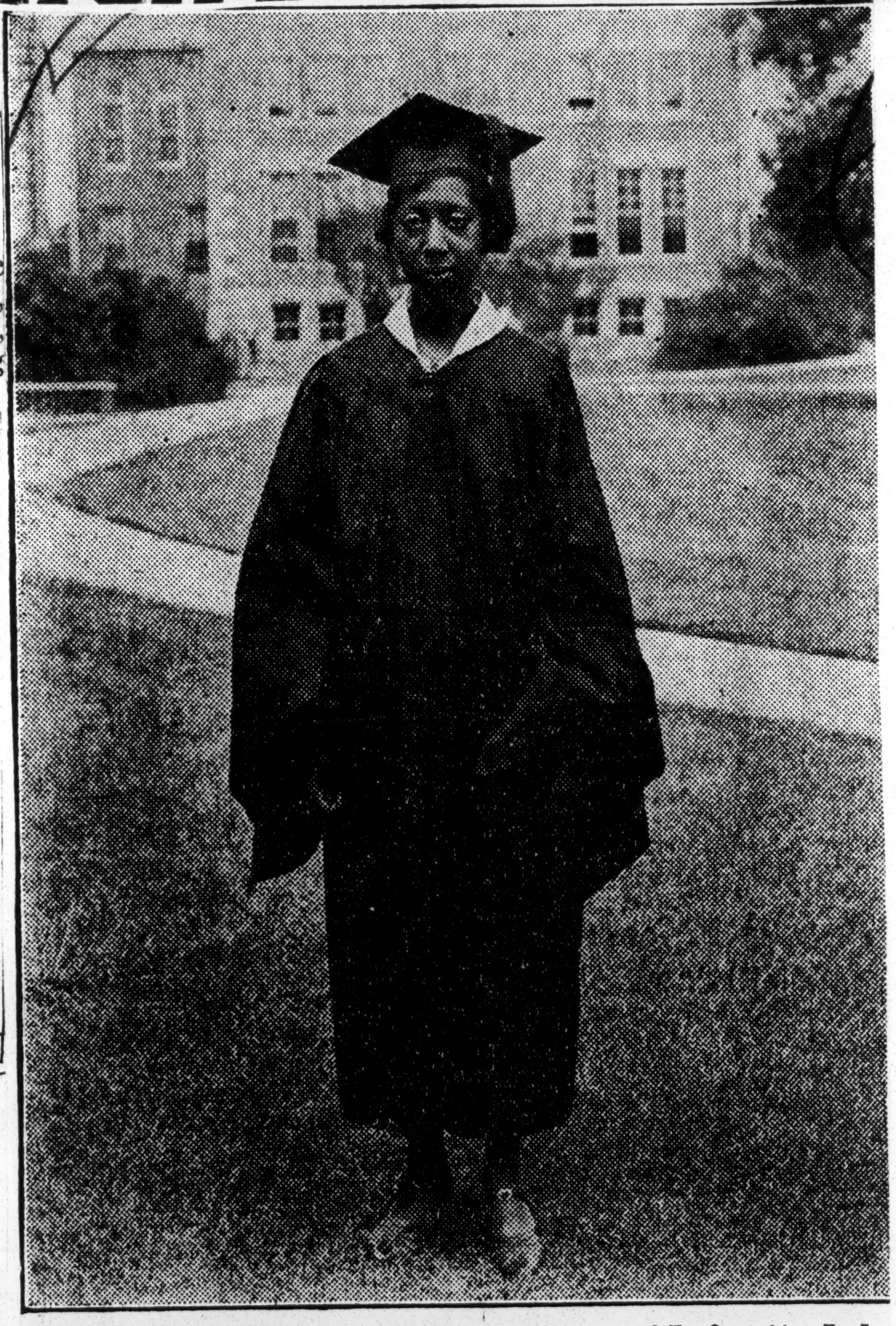
Sincerely yours,
John M. Garner.

Only five school periods were required of Robert to make the gavel. Numerous other articles have been made by him, especially a lamp stand, two end tables, one foot stool, and several small articles on the lathe which are other examples of his skill in the manual training department.

Robert King

Robert King came to the downtown school from the Morehead grade school. He wisely selected a course in wood work in order to acquire the hand skill which he will later be called upon to use in the practice of his profession as a

HONORED—James Morton Jr., junior student at University of Illinois, who was elected president of the Lake Geneva Fellowship of Races at the annual conference of the Epworth league groups of the north shore and Chicago area.



HONOR GRADUATE—Miss Delia Silance of Lafayette, Ind., was the highest ranking graduate for 1932 in the school of science at Purdue and second highest girl in the entire university. She had a record for the four years of 61 H grades, 86½ A and 5 1-3 hours of B grades.

RUBY ELZY IS AWARDED NEW SCHOLARSHIP

NEW YORK, Aug. 4—Ruby Elzy, who completed her course at the Juilliard School of Music in June on a Rosenwald scholarship, has been awarded a scholarship by the Institute of Musical Art, according to Dr. Frank Damrosch, dean. Miss Elzy is a lyric coloratura soprano from Corinth, Miss. She received her A.B. from Ohio State University.

Miss Elzy sang, accompanied by J. Rosamond Johnson, at the Connecticut home of Miss Lillian D. Wald last Sunday, and was praised by Fannie Hurst, Nikolai Sokolofy, conductor of the Cleveland Symphony orchestra; Bernard Baruch, and others. She is spending the summer as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. David Sheppard at their cottage in Belmar, N. J.

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

Admit Girl In Select Chicago 'U' Dormitory

CHICAGO, Apr. 7.—(ANP)—Miss Mabel J. Byrd, graduate student at the University of Chicago has been admitted as a resident in Blake Hall one of the select women's dormitories of the university. She is said to be the first colored woman to be admitted to the dormitories in many years.

Miss Byrd, who is a member of the faculty of Fisk University, is working for her master's degree in economics under a grant from the Rosenwald Fund. She shares her room with Miss Helen Macneal, a young white woman, whom she formerly knew in "Y" work. Formerly Miss Byrd served as one of the secretaries at the Hague Court at Geneva, Switzerland.

Just Off to Berlin Again

DR. ERNEST E. JUST, head of the department of zoology of Howard University, who sailed last Thursday from New York to resume biological investigations in the Kaiser-Wilhelm Laboratories in Berlin.

University of Chicago Admits First Negro Woman in Dormitory

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Cornell Grants Fellowship To Colored Man

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... was among the fifty persons granted fellowships in the graduate school of Cornell University, it was announced last week by Professor Floyd K. Richtmyer, dean of the graduate school, last week. Dr. Patterson received the degree of Doctor of Veterinary Medicine from Iowa State College. He will do graduate work in that field at Cornell.

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New Howard Professor

VERNON A. WILKERSON, who received his doctorate in biochemistry recently from the University of Minnesota, arrived in Washington, D.C., last week from Kansas City. He takes up duty as professor in the department of physiological chemistry. He will be elected this spring to Sigma Xi, honorary chemical fraternity (white). His wife and two children will join him in Washington after a brief sojourn in Kansas City with her people

Mabel Byrd Received in University of Chicago Dormitories

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CORNELL GRANTS FELLOWSHIP TO PROFESSOR AT TUSKEGEE

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HONORED

Above, WILLIAM DAY and HARRY DOSS

Who are outstanding individuals at Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala. Mr. Day is a Houston, Texas, young man who was recently promoted to the grade of lieutenant colonel of the Tuskegee Cadet Regiment. He is a college department senior, and is active in student organizations. Doss is the winner of the Alpha Phi Alpha scholarship prize for the highest ranking scholarship standing in the junior class and also for his qualities as a leader in his class. He is also a college department senior.

Irving Derbigny Wins Ph.D. Degree

NEW YORK, April 15.—Irving A. Derbigny, a graduate student in the department of chemistry at Columbia university, has just received notification from Dean McBain of the graduate faculties that he has been awarded the Ph.D. degree in chemistry. Dr. Derbigny's dissertation is entitled "Studies on Vitamin G with Special Reference to Protein Intake," and is at present being printed.

During his career as graduate student, Dr. Derbigny was elected to membership in the Sigma Xi honorary scientific society, and the Phi Lambda Upsilon honorary chemical fraternity. He received the M. A. degree from Cornell university in 1925 and the A. B. degree from Talladega college, in which institution he now holds the position of professor of chemistry. He was married in 1928 to Maurice E. Newsome, daughter of J. Thomas Newsome, Virginia attorney.

DR. I. A. DERBIGNY GETS DOCTORATE

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During his career as a graduate student, Dr. Derbigny was elected to membership in the Sigma Xi honorary scientific research society, and in the Phi Lambda Upsilon honorary chemical fraternity.

Dr. Derbigny received the M.A. degree from Cornell University in 1925 and the A.B. degree from Talladega College, in which institution he now holds the position of professor of chemistry. He was married in 1928 to Maurice E. Newsome, A.B. (Fisk) A.M. (Columbia), the daughter of J. Thomas Newsome, Virginia attorney.

Dr. Patterson Receives Cornell Scholarship

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Dr. Fred Patterson, of the Agricultural Department, is the recipient of one of the fifty scholarships awarded by Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., for 1932-33. Dr. Patterson has been on leave from the institute during the past year on a Rosenwald scholarship. The Cornell award which is for graduate work in veterinary medicine, will enable Dr. Patterson to complete residence work leading to his Doctor's degree.

YOUNG EDUCATOR WINS DOCTORATE

Amsterdam News

Irving A. Derbigny Gets Degree in Chemistry From Columbia

4-13-32

Irving A. Derbigny of 1890 Seventh avenue, graduate student in chemistry at Columbia University, received notice Thursday that he has been awarded the Ph.D. degree in chemistry.

New York, N.Y.

Dr. Derbigny's dissertation is entitled "Studies on Vitamin G, With Special Reference to Protein Intake." While at Columbia he was elected to Sigma Xi, honorary scientific society, and Phti Lambda Upsilon, honorary chemical fraternity.

He received his M.A. from Cornell and his B.A. from Talladega College, where he holds the chair of chemistry. The young professor was married in 1928 to Miss Maurice E. Newsome, daughter of J. Thomas Newsome, prominent Newport News, Va., attorney.

TUSKEGEE PROF. NOW FELLOW AT CORNELL UNIV.

Chicago, Ill.

ITHICA, N. Y., Apr. 20. — Prof Floyd K. Richtmyer, dean of the Graduate School at Cornell Univ announced last week that Prof Fred D. Patterson of Tuskegee Institute was among the fifty persons granted fellowships in that school Dr. Patterson, who holds a degree of Dr. of Veterinary Medicine from Iowa, will pocede in the graduate scholo at Cornell in this field.

Illinois U Student Joins Honorary Frat

Lawson I. Miller, senior civil engineer student at the University of Illinois, was initiated into Chi Epsilon, honorary engineering fraternity, at the Inman hotel in Champaign April 10. Miller was graduated at Wendell Phillips and played on the championship lightweight team of that school in 1929. He has made better than a B average since his sophomore year.

Washington ... 4-19-32

WINS PHI BETA KAPPA

Courier, Pittsburgh, Pa.

TALLADEGA, Ala., Apr. 28. — (ANP)—William N. Rivers, instructor in romance languages at Talladega college, who is now pursuing graduate work at Cornell college, has been elected to Phi Beta Kappa scholastic fraternity Mr. Rivers is working for his doctorate in philosophy in Cornell.

4-30-32

Rivers | Phi Beta K

WON B. U. FELLOWSHIP

Guardian

EDW. BLACK IS BRILLIANT STUDENT AT BOSTON'S GREAT COLLEGE—VALUED AT $800, FOR ADVANCED STUDY

4-30-32

Edmund "Eddie" Black, Colored, of 11 Almont Court, Malden, Boston University 1932, has been awarded a fellowship for two years of advanced study in History and Government, at the institution of his own choice. The fellowship is awarded on the basis of his distinctive merit in his particular field. Fellowship worth over $800.

Boston, Mass.

Black, a student instructor in Government, finished his course in 3½ years. He plans to attend Harvard and then try his luck at the teaching profession. All through his college career he has been an honor student, with a grand average of 95%.

Besides his scholastic ability, he is quite a linguist and an orator with great promise. Black is son of Mr. Samuel J. Black, and the late Mrs. Laura Wilson Black, formerly of Cambridgeport.

Talladega Professor Wins Ph.D. From Columbia U

Call, Kansas City, Mo.

TALLADEGA, Ala.—(ANP)—Dr. Irving A. Derbigny, a graduate of Talladega college and head of the chemistry department, has just received his doctor of philosophy degree in chemistry at Columbia university in New York. Dr. Derbigny was also elected to membership in Sigma Xi at Columbia last fall.

Dr. Derbigny will return to Talladega in the fall.

4-29-32

W. S. Claytor Receives A Fellowship From U. P.

Tribune

W. S. Claytor, who received the B. S. degree at Howard University in 1929, S. M. 1930, has been awarded a Harrison fellowship by the University of Pennsylvania for the year 1932-33. The fellowship is worth a thousand dollars in cash and free tuition.

Washington, D.C. 4-27-32

Mr. Claytor, who received his master's degree in mathematics at Howard, is making an enviable record as a student at the University of Pennsylvania.

Roland Hayes Given Honorary Music Degree By Fisk University

Courier, Pittsburgh, Pa. 4-30-32

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Apr. 28 — (CNS) — A distinguished company of musicians was present in the Fisk Memorial Chapel, here, last Friday morning on the occasion of the conferring of the degree of doctor of music upon Roland Hayes by the University. The exercises were a part of the fourth annual festival of music and fine arts conducted at the institution

HAYES GETS HIGH DEGREE FROM FISK U.

Call, Kansas City, Mo. 4-29-32

Doctorate Conferred Upon Celebrated Tenor at Music Festival

NASHVILLE — A distinguished company of musicians was present in the Fisk Memorial Chapel here last Friday morning on the occasion of the conferring of the degree of doctor of music upon Roland Hayes by the University. The exercises were a part of the fourth annual festival of music and fine arts conducted at the institution.

After the conferring of the degree Mr. Hayes was heard by a crowded audience in the Fisk Memorial Chapel in a half hours recital. Warner Lawson accompanied him.

In addition to the conferring of the degree on the celebrated tenor, an alumnus of Fisk; the festival was also the occasion of a contest between high school and church choirs and choruses, whose combined numbers were more than a thousand.

A recital by the Fisk University choir, with T. Tertius Noble, well known organist and composer, as guest conductor; an illustrated lecture by Lorado Taft, sculptor, on "My Dream Museum," an exhibition of African art and student work, and a sermon by Dr. W. P. Few, president of Duke university were other striking features of the four day music and fine arts festival.

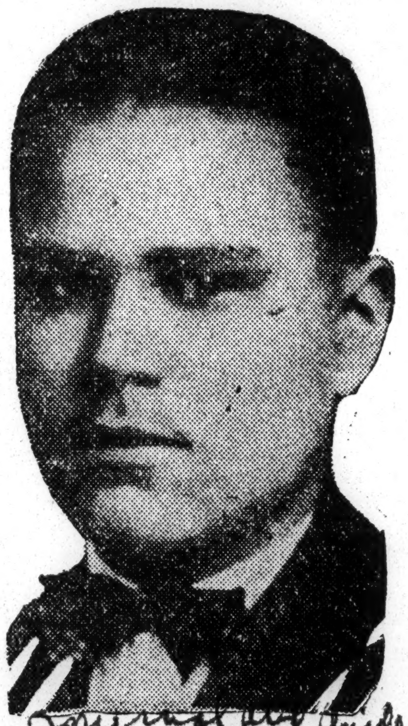
The special convocation was in keeping with the high place of the university in the music world. Paul D. Cravath, president of the Fisk University Board of Trustees, and president of the board of directors of the Metropolitan Opera company presided.

In the audience were the present members of the Fisk Jubilee Singers and Mrs. Mabel Lewis Imes, only surviving member of the original group of Jubilee Singers, which first made music history. Members of the Trustee Board, alumni and friends of Fisk were also present.

Dr. George P. Jackson, James H. Robinson, David Mannes of New York, Edwin R. Embree of the Rosenwald Fund, spoke at the ceremony. Warner Lawson, pianist, the Fisk Jubilee Singers, and Edward Mathews, baritone, presented musical selections; and professor Ray Fancis Brown, head of the School of Music, presented Mr. Hayes for the doctorate, which was conferred on him by President Thomas Elsa Jones.

Friday evening the Mozart Society concert, with Dr. Noble conducting was presented to a large audience and on Saturday evening a Jubilee concert with the Fisk University Jubilee Singers and the Mozart society was broadcast over a number of radio stations. Trophy shield were awarded the high school and church music groups who competed in the two day contest conducted during the festival. Dr. Noble Madames Florence Cole Talbert and other famous musicians were judge at this contest.

To Study In London



HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.— William Allison Davis, a member of the Hampton Institute English department, who has been on a leave of absence this year for graduate study at Harvard University, has just been awarded a scholarship by the Rosenwald Fund. Mr. Davis will continue in London, England, his graduate study in the field of social anthropology, with special emphasis upon the development of Negro societies, art, and folklore.

5-14-32

After graduating with high honors from William College, and being elected to Phi Beta Kappa, national honorary fraternity, he continued his studies at Harvard University, where he received his A. M. degree. Mr. Davis will teach at the Hampton Institute Summer School before proceeding to London in the fall.

Norfolk, Va.

ALLISON DAVIS OF HARVARD GETS SCHOLARSHIP

Guardian

Hampton Institute, Va., May 5, 1932—William Allison Davis, a member of the Hampton Institute English Department, who has been on a leave of absence for this year in order to carry on graduate study at Harvard University, has just been awarded a scholarship by the Rosenwald Fund. This aid is being extended to Mr. Davis to enable him to continue in London, England, his graduate study in the field of social anthropology, with special emphasis upon the development of Afro societies, art, and folklore.

5-14-32

After graduating with high honors from Williams College, and being selected to Phi Beta Kappa, the national scholarship fraternity, he continued his studies at Harvard University, where he received his A. M. Degree. Mr. Davis will teach at the Hampton Institute Summer School this summer before proceeding to London in the fall.

WINS HARVARD SCHOLARSHIP

American 5-14-32

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — (CNS) — Howard N. Fitzhugh senior at Harvard College has been announced as winner of the Bates Scholarship for excellence in his studies. This award will enable him to complete work for a master's degree. Young Fitzhugh is a grdauate of Dunbar High School in Washington D. C. and a member of Omega Psi Phi fraternity.

SCIENTIFIC HONOR MEDAL TRACED TO NEGRO'S MISTAKE

Journal and Guide

NEW YORK—Dr. Charles H. Herty, white scientist, who turned the mistake of a left-handed Negro into $1,008,000 revenue for the American turpentine industry, received the medal of the American Institute of Chemists, last Friday.

Norfolk, Va.

The left-handed Negro, by mistake picked up a right-handed axe to gash some pine trees under Dr. Herty's observation. An axe is left-or-right handed according to the side of which the cutting edge is ground.

The mistake produced a cut slightly different from the one intended. In this small difference Dr. Herty discovered a method to make pines yield more turpentine. When told the axe anecdote to a trade convention the big shots of turpentine laughed, for Herty then was not so well known.

But in little more than a year these operators added $1,000,000 worth of turpentine by copying Dr. Herty's axe cut.

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

NEGRO HERO TO GET MEDAL SATURDAY

Constitution

The Gold Star for bravery will be awarded to Bill Brown, negro employe of Hartman's cafe in exercises to be held at 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon in the assembly room of the police station, it was announced Thursday afternoon by Chief T. O. Sturdivant. The award to Brown will be the first time the medal has ever been presented to anyone outside of the police department.

Atlanta Ga.

Brown was voted the star at the last meeting of the police committee for his bravery in trailing Wallace Hughes, youthful bandit, who shot and killed G. C. Moon, meat salesman, and W. D. Hamilton, night manager of the cafe, in an attempt to escape from the cafe after snatching a $5 bill from the register. Both men, shot in the abdomen, lived several days before dying.

6-24-32

Dan Bridges, chairman of the police committee, and Chief Sturdivant will present the negro man with the medal. Officers of the night watch will be in attendance.

Negro Who Trailed Bandit-Killer Awarded Police Bravery Medal

Constitution

Bill Brown, 28-year-old negro, Thursday night was awarded the police department gold star medal for bravery by the police committee for his part in trailing Wallace Hughes, confessed bandit-slayer, from Hartman's cafe to the downtown hotel where Hughes was captured. The award to Brown marked the first time the gold star has ever been voted to any man outside the police department. Hughes fatally wounded G. C. Moon and critically wounded "Shorty" Hamilton in an effort to rob the cafe.

Issac Yohai, former poolroom operator, was denied a permit to operate a poolroom at 20 Decatur street by the committee. Opposition to the permit was led by the Central Marietta Street Association.

John H. Newsom was divested of his authority as a special officer upon the complaint of persons residing at 112 Rawson street, who told police Newsom entered the house without a warrant, and was abusive to several women. Charges of disorderly conduct were lodged against Newsom as the result of the alleged intrusion, but were dropped upon agreement several weeks ago.

6-17-32.

Chief T. O. Sturdivant was ordered by the committee to post a bulletin at the station warning officers that if bills were unpaid they would lose their jobs. Several merchants made complaints before the committee that policemen owed them money. The committee directed the chief to prefer charges against Patrolmen S. L. Irwin and W. C. Duncan for non-payment of debts.

The committee voted unanimously that prisoners henceforth can see bondsmen and lawyers only if they send their requests in written form, properly signed by the desk sergeant, and naming the persons they wish to see.

Because of the depression, the committee decided that no application to the department or for re-instatement in the department will be considered for the next few months. As no playground supervisors for parks are to be employed by the city this year, patrol squads and motorcycle officers were ordered by the committee to look out for children in the recreation centers.

Student Gets Fellowship at Harvard U.

Chicago

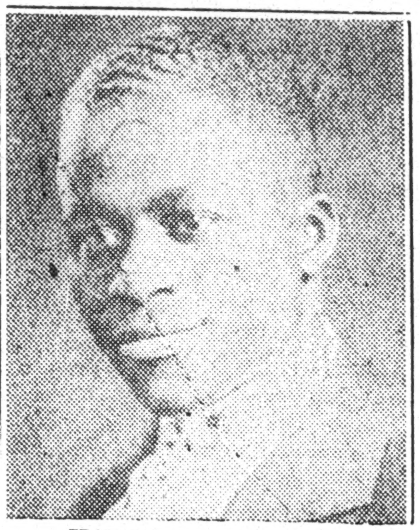
[Carroll News Service]

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 3.—William Dean of Pittsburgh, son of Rev Dr. Dean, was recently awarded a fellowship of $750 plus free tuition by the Harvard university faculty to continue his graduate studies in economics. This award was given him in consideration of his excellent work the past two years in the graduate school of arts and sciences. He was similarly honored by the faculty for the past two years because of his work in this field.

Dean first attracted attention in the field of economics at Bowdoin college, where he was graduated suma cum laude. He was also one of the four junior Phi Beta Kappa men at that institution.

It was announced last week that he had passed his general examination for his master's degree. Dean has also completed his resident work for his doctorate. He attended high school in Baltimore.

Berlin Man Wins Laurels at Yale



HARRY W. ROBERTS

BERLIN, N.J.—Harry W. Roberts of this city, a student at Yale University, who will be graduated from that institution in June with highest honors, has just been awarded a $1,000 scholarship.

Mr. Roberts plans to study abroad next year. Before his admission to Yale University, Mr. Roberts attended Wilberforce University in Ohio for several years. It was there that he decided to prepare himself for the ministry and won several prizes in recognition of his scholastic attainments.

Scholar Wins High Honors at Harvard

Chicago

[Carroll News Service]

BOSTON, Mass., June 3.—Frank M. Snowden Jr., Harvard senior, son of Maj. and Mrs. Frank M. Snowden of 86 Harold St., established a precedent last week when he was awarded the Bowdoin prize in classics at Harvard for a translation of a passage into Attic Greek of J. Burnet's "Greek Philosophy," part 1, "Thales to Plato."

The award was $75; in addition to this he will receive a bronze medal and his name will be given a place of prominence on the commencement program. This prize has not been awarded for several years because in the eyes of the judges the manuscripts did not possess sufficient merit. He is the first Race student to win such an award in the classics.

It was announced last week that he had also passed his divisional examination with honors, which may mean that he will be graduated magna cum laude. He concentrated in classics, having always maintained a dean's list rating, thus winning a scholarship during each year of his undergraduate study. He will seek his master's degree at Harvard next year.

Snowden prepared for Harvard at the Boston Latin school, where he excelled in the classics, having won several prizes. In his senior year he was awarded a Franklin medal, which is given outstanding scholars of the graduate class. He was the second Race student to be so honored.

He is a member of the Harvard chapter of Omega Psi Phi. He was formerly one of the best Chicago Defender newsies in this city.

2 VA. PROFS. GET STUDY AWARDS

PETERSBURG, Va. — Professor John McNeille Hunter, head of the department of science and mathematics at Virginia State College, has received a fellowship of $1,200 from the General Education Board, for study toward the degree of doctor of philosophy in physics at Cornell University.

Mr. Hunter received a B.S. in electrical engineering in 1924 from Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He received the master of science degree in physics from Cornell University in 1927.

During the absence of Dean James H. Johnston, who is pursuing advanced study toward the Ph.D. degree at Chicago University, Professor Hunter has been acting dean of the college.

Jackson Gets $1,500

Professor Luther Porter Jackson, head of the department of history and social sciences, has received a fellowship of $1,500 from the General Education Board for a year's study at the University of Chicago, which will enable him to complete the residential requirements for the degree of doctor of philosophy in history.

In 1928 a similar fellowship was awarded him for advanced study toward the doctorate degree at the same institution.

In addition to this fellowship the professor recently received a "Grant in Aid" of $300 from the Social Science Research Council. This award was made in order to aid in the completion of a study of "Negro Labor and Property Holdings in Virginia prior to the Emacipation." As a result, Mr. Jackson will spend a part of the ensuing summer in travel and research in this problem throughout the state.

He graduated from Fisk University, A.B. in 1914. In 1922 he received the A.M. degree in history from Columbia.

THOMPSON ASKS JULIAN TO PROVE HE IS A PH. D.

Afro-American 6-25-32

Dismissed H.U. Chemistry Aid Answers Chief's Suit.

Baltimore, Md.

INSISTS JULIAN STOLE WIFE

The Thompsons Frigid Since Oct., 1931.

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The answer of Robert B. Thompson, ousted Howard University assistant chemical "lab" director, to a $25,000 suit for slander, etc., filed against him by his chief, Dr. Percy Julian, was handed to the District Supreme Court by the Nathan A. Dobbins law firm, on June 20.

Thompson, who has filed another suit aganist Dr. Julian for alienating the affections of his wife, Anna, repeats the statement that on divers occasions during the year 1931, and prior thereto, he suspected Dr. Julian of "unfriendly relations," with his wife.

Thompson says he and Mrs. Thompson have been frigid since October 25, 1931, and adds that any injuries which Dr. Julian may have sustained were due to the doctor's "lustful desires."

He has no knowledge sufficient to form a belief that Dr. Julian actually carned the degree of doctor of philosophy while studying abroad, Mr. Thompson says, and therefore demands that Dr. Julian prove he has such a degree.

Negro Given Gold Star For Bravery

East Tennessee News

ATLANTA, Ga. The Gold Star for bravery was awarded to Bill Brown, a Negro employe of Hartman's Cafe, last Saturday in the assembly room of the police station by Chief T. O. Sturdivant. The award to Brown is the first time the medal has ever been presented to anyone outside of the police department.

7/7/32

Brown was voted the star at the last meeting of the police committee for his bravery in tailing Wallage Hughes, youthful bandit, who shot and killed G. C. Coon, meat salesman, and W. D. Hamilton, night manager of the cafe, in an attempt to escape from the cape from the care after snatching a $5 bill from the register.

NEGRO BOY WINS HIGHEST HONORS

Tribune

In New York Music Week Association Contest

7-30-32

New York, June 24—David Johnson, jr., a 17 year old colored boy won the gold medal with the highest rating given to any contestant in the New York Music Week Association contest for this year held on Sunday, June 19, at Carnegie Hall.

Savannah, Ga.

Mrs. Constance Edson Seeger, the boy's violin teacher, has sent to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People the following facts about this colored genius of the violin:

"He was born in New York and began his musical studies at the age of 4 1-2 with his father who is a musician and violin teacher. David attended St. Mark's Parochial School and is now a student at George Washington High School.

"In 1925 the boy entered the Institute of Musical Art of New York City and obtained a scholarship. For the past six years he has been studying with Mrs. Constance Edson Seeger, member of the violin faculty of the Institute. He has been in former contests of the New York Music Week Association winning a silver and bronze medal in 1926 and a silver medal and pin in 1930. His gold medal was obtained this year with the high rating of 97 1-3.

"At the 9th annual concert of the Music Week Association held June 19 in Carnegie Hall, young Johnson won immediate success with the large audience by his fine playing of the Kreisler arrangement of the Praeludium and Allegro by Pugnani.

"It is predicted that the boy will have an outstanding career and will take his place with the fine artists of his race who are now before the public."

ADVERTISER

Guntersville, Ala.

'32

HEROISM OF A NEGRO

From the first time in its history the Atlanta police department awarded a medal for heroism to an outsider the other day and this outsider happened to be a negro.

The circumstances is unusual and highly interesting, showing as it does that there is appreciation of heroic conduct in this quarter, regardless of race.

The negro who received the medal in Atlanta was Will Brown. His services consisted of running down an assassin, in the face of pistol fire, after the assassin had shot down the negro's "boss" in an Atlanta restaurant.

The deed was courageous and the medal was deserved. It should encourage faithful conduct among members of the race generally, for such conduct will not be overlooked or forgotten by the white people among whom the negroes live.

There is, indeed, a legend of heroism among the negroes of the South that all members of the race should be eager to preserve. Thousands rendered brave and faithful service in the troubled days of the War Between the States when the great body of white men had gone to the front, and thereby won a measure of affection and regard that time has not effaced. It is a record that every thoughtful member of the race should be eager to uphold and perpetuate.—Gadsden Times.

EUFAULA, ALA.
TRIBUNE

JUL 12 1932

OUR EXCHANGE DESK

Heroism Of A Negro

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ARISTO AWARDS ITS SCHOLARSHIP TO BOSTON ENGLISH HIGH SCHOOL LAD

Guardian

Horace Joffree Prescod, son of Rev. James B. Prescod of 20 Windsor St. Boston, was awarded Aristo's second scholarship of $100, Sunday, June 12 at exercises held at the League of Women for Community Service, 558 Mass. Ave., Boston. Mr. Prescod, 17 years of age, is among the graduates of the Boston English High School Class of 1932. He will enter Boston University College of Liberal Arts in the Fall and plans to become a teacher.

6-14-32

Honorable mention is due George B. Bowser of Lynn and Mabray Kountz of West Medford.

Gertrude V. Hadley, Chairman of the Scholarship Committee, introduced as speaker Joseph S. Mitchell, Esq. Greetings by Wilhelmina M. Crosson, founder of Aristo; piano selections by Charlotte Parham and vocal numbers by Alberta M. Carrington.

Boston

Others on the Scholarship Committee were: Alberta M. Carrington, Charlotte Parham, Gertrude Smith and Helen Chandler.

Bainbridge Ga. Post Searchlight
Thursday, July 14, 1932

An Atlanta negro was decorated by the police for his bravery pursuing the bandit that killed the men in a cafe a few weeks ago. The negro held on in doged pursuit in spite of the bandit shooting at him until he finally located his hiding place and helped to effect his capture. The Chief of Police pinned the medal on the worthy darkey's breast.

A MEDAL FOR THE "UNFIT"

Journal and Guide

Norfolk, Va.

7/23/32

JUST the other day the city of Atlanta, Georgia, took time out to applaud the bravery of William Brown, a Negro who had risked his own safety to pursue a death-dealing white bandit and hold him for the police. The bandit had fatally wounded two other white men and would have made his getaway but for the relentless trailing of Mr. Brown who would not retreat although bullets whizzed past his head.

So high an example of bravery Mr. Brown's deed was conceded to be that for the first time in history the Police Committee Medal for daring was presented to some one outside the police force, and it was pinned on the dark-skinned Atlantan by the chief of police himself. Mr. Brown was officially exalted among "Atlanta's bravest." Nevertheless, this metropolis of the South, with its over 50,000 colored inhabitants, does not employ Negro police officers. Like many another municipality it chooses not to remember deeds like that of Mr. Brown and the long list of devotion to duty of Negroes in both war and peace.

If one William Brown, law-abiding and dauntless, can merit the highest police recognition, why is it that other William Browns all over the South are considered unfit to be officers of the law? Why are black men denied the privilege of serving their cities as policemen despite the recommendation of sociologists and jurists and the fact that they have been tried and found not wanting in many places in the North and in such southern cities as Baltimore, Md.; Charleston and Wheeling, W. Va.; Louisville, Ky.; Memphis, Tenn.; Tampa, Fla.; Jefferson City and Kansas City, Mo.; Houston and Galveston, Tex.; Tulsa and Oklahoma, City, Okla.?

Eventually, cities like Norfolk, Richmond and Atlanta will see the wisdom of finding a place in their law-enforcing program for men of the caliber of William Brown—why not now?

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

Student Wins University Scholarship

Chicago

LINCOLN, Neb., May 27.—Eugene Harold Smith of Omaha, Neb., senior student in the college of pharmacy at the University of Nebraska, was the recipient of high honors tendered him by the university at a banquet for the faculty and seniors of the pharmacy college.

Smith, holding the highest scholarship average for four years was given the Earl Rasdal scholarship prize. By this he is made a member of the American Pharmaceutical association. Smith was selected from a group of 78, 76 of whom are white, who were originally eligible to receive the award.

His work for the four years has been highly commended by the dean and faculty, stating that his grade average is only two points below the all-time average in that particular college. Smith, the son of Mrs. Ella Smith, attended the grade and high schools of Omaha. He is a member of the Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity.

Defender 5-28-32

ROGERS OFF FOR STUDY OF NEGRO

Amsterdam News

Writer Will Get Material in Spain and Portugal for New History

5-18-32

J. A. Rogers, newspaper correspondent, author, historian and traveler, sailed at 12:05 Saturday morning from Pier 57 aboard the Paris, bound for Havre, France, en route to Portugal and Spain, where he will conclude research for his forthcoming history of great men of African descent.

New York, N.Y.

Mr. Rogers will take a train from Havre for Lisbon, Portugal. He was tendered a testimonial Thursday evening at the West 135th street branch Y. M. C. A. There a committee composed of John A. Duaz, natural hygiene exponent; Henry C. Parker, Jr., of the Y. M. C. A.; Miss Ernestine Rose, Miss Sarah Oppenheimer, Mrs. Catherine A. Lattimer and Arthur A. Schomburg of the West 135th street Public Library; George S. Schuyler, editor and novelist; James S. Hubert of the New York Urban League; W. A. Domingo, lecturer, and Dr. Lucien Brown, physician, presented him with a camera as a bon voyage gift.

Cleveland G. Allen, newspaper man, Mr. Schomburg and Mr. Schuyler paid tribute to Mr. Rogers as a historian who has sacrificed personal gain to enrich the knowledge of his race.

Master at 17

WILL J. HALE, JR., of Nashville, Tenn., will receive his master's degree today at Columbia University at the age of 17. The son of President and Mrs. Will J. Hale of Tennessee A. and I. State College, young Hale completed the course for the A. B. degree with highest honor in three years. His mother holds a master's degree from Columbia.

Amsterdam News 6-4-32

Negro Scholars Romp At Harvard

Just to show you that it isn't just the transient students who get all the honors at Harvard, let's quote this bit from today's Herald: Frank Martin Snowden, Jr., '32 of Roxbury, won the Bowdoin prize in classics of $15 for a translation into Attic Greek of a passage in J. Burnets "Greek Philosophy." How's that?

Courier 6-4-32 Pittsburgh

Number of Ph. D.'s Grows Rapidly, Survey Shows

Amsterdam News

CHICAGO, May 30 (ANP).—During the year 1927-28 Prof. Harry W. Greene, director of the department of education at West Virginia State College, published in Opportunity magazine a report on the number of Negroes who had earned the degree of doctor of philosophy or its equivalent. At that time, scarcely five years ago, Prof. Greene was proud to point to a total of 39 such Negroes. 6-1-32

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The following schools have awarded these degrees: University of Chicago, 13; University of Pennsylvania, 9; Yale University, 5; Harvard University, 4; Boston University, 2; Columbia University, 4; Northwestern University, 2; University of Illinois, 2; Clark University (Mass.), 2; Cornell University, 2; New York University, 2.

Ohio State University, the University of Cincinnati, the University of London (England), the University of Jena (Germany), the University of Michigan, Radcliffe College, La Sorbonne (Paris), the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the University of Heidelberg (Germany), the University of Southern California, Middlebury College, the University of Syracuse, Illinois Wesleyan University and the University of Wisconsin are institutions that awarded one such degree.

Among these doctoral degrees appears a doctor of science and a doctor of modern languages from Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Middlebury College, respectively.

The leading fields of specialization for these doctors are the natural and the social sciences, with 15 and 16 respectively. English and modern languages as fields have doubled their record during the four years since Mr. Greene's last tabulation, while the field of professional education also had an increase of 100 per cent.

Of the sixty holders of the doctoral degrees, eight are women. Some holders of the degrees have died. There is no data indicating accurately the field of service in which all the persons who have won these high degrees are employed. Mr. Greene states, however, that forty-seven are (or were) in educational work of some kind, including three colleges or university presidents and three principals of elementary and high schools. One is an assistant professor of pathology at the University of Chicago; another is a very outstanding journalist, writer and social leader; still another is a senior educationalist in the office of education in charge of research in the education of Negroes. The Bureau of Juvenile Research in Chicago has one on its staff. Massachusetts Institute of Technology is reported as having another on its staff as research associate in chemical engineering. Three others are engaged in research, writing, journalism, welfare and religious work. One (a woman) is an eminent lawyer and three others are physicians.

Ranking Student Awarded $100 for Studies at Teachers' College

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Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

Student Wins University Scholarship

Chicago Defender 5-28-32

LINCOLN, Neb., May 27.—Eugene Harold Smith of Omaha, Neb., senior student in the college of pharmacy at the University of Nebraska, was the recipient of high honors tendered him by the university at a banquet for the faculty and seniors of the pharmacy college.

Smith, holding the highest scholarship average for four years, was given the Earl Rasdal Scholarship prize. By this he is made a member of the American Pharmaceutical association. Smith was selected from a group of 78, 76 of whom are white, who were originally eligible to receive the award.

His work for the four years has been highly commended by the dean and faculty, stating that his grade average is only two points below the all-time average in that particular college.

Smith, the son of Mrs. Ella Smith, attended the grade and high schools of Omaha. He is a member of the Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity.

ROGERS OFF FOR STUDY OF NEGRO

Amsterdam News

Writer Will Get Material in Spain and Portugal for New History

5-18-32

J. A. Rogers, newspaper correspondent, author, historian and traveler, sailed at 12:05 Saturday morning from Pier 57 aboard the Paris, bound for Havre, France, en route to Portugal and Spain, where he will conclude research for his forthcoming history of great men of African descent.

New York, N.Y.

Mr. Rogers will take a train from Havre for Lisbon, Portugal. He was tendered a testimonial Thursday evening at the West 135th street branch Y. M. C. A. There a committee composed of John A. Duaz, natural hygiene exponent; Henry C. Parker, Jr., of the Y. M. C. A.; Miss Ernestine Rose, Miss Sarah Oppenheimer, Mrs. Catherine A. Lattimer and Arthur A. Schomburg of the West 135th street Public Library; George S. Schuyler, editor and novelist; James H. Hubert of the New York Urban League; W. A. Domingo, lecturer, and Dr. Lucien Brown, physician, presented him with a camera as a bon voyage gift.

Cleveland G. Allen, newspaper man, Mr. Schomburg and Mr. Schuyler paid tribute to Mr. Rogers as a historian who has sacrificed personal gain to enrich the knowledge of his race.

Master at 17

WILL J. HALE, JR., of Nashville, Tenn., will receive his master's degree today at Columbia University at the age of 17. The son of President and Mrs. Will J. Hale of Tennessee A. and I. State College, young Hale completed the course for the A. B. degree with highest honor in three years. His mother holds a master's degree from Columbia.

Amsterdam News 6-1-32

Negro Scholars Romp At Harvard

Caucasian 6-4-32

Just to show you that it isn't just the transient students who get all the honors at Harvard, let's quote this bit from today's Herald: Frank Martin Snowden, Jr., '32 of Roxbury, won the Bowdoin prize in classics of $15 for a translation into Attic Greek of a passage in J. Burnets "Greek Philosophy." How's that?

Pittsburgh Courier

Number of Ph. D.'s Grows Rapidly, Survey Shows

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DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH
REEL 40

TUSKEGEE HONORS HEAD OF HAMPTON

President Howe Is Given Alabama Institute's First Honoray Degree

By George A. Kuyper

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va., May 28 — President Arthur Howe of Hampton Institute was highly honored at the annual Commencement exercises of Tuskegee Institute held Thursday, May 26th when he was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, the first honorary degree ever granted by Tuskegee.

In conferring the degree Dr. Moton addressed President Howe as follows:

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And hereby I admit you to the degree of Doctor of Laws with all the honors privileges, and emoluments, pertaining thereunto.

Tuskegee Institute was founded by Booker T. Washington, a graduate of Hampton Institute. In responding to the award, Dr. Howe pointed out that the granting of this degree was merely one more link in the chain that binds together these two leading institutions in the field of Negro education.

MISS GREEN OF CANTON, OHIO WINS HONOR

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Six other colored students will graduate with Miss Green from McKinley High School this June. 750 students in all will be graduated of which seven are colored. Miss Green plans to enter Howard University in the fall.

Canton, Ohio, was the home of the late President William McKinley.

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The remarkable record which he has achieved is a distinct tribute to the thoroughness of his preparatory training which enabled him to successfully complete the work for the advanced degree in the minimum time. Mr. Hale was born in the President's Home at Tennessee A. & I. State college, Nashville.

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Maribodine "Mebs" Busey Is Also a Pharmacist and Pathologist—Gets Degree In Physiological Chemistry—Brilliant Student and Active On Campus.

By WILLIAM G. NUNN, City Editor

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Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

More Ph. D.'s At Howard Than In 48 States

By Emory B. Smith

Tribune

The quality of instruction in an educational institution may be determined largely by the preparation and training of its teaching personnel. Howard University has a teaching staff of 271, composed of members of different races, representative of international scholarship.

Among the Howard faculty is the largest aggregation of Negro scholars to be found in any one educational institution in the civilized world. Of the colored members of the factulty 40 have the degree of doctor of philosophy, with two young Negroes of the medical faculty having both M. D. and Ph D. degrees. There are more Ph D.'s at Howard than in all the states. Te vice-dean in charge of the law school is an honor graduate of Amherst College and the Harvard Law School, the latter institution conferring upon him the degree of Doctor of Juridical Science.

Notable among the Negro scholars and specialists of the faculty are the following: *2-26-32*

Dr. Ernest E. Just, head of the department of zoology, Rosenwald fellow of the American Research Council. Dr. Just is a former vice-president of the American Society of Zoologists and is recognized as one of the foremost zoologists of the world, irrespective of race. During the past two years he has conducted biological investigations at the Kaiser Wilhelm Laboratories in Berlin, and the Marine Biological Laboratories at Naples. He has also done work at the Biological Laboratories at Woodshole, Mass., in addition to directing graduate work at Howard University. In the summer of 1930 he was guest speaker at the meeting of Eleventh International Congress of Zoologists, held at Padua, Italy.

Dr. Alain LeRoy Locke, head of the department of philosophy, obtained his education at the University of Pennsylvania, Harvard, Oxford, and the University of Berlin. While a student at Harvard he was elected as a Rhodes scholar to Oxford.

Washington, D.C.

Dr. Francis C. Sumner, head of the department of psychology, was one of the two American representatives to speak at the International Congress of Religious Psychology at the University of Vienna.

Dr. Charles H. Wesley, head of the department of history, with a master's degree from Yale and doctorate from Harvard, recently returned from a year's research in England on a Guggenheim fellowship. At the present time he has several books in progress, among which is a book on Slavery in the British West Indies.

One of the younger scholars of the faculty is Dr. Abram L. Harris, whose book, "The Black Worker" of which he and Dr. Sterling D. Spero are co-authors, is described as a definitive work of Negro Labor. The Columbia University Press has received fifty international reviews of the publication.

Only a few days ago Dr. Harris returned from a tour of nine different cities in which he lectured under the auspices of the League for Industrial Democracy on "Trends in the Labor Movement," subdivided into "Labor and Economic Reconstruction," and "Class Struggle and Racial Conflict in the United States." Included in the itinerary was a lecture in Lampson Hall, Yale University.

Dr. Percy L. Julian, head of the department of chemistry, returned last fall from two year's study at the University of Vienna where he received the degree of doctor of philosophy in chemistry. Dr. Julian is a graduate of DePauw and Harvard Universities.

Additions to the faculty personnel during the present school year provides a convenient cross section upon which to estimate the quality of the faculty as a whole.

Appointments

Prof. Benjamin Brawley, A. B., Morehouse and University of Chicago, A. M., Harvard University, former dean of the College of Shaw University, professor of English.

Dr. Leslie T. Gager, graduate of Yale University, M. D., Johns Hopkins University, former instructor in the Medical School at Cornell University, professor of medicine. Dr. Gager taught in the School of Medicine at Cornell, George Washington University, and the New York Polyclinic Medical School.

Dr. Joseph L. Johnson has been made professor and head of the department of physiology in the School of Medicine. Dr. Johnson holds both the degree of M. D. and Ph. D. from the University of Chicago.

Dr. Georgianna Simpson, A. B. M. A., and Ph. D., University of Chicago, former teacher in the Dunbar High School of Washington, has been appointed associate professor of German. Dr. Simpson was one of the pioneer Negro students to study abroad and received a part of her public school education in the Girls' Seminary at Rostok, Germany, with graduate work at Harvard, Clark University and the University of Chicago, University of Paris, and the University of Tours, France. She has just returned from her seventh trip to Europe.

Other associate professors appointed include: Ellis O. Knox, Ph. University of Southern California, education; Dr. A. J. Bouscheck, A. B., LL. B. University of Wisconsin, J. S. D., Yale University, law; and Arnold H. Maloney, M. D. University of Indiana, and pharmacology and acting head of the department.

The following assistant professors were appointed: Otto Springer, Ph. D., University of Tubinger, German; Felton G. Clark, A. B Beloit College, A. M., Columbi University, education; Robert S. Jason, M. D., Howard, two years graduate work at the University of Chicago, pathology; Hildrus A. Poindexter, bacteriology, preventive medicine and public health.

Appointments include the following list of instructors: George D. Lipscomb, A. B., Northwestern University; Miss Caroline B. Day, A. B., Atlanta University, A. M., Harvard; and Miss Elaine W. Tancil, A. B. Howard, A. M. Columbia University, English; John W. Riley, A. B. DePauw University, A. M. University of Illinois, history; Fernandez E. Fuertes, Spanish; P. S. Ridley, B. S., M. A. Howard University, psychology; Miss Clarice J. Brooks, A. B. Howard University, A. M. Columbia; William M. Menchan, A. B. Howard, A. M. University of Pennsylvana; and Corrall Miller, A. B., A. M., Howard, education.

Miss Ethel J. Roberson, B. S., Ohio State University, M. A. Columbia University, home economics; Miss Lillian A. Mitchell, music; with Drs. Josef Pikl and Walter Passler, Ph. D., University of Vienna, as fellows in chemistry and Everett G. Weir, assistant and technician in physiology.

Henry Chen, a Chinese scholar, who received his bachelor's degree from Sunchow University (China), and the master's degree from the University of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chen is instructor in physics.

Herbert Friedman, B. S., College of the City of New York; Ph. D., Cornell University, is Assistant Professor of Zoology; Benjamin Schwartz, A. B., College of the City of New York, A. M., Columbia University, Ph. D., George Washington University, Assistant Professor of Zoology; and Beatrice S. Suydan, B. S., Howard, Assistant in Physical Education for Women.

Four new appointments were made to the University Faculty at the beginning of the winter quarter. They are: Louis Achille, a native of Martinique, who has been assigned as Instructor in French. M. Achille received the B. A. Lycee Schoelchoer, Fort-de-France (Martinique) and for five years has been a student at the University of Paris where he became a Licienciees-Letters.

Miss Alice E. Bailey, A. B., Beloit College 1927; M. A., University of Chicago, 1931, is Instructor in the History of Fine Arts. Miss Bailey taught for two years at Marsfield, Wis., following which she spent two years pursuing graduate art courses at the University of Chicago.

Dr. Perry A. Fitzgerald, graduate of Northwestern and who for five years practiced dentistry in Chicago, has been made Instructor in the Crown and Bridge Department of 1926, and who for five years practiced dentistry in Asheville, N. C., has been made Assistant poroffe Professor of Preventive Dentistry.

MRS. CHARLOTTE HAWKINS BROWN IS HONORED

Journal and Guide

Dinner Sponsored By Federated Women's Clubs Of Durham

2-6-32

DURHAM, N. C.—Friday evening, January 29, two hundred or more people paid homage to Mrs. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, principal and founder of Palmer Memorial Institute, Sedalia, N. C., at a testimonial dinner in the dining hall of the North Carolina College here.

Norfolk, Va.

This expression of love and appreciation was the idea of Mrs. Julian Warren, a fellow worker and prominent business woman of Durham, was sponsored by the Federated Women's Clubs of that city, and received the support of leading educators, business and professional men and women from all over the state of North Carolina.

Mrs. Brown was the recipient of the highest tribute of esteem ever paid her in North Carolina. In the east she is regarded as the pride of New England. President James E. Shepherd of North Carolina College, Professor C. C. Spaulding, Edward Merrick of Durham, Principal and Mrs. J. A. Cotton of Henderson, Dr. A. M. Rivera and Mrs. W. W. Donnell of Greensboro, and President and Mrs. William S. Nelson of Shaw University, Raleigh, were among those introduced by the mistress of ceremonies, Mrs. W. G. Pearson.

Telegrams Read

Telegrams of commendation from those unable to be present were read by Mrs. Warren.

Mrs. Nell Hunter, mezzo soprano, accompanied by Mrs. Ruth Edwards, sang three beautiful songs. John Wheeler, violinist, rendered a violin selection. He was accompanied by Mrs. Edward Merrick. Flowers were presented Mrs. Brown from the Women's Federated Clubs of Durham and the Alpha Zeta Chapter of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority of which organization she is an honorary member.

Mrs. Brown, in a few words, expressed her profound gratitude and joy for the tribute of loyalty, faith and goodwill paid her which would act as an incentive to continue going forward in her service to the youth of the race.

A REAL NEGRO SCHOLAR

Christian Recorder

Scholarship among Negroes is a very rare thing. To the descendatns of slaves book learning is so new, that most Negroes who have received a little of it, have their bump of conceit so greatly enlarged that it is difficult for them to retain the intellectual humility so necessary to scholarship. Again, the constituency with which Negroes have to deal, as a rule, has such low intellectual standards that it is difficult for them to rise above the demands of otheir constituents. Scholarship, therefore, is something very mediocre and will be for many years to come. There are, however, signs of great improvements.

Mr. Monroe N. Work, Director of Research in Tuskegee, is one of the few Negroes who have shown real signs of scholarship. In research he has been painstaking and, in the

main, accurate. He has shown rare patience and self restraint and has resisted the temptations of cheap newspaper notoriety more largely than any Negro we know.

His publication of the "Bibliography of the Negro" was a real achievement, and ranks as one of the best pieces of research in the bibliographical field. Those who cannot appreciate it from the point of view of scholarship will believe it is some thing when they learn that it was published by H. & W. Wilson and costs $12.50 and is the highest-priced book ever published by an American Negro. It is indispensible, also, to any library on the Negro.

The "Negro Year Book," on which Mr Work has been working for 15 years or more, has just come off the press, improved and enlarged. It represents another fine achievement. It sells for $2.00.

HARVARD STUDENT GETS AWARD

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 25—(Carroll News Service)—Bernard Jefferson, Harvard Law School freshman, was awarded a $400 scholarship last week, which was the result of a recent competitive examination participated in by over 400 of his classmates. Only 25 scholarships were issued.

Courier 2-27-32

Mr. Jefferson is a graduate of the University of California at Los Angeles in the class of 1931. He was Phi Peta Kappa, standing second in a class of 1,000. He is also a member of the National Debating and Political Science Societies.

Negro Teacher Makes Highest Mark in Arithmetic Examination

McDONOUGH, Ga., Feb. 27.—A negro school teacher who made the highest mark in arithmetic on any paper submitted in a county-wide teachers' examination, as well as a good all-round grade, and who claims that only two of his pupils out of hundreds have "gone wrong" is J. L. Walthall, of Beersheba district, Henry county.

2-28-32

"Only two pupils have ever been in jail or got into trouble out of the four or five hundred that I have taught," Walthall affirmed. "I attribute that record to my example," he explained. "I always tell my pupils to be what I am, to live like I live, and to act like I act. It is hard on me to live up to a high standard, but I have found that it is the best way to teach, by example and by practice.

Walthall, who has the air of a philosopher and the head of a thinker, is a pure negro. He is proud of the fact that, while a student at Clark University, in 1890, he was "designated to take Booker T. Washington to see the cows." He was about 20 at that time and had been placed in the elementary school. He was in a class with much younger boys and his ambition was aroused. Although he was working his way through, to pay his expenses, he studied very hard and was soon advanced into the "junior prep" department.

"But," he continued, "I didn't graduate. I decided to go to Florida. I came back, married and started teaching in Newton county. After that we came to Henry where I have been teaching nearly ever since, off and on, for 33 years, in the same community."

Walthall is a great reader. He reads every book and magazine he can get his hands upon. His white friends know this and keep him supplied. He is a subscriber to The Atlanta Constitution and is informed on all public questions.

SPELMAN GIRL GETS SCHOLARSHIP

Tribune 3-10-32

Atlanta, Ga., Mar. 7—Miss Florence M. Read, president of Spelman College has just been notified that one of her alumnae, Miss Ida Louise Miller, has been for the second time awarded a year's scholarship in Mount Holyoke College where she is now in school.

The award was made by the Racial Minority Scholarship Committee of the College, which administers a fund established there to provide an annual scholarship for some Negro girl of outstanding promise. This scholarship was awarded last year to Miss Miller, then a student in Spelman College, and has been renewed for a year in recognition of the fine record she has made so far at Mount Holyoke. It provides [illegible] a year for board and tuition.

Miss Miller is an Atlanta girl and attended Booker Washington and Spelman high schools before entering Spelman College. In college here she took highest rank in scholarship, was president of the freshman class, served on the student council and the staff of the college paper, and was prominent in dramatics.

NEGRO BOY AWARDED TWO GOLD PRIZES

Tribune 3-10-32

During 1931, the Willingham Limestone Company of Atlanta, Ga. offered two prizes of ten dollars each in gold to the Negro club boys of Georgia who produced the most cotton on one acre using 400 pounds of the Willingham Limestone. Under the direction of E. Stallworth, Negro county agent, Sumter county, Roosevelt Dorsey, a club boy of Shipp community won the first prize, producing 677 pounds on his limestone acre. Elridge Clark of Shady Grove community won the second prize, producing 60 pounds of lint cotton. The prizes were awarded on the basis of the greatest production per acre with a maximum amount of profit.

These prizes were awarded yesterday during the annual meat show at Fort Valley, Ga. W. T. Anderson, editor of the Macon Telegraph was the principal speaker.

Seek Carnegie Medal For White Man Who Saved Youth's Life

Courier, Pittsburgh, Pa 3-19-32

COLUMBIA, S. C., Mar. 17 — (By ANP)—A movement to secure a Carnegie Medal for A. B. Ellisor, a white man, who at the risk of his own life saved the life of a three-year-old Negro boy, was started here Tuesday morning by a group of citizens.

Ellisor and the three-year-old boy, Robert Belton were walking down the street last Wednesday and as they passed an old dilapidated building at 820 Lincoln street, the building collapsed. Fearing that the lad whom he did not even know, would be buried under the rafters and timbers, Ellisor pushed the boy aside, caught the wreckage on his shoulders and bore the weight until passersby removed it.

The lad was uninjured but frightened and his rescued sustained a leg injury which was not serious. Since the report of the heroic deed has been circulated many have expressed the opinion that Ellisor is deserving of the Carnegie medal and steps have been taken to essay to secure it for him.

Negro Chauffeur Is Hero In France

Age 3-12-32

(Special to The N. Y. Age)

CANNES, FRANCE—A Negro chauffeur who on Saturday, March 5, was the hero in a daring rescue of two women from a burning house and whose identity was unknown, has been finally identified as Paul Debrow Smith, 26 years old. He is an American and his family lives at 198 Sidney street, Cambridge, Mass.

Smith, who is a chauffeur for Odgen Goelet, has been in this country since December and speaks no French. He improvised a ladder and reached the second balcony of the burning building, broke in a glass door and in so doing cut his leg severely.

But he rescued an 84-year old woman whom he found on the floor of a bedroom in the house. After he had carried her to safety he returned to the blazing house and rescued the woman's daughter-in-law.

After the rescue, the hero chauffeur drove away without disclosing his identity. He suffered for two days from burns and smoke.

Local Man To Award Medal For Scientific Research

Beginning this year the Turner medal bearing the name of its donor, Rufus P. Turner, of Washington, will be awarded to the Negro who has done the most for the advancement of natural sciences during the year.

No limitations of age or nationality are attached, and anyone may nominate a candidate for the award. The awards has been created as an incentive to scientific investigation among colored persons, and to encourage the study of natural sciences.

BUST OF DR. DuBOIS WILL BE SHOWN AT COLUMBIA UNIV.

Courier 3-24-32

NEW YORK, Mar. 24.—A bust of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, editor of the Crisis, and member of the board of directors of the N. A. A. C. P., by Alexander Portnoff, is to be shown in an exhibition of that sculptor's work at Columbia University from March 30 to June 15, it was announced today.

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

Gets Fellowship

GETS FELLOWSHIP—18 Davis

Professor Arthur P. Davis of Virginia Union University, Richmond, Va., who has just received a $1,200 fellowship from the General Education Board. He will go to Columbia University next year to work for his doctor of philosophy degree in English. Prof. Davis heads the department of English at Union and directs the Union Players in their dramatic work.

He was valedictorian of his high school class at Hampton Institute and was an honor graduate of Columbia, being elected to Phi Beta Kappa, honorary scholarship fraternity. He held both the A. B. and M. A. degrees from Columbia. Prof. Davis writes a weekly column of comment in the Journal and Guide and contributes frequently to the magazines.

FIRST GRAD

PROF. JOHN R. BLACKBURN

Now living in Chicago, who was the first person of his race to be graduated from Dartmouth College. He taught school for more than 65 years. He is still active at the age of 91.

ADDS TO LIST OF HOME ECONOMICS EXPERTS

INSTITUTE, W. Va., Mar. 24.—(A. N. P.)—John W. Davis, president of West Virginia State College, announced this week that there are two more women whose names must be added to a list of 26, published two weeks ago, who have earned the master's degree in home economics. The additions are:

Miss Mayme Lillie Powell, Cornell University, conferred June, 1931. She is now teaching at Kentucky State Industrial College, Frankfort, Ky.

Miss Geneva Crouch, Iowa State College, conferred summer 1931. She is now teaching at Prairie View State College, Prairie View, Texas.

COLORFUL GATHERING SEES ROLAND HAYES GET HONORARY DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF MUSIC FROM FISK UNIV.

Special Convocation Also Marked By Festival Of Music And Fine Arts In Which 1,000 Singers Take Part; N. C. Choir A Winner

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In addition to the conferring of the degree on the celebrated tenor, an alumnus of Fisk; the festival was also the occasion of a contest between the high school and church choirs and choruses, whose combined numbers were more than a thousand. A recital by the Fisk University Choir, with T. Tertius Noble, well known organist and composer, as guest conductor; an illustrated lecture by Lorado Taft, sculptor, on "My Dream Museum," an exhibition of African art and student work; and a sermon by Dr. W. F. Few, president of Duke University, were other striking features of the four day music and fine arts festival.

Colorful Gathering

The special convocation was in keeping with the high place of the University Board of Trustees, and president of the board of directors of the Metropolitan Opera Company, presided. In the audience were the present members of the Fisk Jubilee Singers, which first made music history. Members of the Trustee Board, alumni and friends of Fisk were also present.

Dr. George P. Jackson, James H. Robinson, David Mannes of New York, Edwin R. Embree of the Rosenwald Fund, spoke at the ceremony. Warner Lawson, pianist, the Fisk Jubilee Singers, and Edward Matthews, baritone, presented musical selections; and professor Ray Francis Brown, head of the School of Music, presented Mr. Hayes for the doctorate, which was conferred on him by President Thomas Elsa Jones.

After the conferring of the degree Mr. Hayes was heard by a crowded audience in the Fisk Memorial Chapel in a half hour recital. Warner Lawson accompanied him.

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Many members of the board, present for the annual meeting, were present at the festival and were carried away with the work of the School of Music under the direction of Ray Francis Brown.

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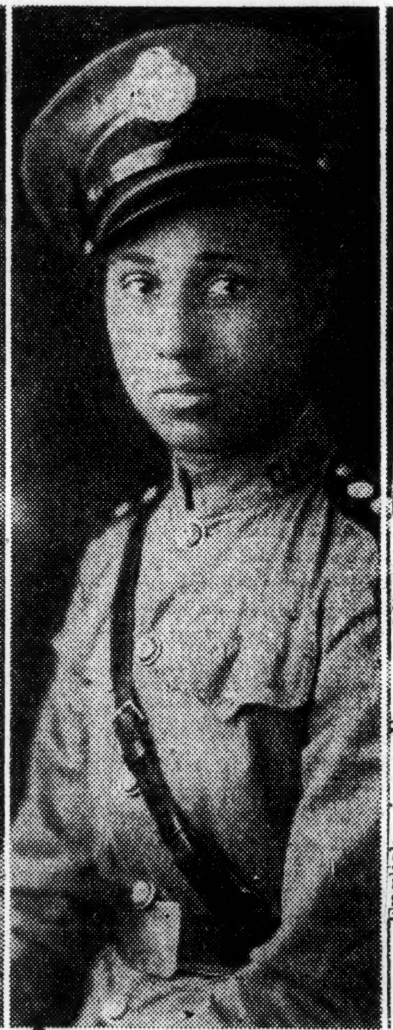

OTTO PHILLIP SNOWDEN

18-year-old son of Major and Mrs. Frank N. Snowden of Boston, who was recently promoted to the majorship in the Boston School Cadet. Young Snowden is the only colored student of 2,500 pupils at Dorchester High School.

BALTIMORE GIRL A GRADUATE OF LABOR COLLEGE

KATONAH, N.Y.—Among the graduates of Brookwood Labor College for whom commencement exercises were held here Thursday is Mrs. Estelle Patton Dye of 1916 McCulloh Street, Baltimore.

Before coming to Brooklyn, Mrs Dye was president of the Industrial Club of the Druid Hill Y.W.C.A and active in the Daughter Elks. She has been a member of the student-faculty education committee at Brookwood and active in student affairs. Last summer she attended the Bryn Mawr summer school for women workers.

Five Others in Class

Five other colored are among the 31 graduates of Brookwood this year. They are Vernita Hill, one of the speakers at the graduation program; Oscar Hunter, Cleveland; Beatrice Van Duvall, Denver; Alvis Thomas, DuQuoin, Ill., and Earl Lawson Sydnor, Boston. Miss Vivian Garth, industrial secretary of the Druid Hill Y.W.C.A., Baltimore, was a graduate two years ago.

Brookwood as a labor school is aware of the special problems that confront Negro workers and each year endeavors to enroll a considerable number of them for training in economics, labor problems, trade union organization and finance English, journalism, public speaking, psychology, economic geography, and labor history.

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TALLADEGA STUDENT GETS AWARD IN CHEMISTRY CONTEST

Thomas Arthur Miller, A. B., '32 Talladega College, has been awarded a five hundred dollar scholarship to Howard University by having won in chemistry contest with students from fourteen other colleges from various sections of the country.

Young Mr. Miller is the son of Rev. J. L. Miller, pastor of Ward's Chapel A. M. E. Church, Bessemer, Ala., and will receive his A. B. from Talladega College this June. He is majoring in chemistry and will go to Howard University on the scholarship for his master's degree. Alabama is happy over the outcome of the contest, that the award comes to a native son and a student at Talladega College in this state.

The scholarship in the contest is the gift of Howard University to encourage students in the study of chem-

Virginia Educator Will Get Columbia's Ph. D.

ROBERT P. DANIEL

By RUPERT PICOTT

RICHMOND — Professor Robert Prentiss Daniel, head of the Department of Education of Virginia Union University, has just completed all required work for the doctor of philosophy degree which he will be awarded as soon as his dissertation, now in the printers hands, is released by Columbia University.

Prof. Daniel majored in the department of educational psychology, with special interest in the psychological study of character and personality adjustment. The subject of his thesis was "A Psychological Study of Delinquent and Non-Delinquent Negro Boys." While at Columbia University he was lauded by the professors in his department for the commendable calibre of his work.

He is the first Negro in the state of Virginia to receive the Ph.D. degree in the field of education.

Son of Educator

Prof. Daniel is the son of Mrs. Carrie G. Daniel and the late Professor C. J. Daniel, who for 28 years was secretary of Virginia State College. He received his elementary training at Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute and his academic work at Wayland Academy, then a

Mr. Daniel is also a member of the Alpha Phi Alph fraternity and was formerly a vice-president in charge of its eastern jurisdiction. He was also Worshipful Master, Majestic Lodge No. 263 A. F. and A. M. of the Masons.

Mr. Daniel is widely known as a writer and as an authority in his field. His most recent article was a psychological study of racial traits. This article appeared in the January issue of the Journal of Educational Psychology, the foremost magazine in the Educational field. He has another article which is scheduled to appear in the June issue of the Journal of Negro Education.

part of Virginia Union University.

He received his A. B. degree in 1924 from Virginia Union University as Valedictorian of his class. In 1928 he received the A. M. degree and diploma as "Teacher of Education" from Teachers' College of Columbia University.

In his doctorate study, Prof. Daniel used numerous groups of boys from the public schools of Richmond and at the State Reform School at Hanover, Va. A study was made to find out the special personality traits incipient in problem boys in public schools to see their similarity to delinquent boys at the reform school.

Traveled in Europe

During the summer of 1925, Mr Daniel traveled in England, Scotland, France, Germany, Italy, Czecho-Slovakia, Switzerland, Belgium, and Holland in foreign work.

He is a member of the National Education Association, the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, Association for the Study of Negro History and the Fellowship of Reconciliation. He is Educational Research Secretary and a member of the Board of Control of the State Teachers Association of Virginia and was formerly president of the Virginia Society for Research, Inc.

To Get Degree

ROBERT P. DANIELS, head of the department of education of Virginia Union University, whose dissertation, "A Psychological Delinquent Negro Boys," completes Study of Delinquent and Non- his work for the doctorate degree at Columbia University

HAMPTON INSTITUTE PRESIDENT HONORED

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va. June 2.—President Arthur Howe of Hampton Institute was highly honored at the annual commencement exercises of Tuskegee Institute held Thursday, May 26th, when he was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, the first honorary degree ever granted by Tuskegee.

HOWE IS FIRST TO BE SO SIGNALIZED BY NOTED SCHOOL

Is Given Doctor Of Laws Degree In Colorful Ceremony

Special to Journal and Guide

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Amid the natural color with which Tuskegee is blest, and surrounded by the varicolored academic hoods and the bright uniforms of the girls and cadets, Arthur Howe, president of Hampton Institute, became Dr. Howe, last Friday, as Tuskegee Institute conferred upon him the honorary degree of doctor of laws, the first honorary degree to be given by the school.

It was commencement day for 53 college seniors who received bachelor of science degrees. Dr. Channing H. Tobias, newly elected trustee of Howard University and senior secretary of colored work in the Y. M. C. A., was the speaker; Sir Edward Denham, governor-general of British Guiana, was a visitor; the members of the class of 1922 were gathered in reunion; and thousands of other spectators filled the 4,000 seats of Logan Hall.

Befor this throng and in an institution which a graduate of Hampton, Booker T. Washington, founded, President Howe heard Dr. R. R. Moton make the following citation:

"Arthur Howe—Diligent scholar, inspiring teacher, wise administrator, exemplar of manly vigor in body and spirit, friend and lover of youth, modest servant of humanity, steadfastly maintaining in a noble succession the high tradition of loftiest patriotism that peacefully invaded the South in the wake of war, healing the wounds of intersectional strife, guiding eager feet in the ways of untried freedom, re-establishing the bonds of brotherhood, 'twixt South and North, and blazing the path toward good will, understanding and cooperation between races, creeds, and nations, that ushers in the brotherhood of all mankind.

"I have the high satisfaction and privilege of conferring upon you, Sir, the President of Hampton Institute, the first honorary degree from Tuskegee Institute. And hereby I admit you to the degree of Doctor of Laws with all the honors, privileges, and emoluments pertaining thereunto."

"I am proud," said Dr. Howe in responding, "to become an alumnus of Tuskegee Institute," and then he pleaded with his hearers to be always "going up," and not to waste their lives, but to try to be always useful.

Other highlights of the commencement were the alumni address which was given by George W. Henderson, New York; the annual competitive drill in which nine companies of cadets too kpart, and of which Company F was the winner; and the awarding of the several prizes to the honor graduates.

Wins Honors

CHARLES BROWNING

Hyde Park high school student, who was one of the 30 winners in the University of Chicago's national prize scholarship contest in which 1,400 students competed. Browning was also the only Race student to pass the rigid examination and set another record by making six points, the highest mark it was possible to make in the test.

CHAS. BROWNING, STUDENT, WINS U. OF C. FOUR-YEAR SCHOLARSHIP

Competing in the University of Chicago's national prize scholarship contest, held recently in Ida Noyes hall of the university and in which were entered 1,400 senior high school students from all parts of the country, Charles Browning, 17 years old, of 6612 Langley Ave., a senior at the Hyde Park high school, doubly distinguished himself by being not only one of the 30 winners in the contest but also the only member of his Race among the 1400 contestants who passed the rigid test.

Young Browning majored in American history, and after receiving official notice of his success in the examination he was warmly congratulated by President Robert Hutchins of the university on his achievement in passing the test with a mark of six points, the highest it was possible for any student to make.

Browning will graduate from Hyde Park in June and his victory was a popular one at the school. He is an official of the Hyde Park forum and prominently identified with all school activities. He will enter the University of Chicago in the fall.

The scholarship prize carries with it free tuition at the university for the four-year term and is open each year to all senior high school students who have a general average for the four years of "E" or more. Students are recommended for the contest by the teachers and the principal of each school.

Education—1932

Scholarship and Other Distinctions

Negro Student Takes High Honor at California School

Call

With the record of having received one of the two highest grades ever made at the California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, Cal., besides holding the distinction of being the only Negro student ever to be graduated from the institution, Grant D. Venerable completed his course Friday, June 3, at the California school. 6-17-32

Venerable was graduated from the San Bernardino high school several years ago from where he went to the University of California at Los Angeles to study medicine. He abandoned the course after three years' time to enter the department of civil engineering at the technology school. Kansas City

During the "Go to High School Go to College" campaign sponsored by the Alpha Delta chapter of the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity, Venerable had the privilege of introducing the president of the California Institute of Technology, Dr. Robert A. Millikan, the principal speaker on the program given May 20.

Venerable was born in Kansas City, July 10, 1904, and is the son B. Grant Venerable, 402 E. Ninth street. He went to California several years ago in company with his mother, Mrs. Louise Venerable and his sister, Mrs. Neosho Venerable Tatum, formerly a teacher at Lincoln high school, who now live in Los Angeles. He is a member of the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity.

JOHN MOSELEY GETS DEGREE AT HARVARD

Amsterdam News

John E. Moseley, 460 West 147th street, received his bachelor of science degree Thursday at Harvard University in Cambridge. Specializing in biology, he was graduated with honor. 6-29-32

Mr. Moseley won the right to do experimental work at Woodshole Mass. He is the son of Thomas W. Moseley, the actor, and Mrs. Moseley. He will study medicine at Rush Medical School, University of Chicago. Another of the Harvard graduates was Harry O. Wilson, Jr., of Baltimore. The son of a private banker, he received the master's degree in arts.

Hampton's First Masters Of Art

Journal and Guide 7-2-32 Norfolk Va

These three received the first master of arts in education degree ever conferred by Hampton Institute. At the left is Temple Cutler Erwin principal of a public elementary school in Newport News. Mr. Erwin received the A. B. degree from Fisk University in 1902. In the center is Miss Eugenia Irene Robinson, a teacher of Rock Hill, S. C. She received the B. S. degree from South Carolina State College in 1916. On the right is Lorenzo Steadman Burford, dean of St. Paul Normal and Industrial School, Lawrenceville, Va. Mr. Burford graduated from Wilberforce University in 1917 with the B. S. degree.

Graduate Engineer Honored as Best Student of Class

Defender 7-2-32

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 1.—Francis A. Gregory, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Francis Gregory of Washington, D. C., was graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology June 7 with the degree of master of science in electrical engineering and with the highest rating of all the graduate students leaving the deparment.

F. A. Gregory

Gregory was elected to the honorary engineering fraternity of Tau Beta Pi by the local chapter while he was a student at Case School of Applied Science in Cleveland, Ohio. However, when ... national organization learned ... action such pressure was brought to bear that the pledge was withdrawn because of the race of the pledgee.

A personal letter of commendation from Dr. Vannevar Bush, vice president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology reads:

"The record which you have made as a graduate student has been of exceedingly high grade. The splendid quality of your work, particularly during the present semester, places you as one of a group of six among the graduate students of the department with grades which were outstanding.

"On behalf of the graduate committee of the department of electrical engineering I extend to you congratulations. You may be assued that the department has been delighted to have contact with as excellent a student as you have proved to be."

Mrs. Charlotte Brown Hawkins Recieves Honorary Degree

Plaindealer 7-1-32 Topeka Kansas

EDITOR'S NOTE

(By the Associated Negro Press' Mrs. Charlotte Hawkins-Brown, distinguished educator, and principal of Palmer Memorial Institute, at Sedalia, N. C., had the unusual distinction of being awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws at Wilberforce's commencement exercises. The creed which Mrs. Brown.. has made famous at Sedalia, is that of cultture going hand in hand with acedemic and vocational training.

Mrs. Charlotte Hawkins-Brown

Xeia, Ohio, July 1—(ANP)—Some months ago, Prof. Gordon B. Hancock, the "gloomy dean" of Union University, after a visit to the Palmer Memorial Institute at Sedalia, North Carolnia, wrote of its founder and principal, Mrs. Charlotte Hawkins Brown:

"Any list of leading Negro women in this country would have to include Charlotte Hawkins-Brown; this would be true whether the list numbered tn or two. By any masure Mrs. Brown stands among the most useful women of this country, irrespective of race or ationality."

The rare merit which Prof. Hancock recognized in Mrs. Brown and her work was distinguished at the recent commencement exercises at Wilberforce university when the honorary degree of doctor of laws was conferred upon her. This distinction is as rare as the virtues which Mrs. Brown possesses, for not more than two colored women have ever been honored with this degree. Among the men upon whom the degree has been conferred are Booker T. Washington and Robert R. Moton.

Faith and charity on th part of a white woman and hope and work on the part of a colorer woman are responsible for the success of Mrs. Brown' educational project in North Carolina. Palmer Memorial Institute is the fruit of inter-racial cooperation.

TThirty years ago, Mrs. Brown, then Charlotte Hawkins, was a senior in the high school at Cambridge, Nass. After school hours she worked for a white family. One day she was wheeling a baby carriage down the street and at the same tim reading the Latin Virgil.

A white woman, Mr. Alice Freeman Palmer, came along. In the same way that the late Vachel Lindsay, the poet, aws astonished to discover thot his bus boy, Langston Hughes, could write poetry, Mrs. Palmer was surprised at this nursemaid reading Latin. Mrs. Palmer made a few inquiries in Cambridge and decided to help her to be of service.

Booker Washington founded Tuskegee in a dilapidated A. M. E. Zion church. Mrs. Brown started business in a ramshackle Congregational church. In less than 25 years the school possessed a compus of 100 acres and had a property valuation of half a million dollars. The results came through close co-operation of the two women, one white, the other colored, and high-minded whites in the north and the south.

Many of the northern whites who spired Mrs. Brown were members of the most legedary "Cambridge Group," whose family names were synonymous with the development of Wellesley, Radcliffe and Harvard. Half of the members of the board of trustees are southerners, most of them living in Greensboro, North Carolina. The chairman of the board is a Greensboro banker.

brought the best of northern whites Thus in the wilderness she has and southern whites and Negroes together. Edward P. Wharton, the white southerner who is the board chairman, believes that "if her influence could be extended throughout the whole country the race problem would be solved."

Prof. Hancock, describing the institution, pledges: "Through the years more will be heard from this unique experiment in Negro education. No longer is it aptropriate to ask whether the Negro must have the essentials of urban cultureе or the colorless and drab life of the rural sections. At Palmer Memorial the rest of both have been brought to bear nn an educational program the possibilities of which are beyond present computation. When at Palmer, there is an imposing majesty surrounding the whole scheme of things."

Husband And Wife Receive Advanced Degrees At Cornell

Courier

Mrs. Gertrude Rivers Gets M.A. In Psychology and Education — Couple Will Visit Europe This Summer.

Pittsburgh

By ALICE MAYWELL

ITHACA, N. Y., July 7—Marriage proved to be no obstacle to Dr. and Mrs. Napoleon Rivers in their pursuit of advanced degrees, for at the 1932 convocation of Cornell University the degree of master of arts in psychology and education was conferred upon Mrs. Gertrude E. Rivers, while W. Napoleon River received the degree of doctor of philosophy in romance languages with Phi Beta Kappa distinction, one of the three graduate students to receive this honor.

7/7/32

Mrs. Rivers, the only daughter of Rev. and Mrs. G. W. Burroughs of Camden, S. C., who received the A. B. degree, with special honors, from Atlanta University in 1925, is a member of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority and the mother of two daughters, Gertrude, 5, and Charlotte, 2.

Miss Margaret Morgan, daughter of Reverend and Mrs. S. A. Morgan of Vicksburg, Mississippi, and niece of Mrs. Hazel Smith Frasier, of the Dunbar cooperative community, graduated with high honors from Wadleigh High School last month. For her excellent record and service she was awarded the John G. Wight Scholarship.

MARGARET MORGAN

Last February, Miss Morgan won the medal awarded by the Classical Club for the best work in fourth year Latin, and the Wicker Prize for the best work in a year's Greek. At the end of her first term at Wadleigh in 1929, she received a medal for excellence in civic activities. She was for two terms president of the Chemistry Club, member of the Arista League, and director of sanitation in the school. Dunbar News

She was a member of the school orchestra, playing first violin, and her poems were published in the school magazine, "The Owl."

7/13/32

The *New York Times* presented her with an engraved copy of the Constitution for her composition of an oration under the caption "The Negro and the Constitution."

Miss Morgan will enter Hunter College in September where she will pursue a pre-medical course.

After the graduation exercises her aunts, Miss Marie Smith and Mrs. Frasier, entertained in honor of her and her cousin, Victoria Holmes, who graduated from Wadleigh at the same time.

Five Dentists .. Pass District Of Columbia Board

East Tennessee News

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Five colored dentists passed the recent examinations of the Board of Dental Examiners of the District of Columbia. 7/7/32

Everett L. Gaskins, Howard University Dental Class 1932, passed with the highest averegae of the group of 14 granted their license The other successful dental students were: James J. Donahue, Simeon J. Cole, T. W. Cobb. and Otis J. Williams.

SPOKANE, Wash. — In every graduation class at North Central high school, special honor awards are given to the student for having conspicuous service in extra-curricula activities. Pins are given to those who receive the award at the commencement exercises.

In the June graduating class this year there are three hundred nine members. Of this number five are colored. Thirty-one members of the class received the Special Honor Awards. Of this number three were colored. They are Guinevere Derrick, Gwendolyn Derrick and Helen Dundeee.

6-30-32

The three girls were also on the scholastic honor roll. Guinevere Derrick held the ninth place on the honor roll.

College of City of New York Grads

New York Amsterdam News 7-2-32

These young hopefuls were among the New York City College students who were graduated last Wednesday. In the front row (left to right), are Samuel Coleman, Jr., B.S. in engineering; Edwin E. Sinton, B.S., biology major; Edmund Minott, A.B., French major; back row (left to right) Calmo Boyce, B.S., biology major; Claude Cave, B.S., biology; and Alfred E. Martin, B.S., physics. Ishmael Booker, A.B., who specialized in Latin, is not shown.

SELMA, ALA.
TIMES-JOURNAL

JUL 9 1932

HEROISM OF A NEGRO

For the first time in its history the Atlanta police department awarded a medal for heroism to an outsider the other day and this outsider happened to be a negro.

The circumstance is unusual and highly interesting, showing as it does that there is appreciation of heroic conduct in this quarter, regardless of race.

The negro who received the medal in Atlanta was Will Brown. His services consisted of running down an assassin, in the face of pistol fire, after the assassin had shot down the negro's "boss" in an Atlanta restaurant.

The deed was courageous and the medal was deserved. It should encourage faithful conduct among members of the race generally, for such conduct will not be overlooked or forgotten by the white people among whom the negroes live.

There is, indeed, a legend of heroism among the negroes of the South that all members of the race should be eager to preserve. Thousands rendered brave and faithful service in the troubled days of the War Between the States when the great body of white men had gone to the front, and thereby won a measure of affection and regard that time has not effaced. It is a record that every thoughtful member of the race should be eager to uphold and perpetuate.—Gadsden Times.

TUSCALOOSA, ALA.
NEWS

JUL 7 1932

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Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

SCHOLARS

Top, Miss Almeta Williams; middle, Miss Queen Shootes and Miss Bobbie McClasky

Winners of the much sought after Alfred K. Stern scholarship prizes, amounting to $500. The trio all finished the Tuskegee Institute High School department, where they were outstanding not only as scholastic work, but in extra curricula activities as well. Miss Williams is from Montgomery, Ala.; Miss Shootes from Americus, Ga., and Miss McClasky from Lexington, Ky.

Courier 1-9-32 Pittsburgh Pa

THREE STUDENTS AT TUSKEGEE WIN $500 PRIZES

Tribune 1-7-32 Washington, D.C

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Almeta Williams, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Williams, 17 Travis street, Montgomery, Ala., first to recevie the Mrs. Alfred K. Stern Scholarship Prize of $500,000. Miss Williams was graduated from the High School Department of Tuskegee Institute in 1929 and in September of that year entered the freshman class at Tuskegee. She is taking the course in education and majoring in English. Miss Williams is secretar yof the Student Athletic Association and vice-president of the Ki-Yi Club.

Queen Shootes was graduated from Tuskegee Institute High School in May, 1930. For her all around satisfactory scholarship record she was awarded the $500,000 scholarship given by Mrs. Alfred K. Stern. During Miss Shootes' senior high school year she was awarded the Joseph Fry prize, awarded each year to the student making the most progress in his or her trade and who at the same time makes the best academic record. Miss Shootes is active in student activities. She is president of the Ki-Yi Club, vice-president of the Y.W.C.A., and manager of the girls' basketball team. Miss Louise Shootes, 221 Forest street, Shootes is the daughter of Mrs. Americus, Ga. She is pursuing the course in home economics.

Bobbie McClasky, the third member of the trio to receive the scholarship offered by Mrs. Stern, of New Orleans, Louisiana. Bobbie McClasky was graduated from the Tuskegee Institute High School in May, 1931, and in September of this year entered the freshman class at Tuskegee which has an enrollment of 304 students. Miss McClasky is ecretary of the Y.W.C.A., member of the Ki-Yi Club and the Dramatic Circle. She is taking the home economics course. Miss McClasky's father and mother graduated from Tuskegee Institute. Her mother, Mrs. Clara Davis McClasky, '09, now deceased, is well remembered for her brilliant scholarship accomplishments as a member of her class. Mrs. McClasky was a member of the well-known Davis family of Columbus, Ga., five of whom have graduated from Tuskegee Institute with excellent scholarship records. Miss McClasky's father, who lives in Lexington, Ky., is a successful business man.

DR. EDW. LEWIS GETS ECONOMIC SCHOLARSHIP

Afro-American 1-9-32

WASHINGTON.—Rural economics as affecting the migration of the colored group is a field of special study to be conducted by Dr. Edward E. Lewis, assistant professor of economics at Howard University, according to a statement made to the AFRO-AMERICAN, this week, by Dr. E. P. Davis, dean of the college of liberal arts.

The investigation has been made possible by a fellowship from the International Population Union, with Dr. Louis I. Dublin, vice-president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, as the American chairman, and is to be conducted during 1932.

The study will be concerned primarily with economic conditions in the rural community responsible for pushing the colored population toward urban centers and with changes in rural economic organizations which have followed these city-wide migrations.

Prof. Lewis is author of a recent book on "The Mobility of the Negro Population," published by the Columbia University press. "Unlike the usual study on Negro migration," Dr. Abram L. Harris, head of the department of economics at Howard, stated, "the work of Prof. Lewis involved independent elaboration of statistical formulae that can be used to measure economic changes in the realm of prices and money, as well as population."

Dr. Harris is scheduled to speak at Yale University on February 4, under the auspices of the League for Industrial Democracy. The subject of his address will be "Trends in the Labor Movement."

Other economists to appear in the series include: Dr. John H. Gray, former president of the American Economic Association, and Colston E. Warne, professor of economics at Amherst College. Dr. Harris is co-author of the recent book, "The Black Worker," concerning which the Columbia University press has completed fifty international reviews.

Patrolman John A. Johnson Is Hero Of West 134th Street Fire With Rescue of 85-Year Old Blind Man

Age 1-9-32 New York, N.Y.

Heroic Policeman Awarded $100 In Gold By Daily Newspaper For Bravery; Is On Sick Leave Recovering From Injuries

With an unconscious 84-year-old blind man slumped across his shoulders, Patrolman John A. Johnson, Negro, jumped from a rear fire escape to the courtyard of a burning apartment house at 230 West 134th street on Wednesday afternoon, December 30. Although injured himself and suffering from smoke inhalation, the heroic policeman carried the helpless man through a burning basement to safety in the street and then collapsed.

Patrolman Johnson was patrolling his beat on Seventh avenue and was just about to cross 134th street when he looked down the street and saw smoke shooting from the apartment house. He rushed to the fire alarm box, turned in the alarm and then ran to the burning house.

Went Back for Blind Man

Before fire apparatus responded to the alarm, Johnson went through the house arousing the tenants and getting them out safely. As he returned to the street, a woman told him that a blind man was trapped in his apartment on the second floor. Without a monment's delay, Johnson dashed into the now blazing house and choking smoke and found the door of the blind man's apartment locked. Getting no response to his knocks, the policeman crashed in the door.

Groping in the burning and smoke-filled apartment, Johnson found John Emmons, the blind man, unconscious at the sill of a rear window. He picked up the unconscious man, placed him on his shoulders and then carried him to the fire escape. There the heroic policeman found that he could not detach the iron extension ladder that would have enabled him to climb to the ground floor with his burden. By this time, the flames were shooting out through windows onto the fire escape, so Johnson was compelled to jump a distance of some eight feet to the courtyard.

Officer Johnson Collapsed

After carrying Emmons through the blazing basement to safety to the street, Johnson,, who had injured his right leg in the jump, collasped and was removed to the Harlem Hospital where he was revived and treated by Dr. Cheney.

In the meanwhile ,fire apparatus arrived and a second and third alarm were turned in bringing more men and equipment to the fire. Fireman William E. Phillips, one of the first to go inside after the daring rescue made by Johnson, received injuries to his left leg when he fell from the first floor to the basement. He was taken to Harlem Hospital but returned to his quarters after treatment.

So large a crowd gathered that police reserves were called out and

they moved the onlookers back from the street. Fireman fighting the blaze were hampered when a suction cap blew off an engine pumping to a hose line directed at the front of the building. After this mishap, the stream was spread and fell short of the third floor in a spray.

Hose lines were stretched from 135th and 133rd street with pumping engines bringing up the pressure. Traffic on Seventh and Eighth avenunes was rerouted to prevent interference with the fire apparatus.

Gases Caused Explosion

Firemen remained at the scene until after midnight quenching the smoking ruins of the five story building. The fire was caused, according to Fire Marshal Thomas Brophy by an accumulation of gases in the flue. The janitor told the Fire Marshal that when he threw a quantity of coal on the furnace there was an explosion, apparently caused by the gas in the flue. After the explosion, the flames shot up the building and it was a blazing inferno when firemen arrived.

As a result of his heroic rescue and in recognition of Johnson's grit and devotion to duty, Police Commissioner Edward P. Mulrooney on Friday, January 1, personally presented Mrs. Jessie H. Johnson, the hero's wife, with the 152nd hero award of $100 in gold given by the Daily News.

Commissioner Praises Johnson

Before a large gathering of fellow patrolmen, Commissioner Mulrooney in presenting the award, congratulated Johnosn on his deed. Incidentally, Commissioner Mulrooney was a captain in the West 135th street station when Johnson was a rookie.

During his five years and 7 months on the force, Johnson has been twice cited for bravery. After the presentation, Patrolman Johnson returned with his wife to their home at 1494 Union street, Brooklyn. The hero policeman is on sick leave and is receiving medical attention from his personal physician.

He took the aged man on his back and staggered to the fire escape. As he was nearing the ground he collapsed and dropped his human burden. Fellow officers rushed him in an ambulance to Harlem Hospital where it was reported that he was in a serious condition, suffering from smoke inhalation and exhaustion.

In recognition of Johnson's grit and devotion to duty, Police Commissioner Edward P. Mulrooney on Friday, Jan. 1, personally presented Mrs. Jessie H. Johnson, the hero's wife, with the 152nd hero award of $100 in gold given by the Daily News.

Imprisoned Well-Digger Is Rescued By Negro

1-9-32

ENTERPRISE, ALA., Jan. 8.—(Special)—Carey Boutwell, a middle-aged well-digger who lives near Troy in Fike County, had a narrow escape from death Wednesday when the sides of a well which he was cleaning on the Joe Green farm near New Brockton caved, pinning him in an upright position and burying him completely in clay to a depth of two feet above his head.

The alarm was given and rescuers came to his assistance but the work of extricating him was difficult.

A negro, Roscoe Flowers, who had had experience in digging wells, proved the hero of the occasion. For five hours he shoveled the loose earth at back-breaking speed while more than 200 persons stood by and watched.

Finally faint calls were heard and at 9 p.m. the imprisoned man was lifted out.

With the exception of shock and exhaustion he was none the worse for the experience.

Again Tom Lee Is Honored

Argus 1-8-32

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 6 —(ANP)—There's something about a passing steamboat that causes a riverman to turn and look at it until the boat disappears around a bend. Back in May, 1925, Tom Lee turned in his motorboat to take a last look at the steamer M. E. Norman. What Tom saw caused him to put the rudder "hard down," a race back and rescue thirty-two persons, cast into the water when the boat capsized. Twenty-three others lost their lives. The victims were visiting engineers and their wives, guests on a sightseeing trip. Memphis engineers felt kindly towards Tom and bought him a house and lot. Every Christmas they remember Tom and his folks. Tom enjoyed a fine Christmas this year. He wore new clothes and there was extra change in his pockets. The engineers had remembered.

Mrs. G. W. Miller, one of those rescued, did the buying.

GOT $100 HERO AWARD

NEW YORK COLORED POLICEMAN IS HERO IN HARLEM FIRE

1-9-32

New York, N. Y., Jan. 6, 1932.—Twenty families were saved in a fire which swept a five-story tenement building on 134th Street, here Thursday afternoon as the result of heroic work of police and firemen.

James W. Johnson patrolman, dashed through smoke and flames to the fourth floor where he found John Emmons, 84, helpless to save himself.

Tom Lee, River Hero, Gets Admirers' Gifts

Courier 1-9-32

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 7—(ANP)—There's something about a passing steamboat that causes a riverman to turn and look at it until the boat disappears around a bend. Back in May, 1925, Tom Lee turned in his motorboat to take a last look at the steamer M. E. Norman. What Tom saw caused him to put the rudder "hard down," a race back and rescue 32 persons, cast into the water when the boat capsized. Twenty-three others lost their lives. The victims were visiting engineers and their wives, guests on a sightseeing trip. Memphis engineers felt kindly towards Tom and bought him a house and lot. Every Christmas they remember Tom and his folks. Tom enjoyed a fine Christmas this year. He wore new clothes and there was extra change in his pockets. The engineers had remembered.

Mrs. G. W. Miller, one of those rescued, did the buying.

Claims Henson Should Be Honored For Trip To North Pole With Peary

Courier 1-16-32

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 14—"Recognition for Matthew A. Henson, the sole survivor in civilization of Peary's dash to the North Pole, should be given unhesitatingly," declared Donald B. MacMillan, a celebrated Arctic explorer in an address before the geographic society here last Thursday.

"Any white man who had done what Henson has done," said MacMillan "would have been covered with medals. Twenty-three years have gone by and Henson has received no recognition except an honorary degree from an eastern Negro college. If it is race prejudice which has stood in the way of honoring Henson for his arctic work, I believe that any Geographic society, by defying criticism, throwing prejudice to the winds and honoring Henson could confer greater honor on itself than upon the Negro.

"Peary," he concluded, "took Henson with him and sent us back because Henson was the best man."

Negro Teaches 50 Years In School He Organizes

The Rev. J. Andrew Bowler Praised for Leadership Among His Race.

Officials of the Richmond public school system and leaders in the Negro life of Richmond were today congratulating the Rev. J. Andrew Bowler, pastor of the Mount Olivet Baptist church, who, fifty years gao, organized the first Negro school on Church Hill and who has been teaching continuously in that shool since that time.

This school was first organized on Jan. 1, 1882 in a small frame building of four rooms, which is now standing on the George Mason school property on twenty-ninth street, and is still being used as public school property.

When in his youth, the Rev. Bowler attended the Nevy Hill Negro school, when J. H. Peay, a one-armed Confederate soldier, was superintendent of schools. At that time, Navy Hill was the only Negro school in Richmond, and had a corps of white teachers from the North, whose salaries were paid by friends in the North.

Attended Old Normal.

After completing Navy Hill school, young Bowler attended the old Richmond Normal school on twelfth street. The teachers in this school

REV. J. ANDREW BOWLER.

were also from the North, but during his stay at this institution, the school was taken over by the city, which employed a corps of teachers from Richmond.

Upon completing this school, young Bowler attended the Richmond Institute at Nineteenth and Main streets, which later developed into the Virginia Union university, now located in the Northwestern section of the city.

The Rev. Bowler has been a leader in the religious life of his race in Richmond practically all of his life. At the age of 9 he joined the First Baptist church shortly after it had been turned over to the people of the Negro race by the white First Baptist congregation, which now worships at Boulevard and Monument avenue.

Ordained to Ministry.

As a young man, he was elected superintendent of the First Baptist Sunday-school, and shortly thereafter was ordained to the ministry. In 1899 he organized the Mount Olivet Baptist church to take care of the religious needs of the families represented in his school on Church Hill and he has been the pastor of this church since that time.

It is believed that his service as pastor at this church constitutes somewhat of a record along the pastors of all races living in Richmond today.

When he organized the school on Church Hill, it was known as the "East End Cooored School." but the name was later changed to the George Mason school. The Rev. Bowler has always taught in this school and for many years has instructed the 7-H grade, which prepares pupils for high school.

Albert H. Hill, superintendent of schools, and J. H. Binford, assistant superintendent, both spoke in high terms of the Rev. Bowler, saying that he was a constructive leader among his race and was a power for good in Richmond.

Carnegie Hero Award.

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

ONLY 2 AWARDED CARNEGIE HERO MEDALS IN 1931

Afro-American 4/8/32

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Two of the 93 persons awarded medals by the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission during 1931 were colored.

Two Carnegie hero medals were awarded to colored persons in 1930, two in 1928, and three in 1926.

Garfield B. Muse, aged 45, a brakeman, was awarded a bronze medal and $500 for saving Harold E. Wallace, white, 4, from being killed by a train at Devon, W.Va., October 9, 1929.

The child was walking on the side of the track just outside the rail on which a freight train was approaching behind at the speed of 30 miles an hour.

Muse, the brakeman, was riding in the opposite direction on the rear platform of the caboose of a train that was running fifteen miles an hour on an adjacent track.

He jumped to the ground and ran sixty-five feet, at an angle across the track on which the train was approaching to the child.

He grasped the boy with his right arm and stepped off the track when the locomotive, running at reduced speed, was but five feet from him.

$1,000 for Filipino

Cresencio D. Fernando, a Filipino, aged 30, valet and chauffeur, was awarded a silver medal and $1,000 toward the purchase of a home, for his attempt to save George E. Phelan, 59, white, a trust manager, from drowning at Nahant, Mass., May 20, 1930.

From high rocks at East Point, in Massachusetts Bay, Phelan pitched into the mouth of a gulch where the water was twenty-five feet deep. A turmoil of very cold water followed in and out of the gulch, the walls of which were precipitous.

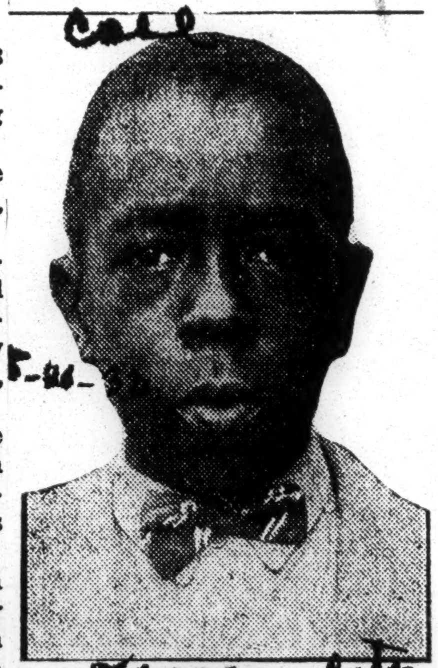
Fernando, who was much smaller than Phelan and was fully clothed, slid down rough rocks and then jumped 25 feet down into the water. He arose close to Phelan, grasped him and swam with the greatest exertion 20 feet into the gulch. He then got hold of seaweed on a rock that rose three feet above the water at one side of the gulch. The seaweed twice tore loose from the rock as he was pulled backward by the rough water.

Exerting his utmost strength, he again got hold of the seaweed and on an upward surge got upon the rock.

He then pulled Phelan upon the rock. Fernando was numb and weak and was totally disabled for a week but he recovered. Phelan was dead.

Boy Hero

Call



5-21-32

Kansas City 5-20-32

JAMES BELL

Of Williamsport, Pa., has been recommended f... Hero medal for saving ... year-old white boy fro... ing.

Carnegie Medal Goes to 17-Year Old Missourian

Call 5-13-32

PITTSBURGH, Pa. — (ANP) — The Carnegie Hero Fund commission this week awarded a bronze medal to Raymond T. Freeman, 17 year old boy of Osceola, Mo., for heroism in saving ten-lear-old Jack Saunders, white, from drowning at Osceola, June 2, 1931.

Kansas City

Freeman, who is employed as a laborer, jumped into the Osage river when he saw young Saunders at a point six feet below the base of a dam where the water was eight feet deep. A heavy flow of water was dropping twelve feet over the dam and the water was turbulent and foamy.

Freeman fully clothed, jumped from the ledge, swam to Jack. Holding Jack, who grasped him and tried to climb upon him, Freeman swam eight feet and got footing upon a submerged part of the ledge in water to his neck. A man on the ledge helped them get out.

15-YEAR-OLD BOY RESCUES DROWNING LAD FROM RIVER

Call 5-20-32

Kansas City, Mo.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa. — Three times a life saver at the age of fifteen is the record of James Bell, of this city, whose latest exploit in rescuing Frank Szybist, eight, has resulted in his being recommended for a medal to the Carnegie Hero Fund commission.

Bell plunged unhesitatingly into the freezing waters of the Susquehanna river to save Szybist, white who fell through the ice while skating and who was sinking for the third time.

All of Bell's rescues have been performed in the river here. He carried out the first two years ago, when he himself could not swim, by wading into the water and pulling to safety a boy older than himself who had stepped off a ledge into a deep hole.

Breaks Through Ice

His second rescue attempt saved the life of Michael Wisknoski, 11, after the white boy had gone beneath the surface a third time.

Szybist, No. 3, on the rescued list, had gone to the river with two other boys his own age to play "shinny" one the ice. He walked across the river, a mile wide, and was returning when he broke through an air hole. He was unable to swim.

Bell, some distance away, heard the calls for help and ran to the scene, shedding a coat and sweater as he sped along. Arriving at the edge of the ice sheet, he stopped only long enough to kick off his shoes and then dived and swam to the boy, catching him by the shoulders as he sank once more.

Lifted Him to Safety

Dragging the boy to the edge of the ice, Bell helped lift him to safety and then emerged from the water to direct th work of resuscitation on shore. The young rescuer showed a thorough understanding of emergency life-saving methods. While a doctor was responding to a call by Szybist's companions, Bell worked constantly to keep a spark of life in Szybist. The physician worked with the rescued lad an hour and a half before his breathing was restored to normal.

Spingarn Award

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

MOTON PICTURES DARK FUTURE FOR AMERICAN NEGRO

Tribune 5-27-32

There Is No Present Relief In Sight, Declares Tuskegee Head

There is no hope or present relief in sight for the Negro in America, declared Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, in one of the principal addresses before the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Friday at the new auditorium of the Commerce Building.

Dr. Moton was presented the 18th annual Spingarn Medal awarded annually for distinguished achievement by an American of African descent.

The conference closed Sunday afternoon with the final meeting held at the Washington Auditorium. The next conference will be held at Chicago.

Discusses Scottsboro Case

The importance of this work Dr. Moton said, was emphasized by the Scottsboro case in Alabama in which eight Negro boys were condemned to death. He said:

"In the state of Alabama, and in that section of the country of which Alabama is representative, the Negro, with rare exceptions is tried by a jury of white men, and every one knows that by no stretch of imagination can such a jury place themselves upon a plane of equality with the accused.

"Everyone likewise knows that when a black man is hailed into the courts charged with a felonious offense against a white man, the presumptions are against him even before his trial has begun; and it is a bold jury indeed that would dare to override with its judgment these presumptions of guilt without the most explicit testimony to the contrary. Indeed it is the defendant's innocence that must be established beyond the shadow of a doubt before he can be released by the processes of the court.

"No one sensible of the depths in which the currents of race consciousness in America run could for a moment expect any other verdict than that which was rendered by the jury in Scottsboro. The nature of the charge, the juxtaposition of racial elements, the circumstances of the trial, all conspired to produce a practically inevitable result.

Whites Would Have Been Acquitted

"Let us reverse the picture. Suppose for a moment that the lights and shades of the picture in the main characters were just the opposite: suppose that the alleged victims had been Negro women and suppose, though that is to stretch the imagination, that these were eight white men faced with a similar charge. Can anybody believe that that jury or any other jury of white men in that same court, with the same testimony ,would have brought in any other verdict than one of acquittal?

"In the recent investigation conducted by the Wickersham Commission there was regrettably too little attention given to this phase of our legal machinery. In the case of the Negro democracy is still in the making. It has not arrived. In the meantime the black man suffers and suffers outrageously. There is no present relief in sight.

"I simply know, as every other black man in America knows, that a grave evil exists, that a grievous miscarriage of justice not only threatens every black man who is hailed into the courts, but actually robs him of the freedom that is his right as an American citizen and of the redress of his wrongs which is the guarantee of our Constitution."

Speaking Friday, Miss Lillian D. Wald, head of the Henry Street Settlement in New York City, paid a memorial tribute to the late Mrs. Florence Kelley for her work "in improving the morals of America" in work in the field of race relations as well as child welfare and working conditions.

That the Negro vote holds the balance of power in 13 states and will come into its own this fall, were statements made Sunday afternoon in an address in the Washington Auditorium by Walter White, Secretary of the Association, addressing the closing meeting of the Conference.

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"The depression has brought out the fact that our real issues are economic and that both old parties are trying to get by with as little fundamental attention to economic issues as possible. All the labor groups of the United States with respect to their power in politics, are oppressed and minority groups. The colored people have undoubtedly been discriminated against the most during the crisis, but they are only experiencing in a more intense degree what all the labor groups, especially the unorganized ones, are going through.

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DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

white newspapers published stories about orderly lynchings. He said now the intellectural and moral defense of lynching have crumbled. He also stated that the Negro knows exactly what he wants in the public order, and is determined to let the world know it.

Montgomery ... Adv.
Friday, May ...

MOTON AWARDED SPINGARN MEDAL

President Of Tuskegee Institute Goes To Washington To Receive Honor

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., May 19—President R. R. Moton, head of Tuskegee Institute, left here Thursday morning aboard the Crescent Limited for Washington where Friday night United States Senator Cutting of Connecticut, will present him with the Spingarn medal as the man whose service to the negro race has been adjudged most outstanding during the last year. The presentation will be made Friday night in the auditorium of the New Department of Commerce Building in the national capitol.

Dr. G. L. Imes, assistant to Dr. Moton, accompanied him on the trip. They will return Saturday night in time to take part in Tuskegee commencement exercises Sunday.

Dr. Moton, who is regarded by many negroes as the greatest member of his race won the award for his services in education, for his writings, his stand on the Tuskegee Hospital episode, and his work as chairman of the United States Commission that made a survey of education systems of Haiti under appointment by President Hoover. Dr. Moton has been widely complimented for the thoughts expressed in his book what the negro thinks. As a member of the national commission he was largely responsible for appropriation obtained from United States Government for the negro education in the United States, and for allotment by each of the several States.

The Spingarn medal has been awarded annually for more than 10 years. Roland Hayes, Georgia's famous negro tenor, and Dr. George Washington Carver, Tuskegee's famous scientist, are among others who have won the Spingarn medal.

Dr. Moton will make a speech accepting the medal in which he will refer to outstanding problems of the negro. Dr. Moton has been president of Tuskegee Institute since 1916. He is also head of the National Negro Business Men's League and chairman and member of several committees which administer educational funds for aid and maintenance of many educational institutions throughout the country, both white and negro.

America Still Denies the Negro Justice, Says Moton

Afro-American

Tuskegee Principal is Formally Given Spingarn Medal at National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Meet in Washington.

WASHINGTON.—That in America there is as yet no reasonable certainty of justice for the Negro, was a statement by Major Robert R. Moton, head of Tuskegee Institute, who, Friday in the auditorium of the new Department of Commerce when he was presented with the Spingarn Medal, awarded annually for distinguished achievement by an American of African descent.

Dr. Moton's address followed the presentation of the Spingarn Medal by Senator Bronson N. Cutting of New Mexico, and was delivered to the twenty-third annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Dr. Moton said, in part:

"I want to testify on behalf of some twelve million black Americans, for whom I shall venture to speak tonight, to the substantial and constructive service which the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has rendered not only to my race but to America and to the well-being of mankind, through its activities over a period of now more than 22 years, especially for its labors in the fields of legislation and the administration of justice."

In stressing the activities of the association "in defending the rights of individuals before the courts when threatened with the deadening influence of riotous prejudice," Dr. Moton said:

"It is impossible to overestimate the value of this service to the Negro, for it is in the courts where in the last analysis the Negro must win his long upward struggle for equal rights and justice. Indeed there is no part of the country which today does not give its approval and support to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in its use of the established processes of the law to vindicate the claims of the Negro to equality before the law and to equal rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

Scottsboro Case

The importance of this work, Dr. Moton said was emphasized by the Scottsboro case in Alabama in which eight Negro boys were condemned to death. He said:

"In the state of Alabama, and in that section of the country of which Alabama is representative, the Negro, with rare exceptions, is tried by a jury of white men, and every one knows that by no stretch of imagination can such a jury place themselves upon a plane of equality with the accused.

"Everyone likewise knows that when a black man is haled into the courts charged with felonious offense against a white man, the presumptions are against him even before his trial has begun; and it is a bold jury indeed that would dare to override with its judgment these presumptions of guilt without the most explicit testimony to the contrary. Indeed it is the defendant's innocence that must be established beyond the shadow of a doubt before he can be released by the processes of the court.

"No one sensible of the depths in which the currents of race-consciousness in America run could for a moment expect any other verdict than that which was rendered by the jury in Scottsboro. The nature of the charge, the juxtaposition of racial elements, the circumstances of the trial, all conspired to produce a practically inevitable result.

Acquitted Whites

"Let us reverse the picture. Suppose for a moment that the lights and shades of the picture in the main characters were just the opposite: suppose that the alleged victims had been Negro women and, though that is to stretch the imagination, that these were eight white men faced with a similar charge. Can anybody believe that that jury or any other jury of white men in that same court with the same testimony, would have brought in any other verdict than one of acquittal?

Denied Justice

"We are driven, then, to this conclusion: that in America there is not yet any adequate defense of the rights of the Negro and no reasonable certainly of justice as over against the white man in any appeal to popular sentiment among white people, as represented by our present jury system. No one is more conscious of this than the Negro himself, and rarely does the Negro initiate legal proceeding against a white man, knowing that 999 times in 1,000 the odds are against him, notwithstanding any evidence that may be presented.

"I simply know, as every other black man in America knows, that a grave evil exists, that a grievous miscarriage of justice not only threatens every black man who is haled into the courts, but actually robs him of the freedom that is his right as an American citizen, and of the redress of his wrongs which is the guarantee of our Constitution.

"By the record of its past performance, it is the high privilege of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to lead in such an effort. Its record for sanity, persistence and effectiveness in matters of this kind assure to it the support not only of black people but hundreds and thousands of their white fellow-citizens in all parts of the country, South as well as North, who are sensible of this injustice, and who know that the safety of every citizen, whether black or white, finds its ultimate and only safeguard in the integrity and fairness of the courts."

Cutting Talks

The address and presentation of the medal was made by the Hon. Bronson Cutting, U.S. Senator from New Mexico. In his address Senator Cutting pointed out that the original intention that America should become a great melting pot of races had not yet worked out. To a group of newspaper men he stated after the meeting that he hesitated to give his complete views on the race question out of deference to Dr. Moton and the occasion.

Some significance was placed on the fact that Dr. Moton, deviating from his usual custom, spoke directly from manuscript. It was inferred that the Tuskegee principal hesitated to trust his usual dependence upon memory in his address before the association audience.

Afro American 5/28/32
5-28-32

Spingarn Medal Speech of Moton is Called "Not So Good"

Afro-American 6-4-32

Senator Cutting also Gets Off on Wrong Foot by Referring to U.S. Melting Pot as Not Hot Enough to Melt Negro.

(Special to the AFRO)

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Dr. R. R. Moton's address after receiving the Spingarn Medal here, last week, was "not so good." He sounded like a school boy reading words, to him devoid of meaning.

Baltimore, Md.

To begin with, he started out under a handicap.

When Senator Cutting (Rep., N.M.), presented Major Moton with the medal, he started to put the ribbon over Dr. Moton's head, and Dr. Moton, not thinking, drew his head back, so finally Cutting seemed not to know what to do. Therefore, he decided to hang the ribbon over the major's shoulder, so he hung it over his right shoulder with the medal hanging down under his arm.

Miss Mary White Ovington took hold of it, and put it over his head with the ribbon on the right shoulder and the medal hanging on the left side. He proceeded then to open his book where he had his speech and began by saying:

"I hope I do not look embarrassed." It was at this stage that everybody burst forth in laughter.

Dr. Moton does not do well reading a speech. Like many forceful speakers, he does best when he talks extemporaneously.

Moreover, he was under a great strain—that which comes to an exceedingly modest man asked to accept a public honor.

What he should have done was to say a few words of acknowledgement and sit down. Friends, realizing that in twenty-two years, the N.A.A.C.P., which had damned Booker T. Washington, has come to the place where heads of the association could stand on the same platform with Mr. Washington's success and offer to him their highest award and advise that the two will henceforth work together for the common good, persuaded Dr. Moton to make the address.

He was greatly moved. Some of the spectators recalled the recent occasion at Howard University, where Dr. Moton was awarded the honorary degree of master of arts. Called upon to say a word or two, he could only weep. A friend sensing the modesty of the man, arose and took Dr. Moton by the arm and led him to a seat.

Senator Cutting's address likewise was not up to his usual standard. His reference to the U.S. as a melting pot in which the Negro would not melt, started him off on the wrong foot.

Subsequently, the senator explained that he was between the devil and the deep sea, and that he feared to be as radical as he wanted to be for fear he might offend Dr. Moton and other good Southerners.

The result was that throughout his address, he was apologetic rather than positive.

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

Dr. Moton and The Spingarn Medal

Age
5-28-32

Editor of The New York Age:

There have been many distinguished Negroes to receive the Spingarn medal which is awarded annually to a person of African descent who renders during the year outstanding service along some particular line of public welfare. Those who receive the award must meet the exacting demands of a committee of eminent citizens of both races who study carefully the records of each applicant.

New York, N.Y.

A great many things are taken into account in awarding this medal for it is supposed to be the highest expression of public approval. In awarding the medal to Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, this year, the jurgment of the committee I am sure will meet the commendation of all right thinking men and women, who have followed the long and distinguished career of Dr. Moton. The medal was a deserved tribute to one who has long been a factor in American life, and who has stood as an ambassador of good will between the races, as well as an interpreter of the aspiration and struggles of the Negro.

In the filed of education, social betterment, and insistence upon equal rights and privileges for the Negro, Dr. Moton has been most pronounced in his demands. He believes that the two races can live side by side in America without antagonism both co-operating for the purpose of making a better America. He interpreted the social motives of the Negro in his gripping book "What the Negro Thinks" which could not but help bring about finer and better attitudes.

Dr. Moton has been most unselfish in his leadership. He has asked for honors not for himself, he has not sought to glorify his own leadership but has had in his demands the welfare of the race at large.

CLEVELAND G. ALLEN,
New York City.

America Still Denies Negro Justice, Says Dr. Moton At N. A. A. C. P. Meeting; Receives Spingarn Medal

Age 5-28-32
New York, N.Y.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—That in America there is at yet no reasonable certainty of justice for the Negro, was the statement made by Dr. Robert R. Moton, head of Tuskegee Institute, who last Friday in the auditorium of the new Department of Commerce building, was presented with the Spingarn Medal, awarded annually for distinguished achievement by an American of African descent.

Dr. Moton's address followed the presentation of the Spingarn Medal by Senator Bronson N. Cutting of New Mexico, and was delivered to the 23rd annual conference of the Nationnal Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Dr Moton said in part

"I want to testify on behalf of some 12 million black Americans for whom I shall venture to speak tonight, to the substantial and constructive service which the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has rendered not only to my race but to America and to the well-being of mankind through its activities over a period of now more than 22 years, especially for its labors in the fields of legislation and the administration of justice."

Dr. Moton stressed the activities of the Association "in defending the rights of individuals before the courts when threatened with the deadening influence of riotous prejudice," and continued:

"It is impossible to overestimate the value of this service to the negro, for it is in the courts where in the last analysis the Negro must win his long upward struggle for equal rights and justice. Indeed there is no part of the country which today does not give its approval and support to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in its use of the established processes of the law to vindicate the claims of the Negro to equality before the law and to equal rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

Discusses Scottsboro Case

The importance of this work Dr Moton said, was emphasized by the Scottsboro case in Alabama in which 8 Negro boys were condemned to death. He said:

"In the State of Alabama, and in that section of the country of which Alabama is representative, the Negro, with rare exceptions is tried by a jury of white men, and everyone knows that by no stretch of imagination can such a jury place themselves upon a plane of equality with the accused.

"Everyone likewise knows that when a black man is haled into the courts charged with a felonious offense against a white man, the presumptions are against him even before his trial has begun; and it is a bold jury indeed that would dare to override with its judgment these presumptions of guilt without the most explicit testimony to the contrary. Indeed it is the defendant's innocence that must be established beyond the shadow of a doubt before he can be released by the processes of the court.

"No one sensible of the depths in which the currents of race-consciousness in America run could for a moment expect any other verdict than that which was rendered by the jury in Scottsboro. The nature of the charge, the juxtaposition of racial elements, the circumstances of the trial, all conspired to produce a practically inevitable result.

Age
5-28-32

Whites Would Have Been Acquitted

"Let us reverse the picture. Suppose for a moment that the lights and shades of the picture in the main characters were just the opposite support that the alleged victims had been Negro women and suppose, though that is to stretch the imagination that these were eight white men faced with a similar charge. Can anybody believe that that jury or any other jury of white men in that same court, wtih the same testimony, would have brought in any other verdict than one of acquittal?

New York, N.Y.

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"We are driven then to this conclusion: that in America there is not yet any adequate defense of the rights of the Negro and no reasonable certainty of justice as over against the white man in any appeal to popular sentiment among white people, as represented by our present jury system. No one is more conscious of this than the Negro himself, and rarely does a Negro initiate legal proceedings against a white man, knowing that 999 times in a 1000 the odds are against him notwithstanding any evidence that may be presented.

"In the recent investigation conducted by the Wickersham Commission there was regrettably too little attention given to this phase of our legal machinery. In the case of the Negro democracy it is still in the making. It has not arrived In the meantime the black man suffers and suffers outrageously. There is no present relief in sight.

"I simply know, as every other black man in America knows, that a grave evil exists, that a grievous miscarriage of justice not only threatens every black man who is haled into the courts, but actually robs him of the freedom that is his right as an American citizen, and of the redress of his wrongs which is the guarantee of our Constitution

"By the record of its past performances, it is the high privilege of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to lead in such an effort. Its record for sanity, persistence and effectiveness in matters of this kind assure to it the support not only of black people but hundreds and thousands of their white fellow-citizens in all parts of the country, South as well as North who are sensible of this injustice and who know that the safety of every citizen, whether black or white finds its ultimate and only safeguard in the integrity and fairness of the courts."

Right Still Denied Negro

Tribune

Says Doctor Moton on Receiving THE SPINGARN MEDAL

5-26-32
Savannah, Ga.

Praises Work of National Association

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Tribune 5-26-32

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NO JUSTICE FOR AMERICAN NEGRO SAYS R. R. MOTON

Journal and Guide

Spingarn Medallist Addresses NAACP Annual Confab

5-28-32

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Norfolk Va.

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Lauds N. A. A. C. P.

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5-28-32

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MOTON PICTURES DARK FUTURE FOR

(Continued from page 9)

of handing out a few dollars to a black."

Tribune

"I predict a greater independence of Negro voters in 1932 than has ever been known," said Mr. White. "This militant independent vote holds the balance of power in 13 states with a total electoral vote of 187. In this year of unemployment, depression and revolt, the Negro vote will play a potent role in additional states with a total electoral vote of 62.

"The Negro vote, I predict, will come into its own this year. Political parties, if they are wise, will realize this. The old practice group of discredited and powerless white and Negro politicians is futile.

5-27-32

Concerned With Relief Measures

"Negroes are concerned less with benefit affecting bought politicians than with unemployment relief, old-age insurance, the ending of disfranchisement, the abolition of lynching, and other measures consonant with a changing national and world order.

"I see a new day in the Negro's pushing back his horizon to envision a new world economic order. He is understanding more and more that the inequalities which have made possible the concentration of enormous wealth in the hands of a few while the vast majority of the inhabitants of this world are on the ragged edge of starvation, has many of its roots in the exploitation of black and

Washington Citizens Honor Dr. R. Moton

Age 6-4-32

Washington, D. C.—Dr. Robert R. Moton, president of Tuskegee Institute, was the guest of honor at a banquet given by the Washington chapters of Phi Beta Sigma fraternity in the Trustees' Dining Hall of Howard University last Friday night. The affair followed the award to Dr. Moton of the Spingarn medal for outstanding work in interracial relations.

New York

Acting as toastmaster, Jesse W. Lewis, member of the faculty of the department of commerce and finance, referred to the occasion as "the proudest in the life of the fraternity, in celebration of the achievement of the foremost of its illustrious sons."

Dr. E. P. Davis, Dean of the College of Liberal Arts, in introducing Dr. Moton, described him as one who had conquered himself and was therefore greater than one who conquered a city. "As members of his fraternity, and as members of his race," said Dr. Davis, "we love and honor Dr. Moton for his simplicity, his dignity, and his strength. He is truly a great man."

In his address, Dr. Moton disclaimed all greatness. "I am," he said, "but a humble servant trying to serve my race." The speaker then described the fight waged in Alabama to save the government hospital from segregation and discrimination. He mentioned threats made against the men engaged in the struggle, and ended by saying: "I know that my race is going through the shadow of the valley, but we fear no evil."

Other speakers to pay tribute to Dr. Moton were: Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president Howard University; Walter White, secretary N. A. A. C. P.; Edward Gerish, chief of the survey division, U. S. Department of Commerce, Jefferson Coage, recorder of deeds, District of Columbia; Garnett C. Wilkinson, assistant superintendent of schools, and A. Langston Taylor, one of the founders of the fraternity.

Greetings were received from President Herbert Hoover, J. E. Spingarn, president N. A. A. C. P.; Linwood Koger, alumni secretary, Howard University; and Atty. A. W. Mitchell, national president of the fraternity.

Among guests present were: Dr. W. E. DuBois, Judge James A. Cobb, R. A. Billings, W. A. Baltimore, J. C. Booze, J. J. C. Bruce, F. J. Brown, W. L. Carter, F. C. Calvin, Dr. P. L. Cornish, M. C. Chisum, Drs. A. G. Daly, J. N. Dodson, H. E. Healy, W. A. Goodloe, G. L. Imes; H. Jones, J. E. Jones, L. E. James, J. A. Jackson, R. F. McConnell, J. E. Miller, S. C. Pyle, J. M. Pair, W. A. Penderhughes, Emory B. Smith, G. D. Thorne, Dr. J. A. Turner, L. E. Terrell, Drs. C. Walwyn, M. A. Walker, A. I. Foster, J. W. Williams, J. W. Woodhous, L. Young, Rev. J. L. Holloman, and Atty Geo. A. Parker.

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

Medics Protest Against Spingarn Award to Dr. R. R. Moton

Afro-American

Deny Tuskegee Head Stood Firm for Colored Personnel at Veterans' Hospital. Meeting with Ku Kluxers Cited. Resignation of Dr. Johnson Cited. Dr. Kenney Forced to Take Vacation.

2-26-32

NEW YORK—Members of the National Medical Association have protested the award of the Spingarn medal to Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute.

Spokesmen for the association deny that he was largely instrumental in securing a colored personnel for the Tuskegee Veterans' Hospital over the objection of whites and Ku Kluxers of the city, who paraded in night gowns through the hospital grounds.

Their statement in part reads:

"Now, these are the essential facts regarding the secret conference at Tuskegee: Doctor Moton called a meeting at which, he stated, there would be present ten white representatives from the community, and ten members from the staff of Tuskegee. Some of the Tuskegee group were opposed to the meeting, but Dr. Moton insisted that it should be held.

"When the meeting took place, however, there were twenty-two whites and ten colored, including Dr. Moton, Mr. Taylor, Dr. Kenney and Warren Logan. Dr. Moton had the seat at the head of the table, but did not preside. This function was taken over by State Senator Powell, white who was the recognized leader of the Ku Klux Klan in Macon County. Senator Powell proceeded to make a statement, the introduction of which follows:

'There is a good deal of commotion in this section over the question of this Veterans' Hospital; and the discussion is whether there shall be a colored staff or a white staff. For our part, we have decided what we want, and Dr. Moton is in accord with us; and we have called this meeting to find out if the other officials of Tuskegee are in accord with the things that we and Dr. Moton have agreed upon.'

Moton

"At the close of his remarks, some one made the motion that the white representatives take a vote to determine whether they agreed with the stand of Senator Powell. Each white member stood.

"Dr. Moton then took the floor, and for twenty minutes, talked about the harmony and goodwill of the whites and blacks of that section, and felt that the only way this could be maintained was by agreeing to the attitude of the white representatives.

"At the close of his remarks, Mr. Taylor made the motion that since the white representatives had expressed their confidence and support of Senator Powell, he felt that the colored representatives should do the same thing for Dr. Moton.

"This motion was seconded, but before it was put for passage, Dr. Kenney asked to make a statement, in which he said that he had been put forward for the head of the hospital by the National Medical Association; and not only because of this, but because he was a Negro and a physician, he felt that he would be a traitor to his race, to the organization and to himself to concur in such a program. That he realized what his stand meant, but he could not consistently take any other. Dr. Kenney was asked if that was his real stand on the matter, and he replied that it was. The meeting immediately adjourned. Within two days Dr. Moton left the school while the furor occasioned by the meeting was still intense at the school and in the community.

"Dr. Johnson, who had been a member of the hospital staff at Tuskegee for twenty years, and who had asked Dr. Kenney about his stand in the meeting, resigned from the John Andrew Hospital staff, and told Dr. Kenney that his friendly relations of twenty years were severed. Two days later Mr. Taylor advised Dr. Kenney that some of his friends who were in that meeting had suggested that he immediately take a vacation. His family had already been sent from Tuskegee.

"It is only fair to state that, in that meeting there was one member, a minister from the town of Tuskegee, who took a stand in favor of Dr. Kenney's attitude."

NEW YORK SUN

APR 26 1932

Robert R. Moton, president of Tuskegee Institute and author of "What the Negro Thinks," has just been awarded the Spingarn Medal, given annually for the highest achievement of an American Negro. The medal will be presented to Dr. Moton on May 20 in Washington at the annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

DR. R. R. MOTON 18TH SPINGARN MEDALIST

Afro-American

Tuskegee Principal will be Presented Award in May

3/12/32

HOSPITAL FIGHT IS COMMENDED

Stood Staunchly for a Staff of Colored Doctors

NEW YORK.—The 18th award of the Spingarn Medal, given annually for highest achievement of some United States citizen of African descent, goes to Major Robert Russa Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute.

The gold medal, given by J. E. Spingarn, N.A.A.C.P. president, will be presented to Major Moton at the twenty-third annual conference of the N.A.A.C.P. in Washington in May.

Conservative Leadership

In making the award, the committee stated that it had been made to "Robert Russa Moton for his thoughtful leadership of conservative opinion and action on the Negro in the United States, as shown in the U.S. Veterans' Hospital controversy at Tuskegee; by his stand on education in Haiti; by his support of equal opportunity for the Negro in the American public school system; and by his expression of the best ideals of the Negro in his book, 'What the Negro Thinks.'"

The committee on award of the Spingarn Medal consists of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, Governor of the Philippine Islands; James H. Dillard of the Jeanes and Slater Funds; Oswald Garrison Villard, editor of the Nation; Dr. John Hope, president of Atlanta University; Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University; Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, editor of the Crisis; and Edwin R. Embree, president of the Rosenwald Fund.

Hospital Fight

The Veterans' Hospital controversy, referred to in the terms of the award, assumed for a time the aspect of an exceedingly menacing incident. When it was proposed to appoint colored doctors to the new Veterans' Hospital at Tuskegee, for which the instituted had volunteered land strong opposition developed against these appointments, in favor of a white medical staff.

The Ku Klux Klan became active and conducted a parade in the neighborhood of Tuskegee and threats were made against the institution and against Major Moton.

So serious did the situation become that the N.A.A.C.P. appealed to the President to send troops to protect Tuskegee if that should prove to be necessary. Major Moton stood firm on the issue of colored doctors and they are now in full charge of the hospital.

Educational Fights

In Haiti, Major Moton stood for a complete system of education instead of the so-called agricultural education which United States authorities had been championing at the expense of public schools and higher training.

In Federal education, Major Moton last year stood against the majority of President Hoover's commission who were recommending national aid to education without curtailing the right of Southern states to discriminate on lines of race.

Previous Awards

Among the previous recipients of the Spingarn Medal have been the celebrated tenor, Roland Hayes, Dr. E. E. Just, internationally known biologist; William Stanley Braithwaite, poet and critic; Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, author, who founded the Pan-American Congress; Charles W. Chestnut, novelist and story writer; Harry T. Burleigh, composer and singer; James Weldon Johnson, author, poet and diplomat; Dr. George W. Carver, of Tuskegee, scientist and discoverer of new new industrial uses for Southern products; and Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University; Henry A. Hunt, principal of the Fort Valley (Georgia) High School, and Richard B. Harrison.

Born in 1867

Robert Russa Moton was born in Prince Edward County, Virginia, August 26, 1867. After studying in the public schools, he entered Hampton Institute and graduated in 1890. He finished his post graduate work in 1895.

From 1890 to 1915 he served as commandant of cadets at Hampton. He succeed Dr Booker T. Washington as principal of Tuskegee when the latter died in 1915.

Dr. Moton is president of the National Negro Business League, is vice-chairman and a member of the board of the National Urban League, and was chairman of the Colored Advisory Commission, Mississippi Flood.

MOTON AWARDED SPINGARN MEDAL

Advertiser 5-20-32

President Of Tuskegee Institute Goes To Washington To Receive Honor

Montgomery

TUSKEGEE IN[illegible] May 19—President [illegible], head of Tuskegee Institute, left here Thursday morning aboard the Crescent Limited for Washington where Friday night United States Senator Cutting of Connecticut, will present him with the Spingarn medal as the man whose service to the negro race has been adjudged most outstanding during the last year. The presentation will be made Friday night in the auditorium of the New Department of Commerce Building in the national capitol.

Dr. G. L. Imes, assistant to Dr. Moton, accompanied him on the trip. They will return Saturday night in time to take part in Tuskegee commencement exercises Sunday.

Dr. Moton, who is regarded by many negroes as the greatest member of his race won the award for his services in education, for his writings, his stand on the Tuskegee Hospital episode, and his work as chairman of the United States Commission that made a survey of education systems of Haiti under appointment by President Hoover. Dr. Moton has been widely complimented for the thoughts expressed in his book what the negro thinks. As a member of the national commission he was largely responsible for appropriation obtained from United States Government for the negro education in the United States, and for allotment by each of the several States.

The Spingarn medal has been awarded annually for more than 10 years. Roland Hayes, Georgia's famous negro tenor, and Dr. George Washington Carver, Tuskegee's famous scientist, are among others who have won he Spingarn medal.

Dr. Moton will make a speech accepting the medal in which he will refer to outstanding problems of the negro. Dr. Moton has been president of Tuskegee Institute since 1916. He is also head of the National Negro Business Men's League and chairman and member of several committees which administer educational funds for aid and maintenance of many educational institutions throughout the country, both white and negro.

Tuskegee President To Be Given Medal

TUSKEGEE, Ala., May 19.—R. R. Moton, president of Tuskegee Institute, left here today for Washington, where Friday night United States Senator Cutting, of New Mexico, will present him with the Spingarn medal. This award was made to Dr. Moton as the man whose service to the negro race has been adjudged most outstanding during the last year.

The presentation will be made in the auditorium of the new department of commerce building.

DR. MOTON IS PRESENTED THE SPINGARN MEDAL

5-28-32

WASHINGTON — That in America there is as yet no reasonable certainty of justice for the Negro, was the statement made by Major Robert R. Moton, head of Tuskegee Institute, who last night (Friday) was in the auditorium of the new Department of Commerce Building, was presented with the Spingarn Mdal, awarded annually for distinguished achievement by an American of African descent.

Dr. Motons address followed the presentation of the Spingarn Medal by Senator Bronson N. Cuting of New Mexico, and was delivered to the 23rd Annual Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colred People. Dr. Moton said in part:

"I want to testify on behalf of some 12 milion black Americans, for whom I shall venture to speak tonight, to the substantial and constructive service which the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has rendered not only to my race but to America and to the well-being of mankind through its activities over a period of now more than 22 years especially for its labors in the fields of legislation and the administration of justice.'

Dr. Moton stressed the activities of the Association "in defending the rights of individuals before the courts when threatened with the deadening influence of riotous prejudice," and continued:

"It is impossible to overestimate the value of this service to the Negro for it is in the courts where in the last analysis the Negro must win his long upward struggle for equal rights and justice. Indeed there is no part of the country which today does not give its approval and support to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in its use of the established processes of the law to vindicate the claims of the Negro to equality before the law and to equal rights to life liberty and the pursuit of happienss."

Discusses Scottsboro Case

The importance of this work Dr. Moton said, was emphasized by the Scottsboro case in Alabama in which 8 Negro boys were condemned to death. He said:

"In the state of Alabama and in that section of the country of which Alabama is representative, the Negro, with rare exceptions is tried by a jury of white men, and every one knows that by no stretch of imagination can such a jury place themselves upon a plane of equality with the accused.

"Everyone likewise knows that when a black man is hailed into the courts charged with a felonnious offense against a white man, the presumptions are against him even before his trial has begun; and it is a bold jury indeed that would dare to override with its judgment these presumptions of guilt without the most explicit estimony to the contrary. Indeed it is the defendant's innocence that must be established beyond the shadow of a doubt before he can be released by the processes of the court.

"No one sensible of the depths in which the currents of race-consciousness in America run could for a moment expect any other verdict than that which was rendered by the jury in Scottsboro. The nature of the charge the juxtaposition of racial elements the circumstances of the trial all conspired to produce a practically inevitable result.

Whites Would Have Been Acquitted

"Let us reverse the picture. Suppose for a moment that he lights and shades of the picture in the main characters were just the opposite: suppose that the alleged victims had been Negro women and suppose though that is to stretch the imagination that these were eight white men faced with a similar charge. Can anybody believe that that jury or any other jury of white men in that same court with the same testimony, would have brought in any other verdict than one of acquital?

America Denies Negro Justice

"We are driven then to this conclusion: that in America there is not yet any adequate defense of the rights of the Ngero and no reasonable certainty of justice as over against the white man in any appeal to popular esntiment among white people as represented by our present jury system. No one is more conscious of this than the Negro himself and rarely does a Negro initiate legal proceedings against a white man, knowing that 999 times in 1000 the odds are against him, notwithstanding any evidence that may be presented.

"In the recent investigation conducted by the Wickersham Commission there was regrettably too little attention given to this phase of our legal machinery. In the case of the Negro democracy it is still in the making. It has not arrived. In the meantime the black man suffers outrageously. There is no present relief in sight.

"I simply know, as every other black man in America knows, that a grave evil exists, that a grievous miscarriage of justice not only threatens every black man who is haled into the courts, but actually robs him of the freedom that is his right as an American citizen, and of the redress of his wrongs which is the guarantee of our Constitution.

"By the record of its past perkind assure to it the support not only of black pepole but hundreds and thousands of their white fellow-citizens in all parts of the country South as well as North, who are sensible of this injustice, and who know that the safety of every citizen, whether black or white, finds its ultimate and only safeguard in the integrity and fairness of the courts."

formances it is the high privilege of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to lead in such an effort. Its record for sanity persistence and effectiveness in matters of this

DR. MOTON HONORED BY PHI BETA SIGMA

Guardian

Washington, D. C., May 23, 1932—Dr. Robert R. Moton, president of Tuskegee Institute ,was the guest of honor at a banquet given by the Washington chapters of Phi Beta Sigma fraternity in the Trustees Dining Hall of Howard University last Friday night. The affair followed the award to Doctor Moton of the Spingarn medal for outstanding work in interracial relations. Acting as toastmaster, Jesse W. Lewis, member of the faculty of the department of commerce and finance, referred to the occasion as "the produest in the life of the fraternity, in celebration of the achievement of the foremost of its illustrious sons."

Dr. E. P. Davis, Dean of the College of Liberal Arts, in introducing Dr. Moton, described him as one who had conquered himself and was therefore greater than one who conquered a city. In his address, Dr. Moton disclaimed all greatness. "I am," he said, "but a humble servant trying to serve my race." The speaker then described the fight waged in Alabama to save the government hospital from segregation and discrimination. He mentioned threats made against the men engaged in the struggle, and ended by saying: "I know that my race is going through the shadow of the valley, but we fear no evil."

Atlanta, Ga. ...
Friday, May 20, 1932

Tuskegee President To Be Given Medal

TUSKEGEE, Ala., May 19.—R. R. Moton, president of Tuskegee Institute, left here today for Washington, where Friday night United States Senator Cutting, of New Mexico, will present him with the Spingarn medal. This award was made to Dr. Moton as the man whose service to the negro race has been adjudged most outstanding during the last year.

The presentation will be made in the auditorium of the new department of commerce building.

Atlanta ...
Sunday, May 22, 1932

DR. MOTON HONORED.

Worthily bestowed was the Spingarn medal, awarded this year to Dr. R. R. Moton, president of Tuskegee Institute. The presentation, which was made by Senator Cutting, of New Mexico, took place Friday in Washington. Dr. Moton was selected as the recipient of the 1931 medal as "the man whose service to the negro race was adjudged most outstanding during last year."

Specifically, Dr. Moton received the Spingarn medal for his services in education, for his writings and his work as chairman of the United States commission which made a survey of the educational system of Haiti. Dr. Moton has been widely commended for his book, "What the Negro Thinks." As a member of the national commission he was largely responsible for the appropriation obtained from the federal government for negro education in the United States. Dr. Moton has been president of Tuskegee since 1916 and is head of National Negro Businessmen's League.

The Spingarn medal has been awarded annually for more than 10 years. Among the recipients have been Roland Hayes, Georgia's famous negro tenor; Professor Hunt, of Fort Valley, Ga., and Dr. George W. Carver, Tuskegee's noted scientist.

Spingarn Award

Scholarship and Other Distinctions.

Major Moton Wins Signal Honor

Tribune 3-10-32

Is Awarded the Spingarn Medal for MERITORIOUS SERVICE

Leadership, Education and "What the Negro Thinks"

MAJOR MOTON

New York, Mar. 4—The 18th award of the Spingarn Medal, given annually for highest achievement of some United States citizen of African descent, goes to Major R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute. The gold medal, given by J. E. Spingarn, N. A. A. C. P. president, will be presented to Major Moton at the 23rd annual conference, in Washington, next May of the N. A. A. C. P.

In making the award the committee stated that it had been made to "Robert Russa Moton for his thoughtful leadership of conservative opinion and action on the Negro in the United States, as shown in the U. S. Veterans' Hospital controversy at Tuskegee; by his stand on education in Haiti; by his support of equal opportunity for the Negro in the American public school system; and by his expression of the best ideals of the Negro in his book, 'What the Negro Thinks.'"

The committee on award of the Spingarn Medal consists of Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Governor of the Phillipine Islands; James H. Dillard of the Jeanes and Slater Funds; Oswald Garrison Villard, editor of the Nation; Dr. John Hope president of Atlanta University; Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University; Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, editor of The Crisis, and Edwin R. Embree, president of the Rosenwald Fund.

Veterans' Hospital Fight

The Veterans' Hospital controversy, referred to in the terms of the award, assumed for a time the aspect of an exceedingly menacing accident. When it was proposed to appoint colored doctors to Tuskegee Veterans' Hospital, for which the Institute had volunteered land, strong opposition developed against these appointments, in favor of a white medical staff. The Ku Klux Klan became active and conducted a parade in the neighborhood of Tuskegee and threats were made against the institution and Major Moton.

So serious did the situation become that the N. A. A. C. P. appealed to the president to send troops to protect Tuskegee if that should prove to be necessary. Major Moton stood firm on the issue of colored doctors and they are now in full charge of the Veterans' Hospital.

Educational Fights

In Haiti Major Moton stood for a complete system of education instead of the so-called agricultural education which United States authorities had been championing at the expense of public schools and higher training.

In federal education, Major Moton only last year stood against the majority of President Hoover's commission who were recommending national aid to education without curtailing the right of southern states to discriminate on lines of race.

In receiving the 18th award of the Spingarn Medal, Major Moton joins a distinguished list of American Negroes who have held this distinction, including Roland Hayes, Dr. Ernest Just, Dr. George W. Carver, William Stanley Braithwaite, Dr. Du Bois, James Weldon Johnson, the late Col. Young and others.

R. R. MOTON HONORED BY SPINGARN MEDAL

NEW YORK, March 7.—(AP)—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People today announced that the Spingarn medal, given annually to some American negro for notable achievement, has been awarded Major Robert Russa Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala.

The medal will be presented at the annual conference of the association to be held in Washington in May.

The award was made Moton for "his thoughtful leadership of conservative opinion and action on the negro in the United States, as shown in the United States veterans' hospital controversy at Tuskegee; by his stand on education in Haiti; by his support of equal opportunity for the negro in the American public school system; and by his expression of the best ideals of the negro in his book, 'What the Negro Thinks.'"

The award committee consists of Dr. James H. Dillard, of the Jeanes and Slater funds; Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, governor of the Philippine islands; Oswald G. Villard, editor of The Nation; Dr. John Hope, president of Atlanta University; Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University; Dr. W. E. B. Dubois, editor of The Crisis; and Edwin R. Embree, president of the Rosenwald fund.

Among the 17 negroes who have received this award are Roland Hayes, Professor R. H. Hunt, Dr. Ernest Just, Dr. George W. Carver, William Stanley Braithwaite, Dr. W. E. B. DuBose, James Weldon Johnson and the late Colonel James R. Young.

A Meritorious Award

WE ARE GLAD that the Spingarn Medal Committee has awarded the medal this year to Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, because in so doing it has taken the last stitch needed to mend a breach which never should have existed and has given that age-old controversy over industrial and higher education for the Negro a knockout punch. The award crowns the growing conviction that there is work aplenty for the two schools of thought represented by Tuskegee Institute and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to do for the advancement of the Negro race in America.

IF "ALL WORK and no play makes Jack a dull boy," all industrial education or all higher education would unfit the Negro for a life of usefulness. One is as necessary as the other for his full growth and development. Similarly, conservative opinion, as represented by Dr. Moton, is as indispensable as radical opinion, as represented by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois.

THE COMMITTEE in announcing Dr. Moton as the winner of this year's award, among other things, commended him for his thoughtful leadership during the stormy United States Veterans' Hospital controversy, which resulted in an all-Negro personnel at the hospital, despite the intimidation of the Ku Klux Klan; his recommendation that the government foster a complete educational system in Haiti instead of merely an agricultural one, and for the expression of the Negro's ideals in his book, "What the Negro Thinks." His selection for the 1932 medal is meritorious and should meet with widespread approval.

MOTON AWARDED MEDAL

NEW YORK, March 7—(AP)—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People today announced that the Spingarn medal, given annually, to some American negro for notable achievement, has been awarded to Dr. Robert Russa Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala. The medal will be presented at the annual conference of the association to be held in Washington in May.

NEW YORK TIMES

MAR 7 1932

SPINGARN MEDAL TO MOTON

Tuskegee Institute Head Honored for Leadership of Negroes.

The eighteenth Spingarn Medal has been awarded to Major Robert R. Moton, head of the Tuskegee Institute, it was announced yesterday by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, at 69 Fifth Avenue. It is given each year for the "highest achievement" by an American Negro.

The award was made to Major Moton for "his thoughtful leadership of conservative opinion and action on the Negro in the United States, as shown in the Veterans' Hospital controversy at Tuskegee; by his stand on education in Haiti; by his support of equal opportunity for the Negro in the American public school system, and by his expression of the best ideals of the Negro in his book, 'What the Negro Thinks.'"

18th Award of Spingarn Medal Made To Dr. Robert Russa Moton for His Thoughtful Leadership of Opinion

Age
3-12-32
New York, N.Y.

Committee Cited His Attitude as Shown in Contention Over Negro Medical Staff For Veterans Hospital in Alabama

Dr. Robert Russa Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, has been named as recipient of the 18th award of the Spingarn Medal, made annually by the N. A. A. C. P. The announcement was made from the national headquarters in New York City following report of the committee on award, and the medal will be presented Dr. Moton at the 23rd annual conference of the association to be held May 17 to 22, next, in Washington, D. C.

The award is made to Dr. Moton "for his thoughtful leadership of conservative opinion and action on the Negro in the United States, as shown in the U. S. Veterans' Hospital controversy at Tuskegee; by his stand on education in Haiti; by his support of equal opportunity for the Negro in the American public school system; and by his expression of the best ideals of the Negro in his book, 'What the Negro Thinks'."

When the Veterans' Hospital was founded at Tuskegee, on land given by Tuskegee Institute, there was strong opposition among certain white elements to the appointing of colored doctors, and the Ku Klux Klan became active in the matter, conducting a parade in the neighborhood of the hospital and school in favor of a white staff. But Dr. Moton stood firm in the matter and a full Negro staff was installed.

The committee on award consists of Col. Theodore Roosevelt, governor of Philippine Islands; James H. Dillard of the Jeanes-Slater Funds; Oswald Garrison Villard, editor of The Nation; Dr. John Hope, president of Atlanta University; Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University; Dr. W. E. B. Dubois, editor of The Crisis, and Edwin R. Embree, president of the Rosenwald Fund.

AWARDED SPINGARN MEDAL

Dr. ROBERT RUSSA MOTON

THE SPINGARN MEDAL.

Palmetto Leader
Columbia, S.C.

Sometimes we believe that it would be a good thing if all this metal awarding business and such should be done away with. It is our belief that the Spingarn Metal award board almost always errs grievously in its choice of a medalist. The eighteenth Spingarn medalist is Robert Russa Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute. He is cited because of his book "What The Negro Thinks," his stand in the Veterans' Hospital affair and his work on the Haitian James Crow Commission none of which took place in 1931, the year for which the medal is to be awarded.

While admitting that Dr. Moton has accomplished some worth-while things, due largely to his having donned the mantle doffed by the late Booker Washington, we are not prepared to believe that anything he has done is of such a stupendous nature as to overshadow the works of such men as J. A. Rogers, Paul Robeson, George Schuyler, Carl Murphy, Robert Abbott, Oscar DePriest, Albion Holsey, R. R. Wright, Sr., and others we might mention.

3-19-32

Does our Award Committee ever seek to find a Negro who has made significant contributions in the realms of law and medicine we wonder! It seems as if William H. Lewis might have come through with a medal during these eighteen years, or Dr. Warfield or Dr. Curtis or some one of our outstanding surgeons. We do not believe that the Committee's choice will meet with universal acclaim at all.

Doesn't Agree with Afro on Spingarn Medal for Dr. Moton

By L. F. COLES

Afro-American
3/26/32

To the Editor of the AFRO:

While I am most of the time in agreement with the editorials and even most of the news items of the AFRO, I find myself completely at variance with the editorial for this week under the caption, "The Spingarn Award a Lion, Lamb Affair" and with my friend Melvin J. Chisum.

First, let me take exception to what the editor put down as being great accomplishments in Dr. Moton's favor. The editor claims that he had his secretary Emmett J. Scott appointed an assistant to the secretary of War during the World War.

I doubt this statement very much, and if Dr. Moton did have Dr. Scott appointed, he certainly is not deserving of an award for that, and if he were, he should have had it the following year.

The editor says that "Dr. Moton sponsored the 92nd Division and the Des Moines Training Camp for officers." Well, he certainly does not deserve any credit for sponsoring a segregated officers' training camp, and it looks as though the editor is about to steal the thunder which belongs to Mr. Spingarn, the donor of the medal; for all of the papers have given him down the country for sponsoring the training camp and he has answered the charges by saying that he did not feel that we would have gotten a training camp at all had we not taken the segregated officers' camp.

The AFRO also gives Dr. Moton credit for the U.S. Veterans' Hospital at Tuskegee and claims that he fought it out with President Coolidge and the Ku Klux Klan until the white personnel gave way to a colored one.

I doubt this statement because the N.A.A.C.P. certainly fought and almost had to prop Dr. Moton up to make him stand up when he was found; for he was hidden away for quite some time, and I am sure the editor of the AFRO has not forgotten this.

The AFRO puts down what he did for the Red Cross Relief Commission following the Mississippi flood in 1927 when he was put at the head of a jim-crow chapter of the Red Cross. Well, I probably know more about that than the editor, for I went through the whole region, and I know that our people caught hell despite all Dr. Moton and everybody else said to the contrary. And Herbert Clark Hoover, now President, helped to give them a whole lot of hell.

The AFRO puts down as another accomplishments, Dr. Moton's book, "What the Negro Thinks" which was written in 1928, and it is a question whether he wrote it or not, and if he did, he did not say anything out of the ordinary.

Another accomplishment put down for Dr. Moton is that in June, 1929, Harvard University, following Oberlin, Union, Williams, and Lincoln, gave Dr. Moton an honorary degree. Well, he does not deserve any medal for that in my estimation.

The AFRO is all wrong when it says that "in 1930, Dr. Moton rebuked General Jan Smuts for his notorious 'jackass address' in New York City." I was at the meeting where Dr. Smuts spoke and several people tried to get up, all of whom would have taken sharp exception to what General Smuts said, and Dr. Moton saw what was going to happen, so he "took the bull by the horns," so to speak, and got up in a very compromising way and said: "For fear General Smuts may be misunderstood by the colored people, I hope he will make a correction of what he said about the Negro being tamed as jackasses, for he has done too much in Africa for Negroes to be misunderstood by them." Had he punched him in the mouth, probably he would have been deserving of a medal.

He does not deserve any credit for giving Albon L. Holsey aid to establish the C.M.A. stores and no one would given him any medal for heading the jim-crow commission on education to Haiti; and I deny that Major Moton fought against Judge Parker for the Supreme Court.

Probably I know more about this than the editor of the AFRO does. Some of Major Moton's best friends wired some people in New York, stating that Major Moton was being prevailed upon to go to Washington to hold a conference with Hoover, and that Hoover had asked him to come with the hopes of having him soften our newspapers in order that it would be possible for the Senate to confirm Judge Parker.

It was rumored (and I do not know the truth of the rumor) that Dr. Moton had decided not to go. The people in New York, who got wind of the rumor, suggested that Dr. Moton better keep his hands off and prevailed upon him to send a telegram to the New York Times, stating his position on the Parker question; consequently, he does not deserve any credit for this, not half so much as the editor of the AFRO AMERICAN, for the AFRO made one of the most fearless and persistent fights against Parker of any paper, and has staged a fight against President Peacock, formerly of Shaw University and against President Durkee, formerly of Howard University to the extent that both have been removed and colored presidents put in. The AFRO also fought to get Dr. Gregg out of Hampton.

All of these are great accomplishments, far more outstanding than any accomplishments of Dr. Moton.

Why not give the AFRO editor or the editors of some other colored papers the Spingarn medal? As a matter of fact, we do not need any award for accomplishments anyway, for we have accomplished very little.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Summer Schools, Institutes, etc.,

SUMMER SCHOOL AT A. U. TO OFFER GRADUATE COURSES

Independent

Atlanta Ga.

5-18-32

To meet the growing demand for more opportunities for advanced study, Atlanta University, in connection with the Atlanta University - Morehouse - Spelman Summer School, is offering graduate courses in Biology, English, History, Economics, Education and Mathematics. The courses have the same standing and corresponding credit as in the regular academic year. It is the intention of Atlanta University that the graduate work done in the summer session shall be equivalent to that done in colleges and universities of the highest standing. To this end, the entire resources of Morehouse College and Spelman College as well as those of Atlanta University are available for use of the students of the summer school. Excellent laboratories are available for use in all of the laboratory sciences and a strong faculty is being secured. Board and lodging may be secured on the campuses for the six weeks.

The new Atlanta University Library, with a seating capacity of 600, offers to graduate students of the summer school unusual advantages for study, reference, and cultural reading. In the basement of the building is a large room for exhibition purposes, library staff room, storage and delievry room, lockers and lavatories and book stacks. The first floor will be entered through a spacious corridor and exhibition hall which extends the full depth of the building. Opening from this on the right will be the reserve book room, and on the left the periodical room and browsing room. Five seminar rooms, check room and book stacks complete this floor. The second floor contains a large reading room, two stories in height and extending the entire length of the building On this floor also are the office of the librarian, a library work room and additional book stacks. The third floor contains three class rooms and two offices. In the stack rooms are twelve carrels for the use of graduate students and members of the faculty.

Reduced rates have been authorized on the Round Trip Identification Plan of one and one-half fare for the round trip, strictly for students and the members of their families upon presentation of identification certificates to ticket agents at time of purchase of tickets. These rates may be secured from all stations in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Tennessee, South Carolina, and North Carolina.

STATE NORMAL SUMMER SCHOOL

Globe

6-3-32

Term Begins June 7th With All Departments Open

Nashville

The twenty-first summer session of Tennessee A. and I. State College begins Tuesday, June 7 at 7:30 A. M. with courses being offered in all departments of college. Especially diversified are the courses provided for experienced and prospective teachers.

Advance registration figures indicate an enrollment of more than 1,000 students from Tennessee and neighboring states. The regular faculty will be supplemented by experienced teachers and administrators. Special lecture series, musical programs, trips and concerts by student groups will feature the extra-curricular program.

Again this year a branch summer school will be held in Chattanooga at Howard High School for the benefit of teachers in the Eastern part of the state. Approximately 300 teachers will be enrolled there.

The summer quarter is an integral part of the school program, being the fourth quarter of the academic year. It will consist of two terms of six weeks each, the first beginning July 18 and extending until August 26. Students may enter for either one or both terms.

Commencement exercises for the summer quarter will be held on Friday, July 15 at which time about 40 students will be candidates to receive the B. S. Degree

Paine College Summer School

Globe

Atlanta, Ga., June 1:— A ten day summer school for pastors and lay-workers of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church will be held at Paine College, Augusta, Ga., June 7117, and is expected to draw a large attendance from the states of Florida, Georgia, and the Carolinas. Six courses will be given relative to the work of preachers, leaders in Woman's Missionary societies. Sunday Schools, Epworth Leagues, and community welfare.

6-3-32

The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is cooperating with the C. M. E. Church and the faculty of Paine College, and is making a substantial contribution to the expenses of the school. Instruction will be given by an interracial faculty including Dr. W. Y. Bell, Dr. S. B. Wallace, Rev. J. O. Myers, Mrs. M. E. Tilley, Miss Captolia Dent, and Dr. J. W. Perry.

Nashville Tenn.

Paine College is an outstanding product of interracial cooperation between the M. E. Church, South, and the C. M. E. Church, and the summer school for Christian workers is another important annual bond between these two denominations. Full information relative to the conference will be supplied by Dr. E. O. Peters, president of Paine College, Augusta, Ga.

Atlanta-Morehouse-Spelman Summer School Opens With Large Enrollment

Globe

The Atlanta-Morehouse-Spelman Summer School opened this week with an enrollment of more than 300 students of college and graduate grade. The work in all departments started off enthusiastically. Courses are being offered in Biology, Chemistry, Economics Education, Psychology, English French, German, History, Government, Home Economics, Mathematics, Music, Physical Education, Philosophy and Sociology. Through the affiliation of the Atlanta School of Social Work with the summer school, five special courses in social work are open to summer school students.

6-24-32

A special feature offered this year is a course in Scoutmastership being given by Mr. A. J. Taylor, Scout Executive, Assistant to the National Director of Interracial Activities, Boy Scouts of America.

Nashville, Tenn.

Among the visiting professors this summer are Edwin L. Clarke of Rollins College, Winter Park, Florida, and Mrs. Helen A. Whiting, recently of Charlotte, N. Car. Dr. Clarke holds the degree of A. B. and A.M. from Clark College, Worcester, Mass., and the degree of Ph. D. from Columbia University. He has taught at Hamilton College, Ohio State University of Minnesota and Oberlin College. Since 1930 he has been Professor of Sociology at Rollins College.

Mrs. Helen A. Whiting holds the degree of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Science from Columbia University. She has received special recognition for her work in art and creative writing for children. She is considered one of the best trained persons in the country in these two fields.

This year for the first time graduate work is being offered for the students in the summer school. The enrollment for graduate course has been gratifying.

President John Hope of Atlanta University has been elected a member of the advisory council of the American Association for Adult Education for a three year term expiring September 30, 1935. Election took place at the recent convention of the Association at Buffalo, New York, and was announced by the executive officer of the Association, Morse A. Cartwright, 66 East 42nd Street New York City.

The advisory council consists of one hundred eminent leaders in American life who are actively interested in extending and developing the opportunities for educationand broad culture for persons beyond school and college age. Others elected to the Council at the Buffalo meeting were: Newton D. Baker, John Dewey, John Erskine, J. K. Hart, James Harveyl Robinson and Henry Suzzallo.

OUR SUMMER SCHOOL

The most successful summer school ever conducted at the Georgia State Industrial College, terminates this week. The attendance was the largest of record, and the interest manifested very marked. Prof. Benj. F. Hubert was untiring in making the term what it should be, a real success. He endeavored to secure instructors of experience and ability, and in this he has succeeded, and has laid a foundation for increased attendance each succeeding year. The features taught were varied and appealing and each with marked educative tendency. The special features were outstanding ones.

Our citizens should more and more appreciate these summer sessions. They mean so much to the community, not only from the social side, but even the business. The presence of several hundred visitors to a city for at least six weeks, means that thousands of dollars are spent in the community. These summer sessions should be an outstanding event for Savannah. Every class of citizen should join in inviting and making welcome, especially those who have not heretofore attended. This can be done by making their few weeks' stay an enjoyable one, especially the time not necessarily taken up with studies. We are looking forward to an increased attendance next year.

Tribune Savannah Ga.

7/14-32

Sparta, Ga., Ishmaelite
Thursday, July 14, 1932

EXTENSION SCHOOL WILL BE HELD FOR NEGRO TEACHERS

Benjamin F. Hubert, president of the Georgia State Industrial College in Savannah, has announced that his extension school for negro teachers will open in the log cabin community on July 18th and will continue through August 20th. About four hundred negro teachers will come to this county from various parts of the State to take the course and they will receive the same credits as those attending the first session in Savannah. The school is being held in this county in order to acquaint these teachers with the good work Prof. Hubert is doing for his race and will be made a permanent institution after the first session.

Teachers' Association, National

TEACHERS' CONTACT MAN VISITS COLLEGE

Greensboro, N.C. Daily News

Nathan B. Young, of Teathers' Association, Speaks At A. and T. College Exercises.

Nathan B. Young, contact man for the National Association of Teachers of Colored schools, and former president of Lincoln university of Missouri, and Florida A. and M. college, visited A. and T. college Thursday. During his stay here he spent much time speaking to classes in education and to the students and faculty.

The value of gentle manners and good morals was the essence of his talk before the students and faculty during the chapel hour. President Buford introduced the speaker. The speaker emphasized also the fact that reputation and character were essentially the same and the ratings one received were usually true. Based on this argument he urged the students to be careful of their deportment and to build up their ratings in the estimation of others. His most heartily received remarks were: "You are what people think you are. Watch your step." 2-4-32

Dr. Young had visited A. and T. before nearly 30 years ago when girls were taken out of the college and again about six years ago when President Bluford first took charge of the college.

Looking back many years through the administrations of Presidents Dudley and Bluford, the visitor saw with a great deal of appreciation the progress that A. and T. had made in many fields, especially in the selection of a high type of teachers who show exceptional teaching qualities.

TALKS TO STUDENTS

Greensboro, N.C. Daily News

Dr. N. B. Young Is Heard By Bennett College Girls.

The remarkable progress which has been witnessed in negro high schools and colleges was discussed by Dr. N. B. Young, of the National Negro Teachers' association, in an address before the student body and faculty of Bennett College for Women at chapel exercises Thursday. The speaker is a former president of Florida A. and M. college, Tallahassee; he occupied a similar position at Lincoln university, Missouri, some years ago, and he served several years as director of negro education in the state of Missouri. 2-4-32

Dr. Young referred in complimentary terms to the record in education among negroes in North Carolina. Dreams of the pioneers were recalled and the translation of a number of such dreams into reality was happily observed. At the same time the visitor talked of the value of "good morals and gentle manners." In the main, he declared, reputation and character are essentially alike. Deportment, he maintained, is an important factor in the making of character and the fixing of reputation.

TEACHERS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY TO HEAR MANY NOTABLE EDUCATORS AT ANNUAL MEETING

Journal and Guide 6-25-32

National Congress of Parents Also To Convene At Alabama State Teachers College During Early Days of July

Norfolk, Va.

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—The presentation of the four-reel sound film 'America's Teachers at Work," the regional finals for the Elks national oratorical contests for speakers from Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and the state, an exclusive commercial exhibit of school materials and teacher supplies, and a special two-session program for officers of state and national teacher organizations will be among the features of the twenty-ninth annual session of the National Association of Teachers in Colored School, of which H. Councill Trenholm is president scheduled for July 5-8 at the Alabama State Teachers College at Montgomery. The theme of the conference will be "The Teacher of the Negro Child."

A galaxy of notables in the field of education and business have accepted places on the tentative program. The film, made at Los Angeles last summer incident to the annual meeting of the N. E. A. will be shown in Thursday, July 7, at the morning session to be conducted at the new Pekin Theatre.

Preceding the opening of the N. A. T. C. S., on Tuesday evening, July 5, the National Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers will hold its sixth annual session beginning Sunday afternoon, July 3. Delegates are expected from sixteen states to hear the report of the executive secretary, Mrs. H. R. Butler of Atlanta, and to discuss the vital problems of parent-teacher work under the direction of their president, Mrs. A. S. Blocker of Jacksonville.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF TEACHERS IN COLORED SCHOOLS

Reporter Birmingham, Ala. 7/9/32

The problem of education as it concerns the American Negro is under the dissection of expert thought this week in Montgomery. The general topic, The Teacher and the Negro Child, to be discussed at the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, will afford a central theme for reports of progress in a very important field of Negro endeavor.

A large number of the leading workers in this field, coming from various sections of the United States, will make this convention to be regarded with interest by the thousands of laborers and patrons who realize the value of unity in plan and design to foster forward movements.

Responsibility for the growth of sentiment affecting reasonable progress rests with this group and much is to be heard of the aspirations and hopes as well as the actual accomplishments by the Negro teacher for the Negro child.

President H. Councill Trenholm, head of the Alabama State Teachers' College and presiding officer of the Association, has been full of labors to the end that every possible thing be done to heighten the interest and effect of the inspiration of one of the Association's yearly sessions.

According to an abstract of the general program most of the important phases of Negro uplift activities are handled by the best of the available leading exponents in each field.

Conference Here July 7 On Negro Education

Advertiser 6-30-32

WASHINGTON, June 29.—(Special)—A conference of the national advisory committee on the education of negroes will be held in Montgomery during the convention of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, according to an announcement today at the U. S. office of education, Department of the Interior. The conference is called by Dr. William John Cooper, commissioner of education, and is to occur on July 7.

The survey of secondary education is now nearing completion, and one of the major features of the conference will be a report by Dr. Ambrose Caliver of the findings and conclusions of the section of the survey dealing with the education of negroes. A report will also be made of the progress of the special secdions of the teacher education survey which pertains to negro teachers.

WOODS IS ELECTED HEAD OF TEACHERS ASSOCIATION

Reporter 7-16-32 Birmingham, Ala.

Montgomery, Ala., July 13.—(A. N. P.)—The National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools brought its 29th annual session to a close here Friday with the election of Francis Woods, Supervisor of the Baltimore System of Schools, as President for the year of 1932-33. An excursion to Tuskegee carried the members of the Association to the historic institution on Friday afternoon, transportation being furnished by automobiles and busses supplied by H. Councill Trenholm, retiring president of the Association, and as president of the Alabama State Teachers College, where all sessions were held, host to this year's meeting.

The general theme of this year's session stressed the teaching problems of the special schools for Negro children. High lights of the conference were supplied by H. Councill Trenholm, who in a brief but effective address called for the cooperation of the local State Associations with the National body. Fred McQuistion of the Rosenwald Fund spoke on the South's Teaching Force at the Thursday session. Mr. McQuistion said that there were 6,500 new positions open each year in Negro schools.

Dr. Will Alexander of the Southern Inter-racial Commission, spoke on Thursday night on the general subject of inter-racial relations and their connection with Educational enterprises.

Dr. Thomas Elsa Jones, President of Fisk University, described the expansion of centers for graduate study by Negroes in the South, at Howard, Fisk, Atlanta and the new Dillard University.

Dr. Carter G. Woodson, in a stirring address Thursday night, preached the gospel of economic cooperation by Negroes, and urged the assembled teachers to go and do likewise. He referred in scathing terms to the miseducation of many Negroes trained in Northern universities, and spoke boldly for an education which would direct itself to making Negroes like themselves, and not like an imitation of white Hardvard and Yale graduates. His remarks were enthusiasticaly received.

All visitors and delegates united in acclaiming the 1932 meeting as setting a new record in its scientific approach.

Illustration of Making The Most of Segregation

By Dr. CARTER G. WOODSON

The Association for the Study of Negro Life and History.

N.Y. Amsterdam News
N.Y. City, N.Y.
7/2?/32

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Much credit belongs to these men. They are far from perfection, but as a rule they are sincere. They do not belong to the former class of genuflecting heads of state schools employed to do what they were told to do. These men have diplomatically won their way into the good graces of the influential whites of the South and have convinced them that the South has been handicapping itself in keeping the Negro in ignorance and in refusing to recognize Negro leadership. These forward looking men, therefore, have been permitted to construct and carry out their own **program in these institutions. When they come together in their annual meetings, therefore, they have something to discuss. What they are interested in may not concern a miseducated Negro who has run to seed on Sophocles or Pindar, but it vitally concerns all who are interested in the uplift of humanity.**

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Few of us, however, have gone far enough into the lower South to see the accomplishment of the all but impossible by the land grant colleges. One has to marvel at the educational plant built by the late R. S. Wilkinson in conservative South Carolina, at the center of learning developed in Georgia by B. F. Hubert, and at the college established by J. R. E. Lee at Tallahassee, Fla.

One is equally struck to see Alabama building under the guidance of H. Councill Thenholm a modern teachers' college to be second to none in the country, and we are all but dumbfounded to see what backward Mississippi has permitted L. J. Rowan to do at Alcorn. Of John B. Watson's work at the State College in Arkansas we connot speak too highly. Under W. R. Banks at Prairie View similar progress has been noted. J. S. Clark in Louisiana has been permitted to grow unto full stature in education in Louisiana.

A few years ago we would have said that this was impossible, but it has just happened as a result of the patient toil of these men who have been determined to make the most of segregation. They have the plants, and now they are trying to use them more wisely than educators have in the past.

Some encouraging results are already apparent. These schools have brought the races closer together. Race attitudes have softened. They have learned to know each other better. The more the whites have done for the Negroes, the better they have learned to like them. They are working together, therefore, to reconstruct the entire program of education to bring it out of psalm-singing into the facing of the realities of life and making adequate preparations to deal with such as they are rather than as we used to imagine them to be.

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TEACHERS MAKE THE MOST OF SEGREGATION; NOTED SPEAKERS TALK

By CARTER G. WOODSON

Courier
Pittsburgh, Penn.
7/23/32

WASHINGTON, July 21—"Did you go to the annual meeting of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools in Montgomery?"

"No, I did not have time to bother with those fellows," said a Negro teacher to me, "for they are not taking up any thing which concerns me and my work."

"What is your work?" I had to ask. "Are they not teaching Negroes, the very same people whom you say you are trying to elevate?"

"Well," replied he, "when I want professional stimulus I attend the National Education Association."

"Good enough," I readily agreed. "You should belong to the National Education Association. You may get some help from it, but how often have you or other Negroes been invited to address that body? How often have they discussed problems of special bearing upon the work which you are doing? You are right in keeping up your membership that you may fight in the ranks for recognition, but if you cannot get some help also from the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, which is organized to render you special service in your particular task, you cannot be seriously interested in the enlightenment of Negroes, and you should be eliminated from their teaching corps."

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For example, May Hawes was there to connect adult education with the program of the Negro school; Johnson of the Urban League came to point out the need for special training and vocational guidance as shown by experience in finding employment for Negro workers; C. C. Spaulding came to connect business with education; Barnwell of the Tuberculosis Association showed the importance of teaching health early enough to reach those who do not remain long in school; John Hope emphasized the new role in the higher education of the Negro; Dr. Ambrose Caliver presented the facts from his survey of Negro education to show where we are and what we are doing; and Dr. R. E. Clement speaking for the Deans and Registrars Association presented a plan for the cooperation and the correlation of the local and national associations operating among Negroes throughout the country.

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Much credit belongs to these men. They are far from perfection, but as a rule they are sincere. They do not belong to the former class of genuflecting heads of State Schools employed to do what they were told to do. These men have diplomatically won their way into the good graces of the influential whites of the South and have convinced them that the South has been handicapping itself in keeping the Negro in ignorance and in refusing to recognize Negro leadership. These forward-looking men, therefore, have been permitted to construct and carry out their own program in these institutions. When they come together in their annual meetings, therefore, they have something to discuss. What they are interested in may not concern a miseducated Negro who has run to seed on Sophocles or Pindar, but it vitally concerns all who are interested in the uplift of humanity.

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N.Y. Amsterdam News
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Supervisors, State, Rural Schools, etc.

Dr. Ambrose Caliver

When Dean Ambrose Caliver left Fisk University to complete his work for the Ph.D. degree at Columbia University, it was thought by his friends and the members of his profession generally that he would resume his duties either at Fisk, or take a chair in education at one of the universities. True enough, he did receive an appointment at Howard, but before he could get settled a new opportunity came. The opportunity was to go into the Office of Education in the Department of the Interior, as specialist in Negro education. Dr. Caliver's technical title in the department was "educationist."

Courier

The pioneer work which Dr. Caliver faced in organizing and setting up his office and his routine was accepted calmly and determinedly. He went to work with a zeal and with a determination to win for his work the respect and confidence of his own people as well as of the government experts. Already well acquainted with the general field in which he was to function, he very easily made rules and laid down policies that bore abundant fruit in an unbelievably short time.

Pittsburgh, Pa

The fruit which Dr. Caliver's keen organizing ability bore was the promotion from "educationist" to "senior educationist" within two years, an unusually short time for such a promotion to be granted. He showed by the mass of information he compiled, and the contacts and friendships he made for the office, taht he was master of the field, and thus the promotion came. His value to the race, and his ability as an investigator, as a compiler and faithful interpretator of the facts he gathered, and as an administrator of the work in hand, were testified to by the teachers of the group in their annual meeting held at the capital last year.

2-13-32

Dr. Caliver has opened a new era in Negro education. His office is a clearing house for facts on Negro education. Facts are needed in laying the basis for improvement in the Negro field of learning. Dr. Caliver's gathering and interpreting of the facts will be sure to pave the way for the improvement and progress so much desired.

Dr. Caliver Promoted

Negro World

Dr. Ambrose Caliver, who was appointed a specialist in education in the department of education in September, 1930, has been promoted to the senior rank in his department as of October 1. This promotion came as the result of excellent work on Dr. Caliver's part, his increased responsibilties and the enlarged significance attached to the work of his office.

New York, N.Y.

Supervisors, State, Rural Schools, etc.

CALLS CONFERENCE ON EDUCATION OF NEGROES

Reporter

Washington, D. C., Feb. 11 (Special)—The third conference of the National Advisory Committee on the Education of Negroes will be held in Washington during the convention of the Department of Superintendence, National Education Association, according to an announcement from the Office of Education, U. S. Department of the Interior. The conference has been called by Dr. William John Cooper, Commissioner of Education, for February 23.

2-13-32

As at previous conferences the committee will advise with Dr. Ambrose Caliver, senior specialist in the education of Negroes in the Office of Education, respecting the educational surveys being conducted by the Office as they pertain to Negroes in States who have separate schools. A report of the progress of the special Negro sections of the Secondary Education and Teacher Education Surveys will be made. A special conference will also be held with Dr. Paul R. Mort, Associate Director, Survey of School Finance.

Birmingham, Ala.

Other features will include brief addresses by Dr. Edwin C. Broome, President, N. E. A. Department of Superintendence; Dr. Leonard V. Koos, Associate Director, National Survey of Secondary Education; Mrs. Katherine M. Cook, Chief, Division of Special Problems, Office of Education, and Commissioner Cooper.

The National Advisory Committee on the Education of Negroes, which is composed of some of the leading educators from various sections of the United States, was appointed in December, 1930, by Honorable Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, upon the recommendation of the Commissioner of Education.

State Normal Schools.

North Carolina

Foresight of State Normal School Making It Possible For It To Weather Crisis

Journal and Guide
2-13-32
Norfolk, Va.

Teachers Take 50 Per Cent Salary Cut At Elizabeth City, (N. C.) Institution; Enrollment Shrinks One Third

Special to Journal and Guide

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.—A financial crisis that threatens its very existence faces the State Normal School here, which has been hard hit by the depression, according to The Independent, local white weekly.

But the school's officials are optimistic, President J. H. Bias told the Journal and Guide this week in an exclusive statement. Only the foresight of the school, however, in raising enough vegetables, poultry, and hogs last year, he added, to feed the students and faculty, has made it possible for the institution "to weather the shortage of money."

State Normal draws its students from about 19 northeastern North Carolina rural counties and parts of Virginia. The bulk of the students come from farming districts, and since colored farmers have suffered more from a lack of cash during this period than white farmers few of them can pay the board and tuition of their children who attend the school.

Enrollment Shrinks

The enrollment this year should be about 300 to be up to normal, but it actually is only 180. Teachers have taken a 50 percent cut in their pay and only the vegetables from the school farm have enabled the students and faculty to eat.

The financial problem facing the school is outlined as follows: it costs approximately $12,000 a quarter to operate the school. The state's allowance for this quarter is only $4,400, leaving more than $7,000 to come from the students.

Students are supposed to pay $60 a quarter for board, room, and tuition. In better times they could pay in their regular fees more than $7,000, but most of them find it extremely difficult to pay as they go now, and to use drastic action would mean that many of them would have to drop out of school.

In Dilemma

It is hinted that if the enrollment were cut any more the state might consider it necessary to close the institution, while if the enrollment is maintained at its present or a larger figure an alarming deficit might appear in its finances.

In his statement to the Journal and Guide, President Bias mentioned the anxiety of the school's friends concerning the financial status of State Normal. "Last spring and summer this school followed the 'Live-at-Home' program of Governor Gardner," he said.

"On our school farm enough vegetables were grown to can ten thousand quarts of vegetables for use in our dining room. Enough hogs were raised to yield twenty thousand pounds of pork. The school stored for the winter, three hundred barrels of white potatoes. At present, about one hundred hens are furnishing our table with eggs. Our gardens have seven thousand spring cabbages, and two acres of May peas.

Express Confidence

"We are glad to mention these activities because this program of work aided our school to weather the shortage of money. We are trying to show how we live by working. The board of trustees, faculty, students, and president are following the suggestion of our state, and at the same time plan to carry out the full aim of the school.

"The Elizabeth City State Normal School has served eastern North Carolina and a good portion of Virginia as best it could in a humble way for a long time. We are glad to say the future seems very bright indeed."

The school is making plans to be host to the North Carolina Negro Teachers Association on March 24-26. This will be the first time that that fifty-odd year old association has met at State Normal. In the spring the school will also have the State High School Musical Festival and is planning to conduct the regular twelve-weeks summer school beginning in June.

Teachers' Association, State.

TUSEKGEE TO BE HOST TO STATE TEACHERS ASS'N

Reporter

Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 3.—The Alabama State Teachers Association will hold its fiftieth annual session at Tuskegee Institute, March 17-19 with the Alabama Parent-Teacher Association meeting on the preceding day, March 16.

2-6-32

During the past seven years, the state association has met at Birmingham during six of those years. Because of the numerous expressions of a desire for a meeting at Tuskegee Institute and because of the kind invitation extended by the authorities of Tuskegee Institute, the executive committee of the state association has decided to hold the meeting at Tuskegee.

Birmingham, Ala.

To Celebrate 50th Anniversary

Extensive plans are being projected for an epochal meeting. Presentations of valuable material on several important phases of current education and more opportunity for group discussion through two such meetings for each group on Thursday and Friday respectively are being anticipated.

State Teachers Of Alabama to Hold Conference

Independent 2-4-32 Atlanta, Ga.

Montgomery, Ala., January 27.—The Alabama State Teachers Association will hold its fiftieth annual session at Tuskegee Institute, March 17-19 with the Alabama Parent Teacher Association meeting on the preceding day, March 16.

During the past seven years, the state association has met at Birmingham during six of those years. Because of the numerous expressions of a desire for a meeting at Tuskegee Institute and because of the kind invitation extended by the authorities Tuskegee Institute, the execu committee of the state association has decided to hold the meeting at Tuskegee.

Extensive plans are being projected for an epochal meeting. Presentations of valuable material on several important phases of current education and more opportunity for group discussion through two such meetings for each group on Thursday and Friday respectively are being anticipated. Some directed observational opportunities at the interesting Tuskegee Institute and a feature anniversary program commemorating the fifty years of the association are other appealing anticipations of the coming meeting.

With the association thus conveniently placed, a large attendance is expected. County and City Superintendents, County Supervisors and principals of elementary and high schools are being asked to cooperate in the dissemination of this information respecting the change in the place of meeting and in the encouragement of all teachers to take advantage of the opportunity to attend this meeting at Tuskegee Institute March 17-19.

President H. Council Trenholm of the State Teachers College at Montgomery is president of the state association for this year while Mrs. J. H. Anderson of Birmingham is president of the Parent-Teacher Association which convenes on Wednesday March 16.

College, Marshall, Tex.; Xavier University, New Orleans, La.; Hampton University, Hampton Va.; who fall in the "B" grade. These latter institutions fall short in one or more of the standards set up for grade "A" four years college work, but the general quality of their work is such as to warrant the admission of their graduates without condition to any institution requiring the Bachelor's degree for entrance. In a group of standard four year teachers college in class "B" in Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee Alabama.

Tuskegee, ...

Very sorry that the information received from Paine College was misinterpreted and am glad to give the reading public the correct information relative to Paine College as well as the seventeen other schools in the same classification

TEACHERS CELEBRATE 50TH ANNIVERSARY IN EXCELLENT PROGRAM

Reporter 3-26-32 Birmingham, Ala.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Mar. 23.—The Alabama State Teachers' Association in its fiftieth annual session here heard its president—H. Councill Trenholm of the State Teachers' College at Montgomery, who is also president of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools—in an eloquent plea for a Five Plan Professional Program for the Association into its beginning of another fifty years of professional stimulation. The more effective selling of education, the social evaluation of subject matter and procedures, the more scientific presentation of the cause of Negro education, the increasing use of sound guidance technique in the admission of new members to the teaching profession, and the more effective professional functioning of better-supported teacher organizations among Negro teachers were forcifully advocated for the group of Alabama teachers.

In a three-day session marked by an excellence in program arrangement and by unusual success in the prompt dispatch of the program by an entire administration of young educators, the teachers of Alabama also heard Dr. J. R. E. Lee of the Florida A. and M. College, Mr. A. L. Turner of Tuskegee Institute on "The Economic Welfare of the Negro Teacher", Dr. R. R. Moton of Tuskegee Institute, Dean Lucy Slowe of Howard University and Dr. N. B. Young, senior living ex-president of the Alabama Association. One genuine feature was the special courtesy radio program of Friday afternoon over WSFA from Montgomery where the American School of The Air presented Hon William John Cooper, U. S. Commissioner of Education in a vocational guidance talk on the opportunities offered in the teaching profession when President Gordon Persons of the Montgomery Broadcasting Company gave interesting suggestions respecting the use of the radio in the schools and when the State Teachers' College male glee club under the direction of Mr. W. Laurence James gave a ten-minute program. Another feature on Saturday morning was a pilgrimage to the first Rosenwald School erected at Notasulga in 1913 where the story of its erection was recounted by the teacher of that year, Mr. Clinton J. Calloway of the Tuskegee Institute Extension Division, Supervisor L. O. Jones and State Rosenwald Agent M. H. Griffin paid tribute to the significance of this first building and where President H. Councill Trenholm of the Association interpreted the pilgrimage as a most appropriate memorial expression to the late Julius Rosenwald. On Friday afternoon before a large group of teachers, President H. Councill Trenholm flanked by Rev. Palmer and Mr. E. Davidson Washington, son of the founder, placed a wreath on the tomb of the late Dr. Booker T. Washington, third president of the Association.

Ten Past Presidents Take Part On Program

Particular tribute was paid to the past presidents of the Association. Of the twenty-three past presidents, eight are deceased and ten of the remaining fifteen were in attendance at the meeting. The deceased ex-presidents are W. B. Patterson, G. M. Elliott, Booker T. Washington, Richard B. Hudson, John W. Beverly, G. S. Lewis, S. E. Moses and George W. Trenholm, father of the present president. In attendance at the meeting and having some part on the program were Dr. N. B. Young, Prin. A. H. Parker (Birmingham), Prin. W. A. Caldwell (Mobile) who was also a member of the first session of 1882, President J. R. E. Lee, Prin. W. C. Davis (Birmingham), Prin. J. A. Lawrence (Montgomery), Prof. C. J. Calloway, Prin. W. R. Wood (Ensley), Prof. M. H. Griffin, State Rosenwald Agent and Prin. A. G. Dobbins (Birmingham). The remaining ex-presidents are William Pickens, J. A. Bray, W. H. Holloway, G. W. Scott and Miss Cornelia Bowen.

586 Teachers Attend; 1664 Register

At their business session, the records showed a registration of 1,664 teachers and an attendance of 586. Appropriations were authorized for the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, for the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History and for the Girls' Service League. With enthusiastic commendation for their first year's effort, the entire administrative staff was unanimously re-elected by acclamation to serve for their second and last term—the constitutional limitation being two years for officers in the Alabama Association. The officers as re-elected are H. Councill Trenholm (Montgomery) president, Miss M. Wilbur Weeks (Mobile) vice-president, Carol Hayes (Birmingham) treasurer, T. L. Hale (Birmingham) recording secretary, E. J. Oliver (Fairfield) financial secretary, A. Heningburg (Tuskegee) program secretary, W. E. Daniels (Selma) statistical secretary, J. P. Russell (Acmar) recreational secretary, J. R. Wingfield (Mt. Meigs) chaplain, C. W. Carns, P. R. Shy (Birmingham), Mrs. Bessie M. Scott (Union Springs) auditors.

STATE TEACHERS ASSOCIATION OPENS AT TUSKEGEE

Reformer Birmingham, Ala 3-17-32

Tuskegee Institute, Ala.—March 17. (Special.) — President H. Councill Trenholm called the State Teachers Association to order this morning, and proceeded to organize the body for its annual meeting which opens here today, continuing through Saturday.

Early in the day a surprisingly large number had registered for the session. According to Secretary Toussaint Hale indications are now that the meeting will be well attended, and probably larger than anticipated.

Prominent among those who will appear in addresses before the body are: Miss Florence Hale, president of the National Education Association; Dr. R. R. Moton, Dean Lucy Slowe of Howard University, who is president of the Association of Deans of Women; Dr. N. B. Young, oldest living ex-President of the State Association; Dr. J. R. E. Lee of Tallahassee, Florida, and A. G. Dobbins of Birmingham, ex-Presidents of the Association; A. L. Turner of Tuskegee Institute; Prof. J. F. Drake of Normal, and the radio addresses of Dr. William John Cooper, United States Commissioner of Education, and George Persons of Station WSFA of Montgomery.

The Parent-Teacher Association of Alabama held an interesting session on yesterday, with Mrs. John H. Anderson of Birmingham, president, directing.

ON TO TUSKEGEE FOR PARENT-TEACHERS

The Alabama Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers meets in Tuskegee March 16-17. Opening session Wednesday morning, March 16, at 9 o'clock. A very interesting program has been planned, including a two-hour school of instruction for those interested in P. T. A. work.

Alabama wants 3,000 members enrolled at this meeting.

There is no depression in child welfare. Meet us at Tuskegee.

Alabama Teachers Reelect Entire Administrative Staff

TUSKEGEE, INSTITUTE, Ala.—The Alabama State Teachers Association, in its fiftieth annual session here, heard its president, H. Councill Trenholm of the State Teachers College at Montgomery, who is also president of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools in an eloquent plea for the more effective professional functioning of better-supported teacher organizations.

A pilgrimage was made to the first Rosenwald School erected at Notasulga in 1913 where the story of its erection was recounted.

Particular tribute was paid to the past presidents of the association. Of the twenty-three past presidents, eight are deceased and ten of the remaining fifteen were in attendance at the meeting.

The deceased ex-presidents are W. B. Patterson, G. M. Elliott, Booker T. Washington, Richard B. Hudson, John W. Beverly, G. S. Lewis, S. E. Moses and George W. Trenholm, father of the present president.

In attendance at the meeting and having some part on the program were Dr. N. B. Young, A. H. Parker, W. A. Caldwell, who was also a member of the first session of 1882; J. R. E. Lee, W. C. Davis, J. A. Lawrence, C. J. Calloway, W. R. Wood, M. H. Griffin and A. G. Dobbins. The remaining ex-presidents are William Pickens, J. A. Bray, W. H. Holloway, G. W. Scott, and Miss Cornelia Bowen.

At their business session, the records showed a registration of 1664 teachers and an attendance of 586. Appropriations were authorized for the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, for the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, and for the Girls Service League. A committee is to work out a feasible proposal for a mutual benefit plan for members of the Alabama Association and for the official representation from Alabama in the General Council and in the Delegate Assembly of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools. The entire administrative staff was unanimously reelected by acclamation.

Ala. State Teachers Make Annual Report

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—The minutes of the Alabama State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, Mrs. Jennie B. Moton, president, have recently come off the Institute press. The financial report for June 1930 to June 1931 shows a total of $2,351.58, and the financial statement for June 1931 to November 1931 shows a total of $1,728.75. The major part of these funds has gone towards the maintenance of the Margaret Washington Home for Delinquent Negro Girls at Mt. Meigs, Ala. This home has recently been taken over by the State of Alabama which has relieved the club of its heavy financial burden.

Teachers' Ass'n Will Meet At Montgomery, July 5-8

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—The National Association of Teachers in Colored schools will hold its twenty-ninth annual session at the State Teachers college in Montgomery July 5-8, according to the announcement of President H. Councill Trenholm.

The date has been moved from the last week in July up to July 5-8 to fit into the period of the various summer schools which are being urged to send delegations this year to the meeting at Montgomery.

The hope for the meeting on July 5-8 is that there can be a representative attendance from every section of the country to share what promises to be an epochal meeting in the projection of the services of the National Association of Teachers in Colored schools.

Trenholm Talks To Educators

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., Mar. 31—The Alabama State Teachers' Association, in its fiftieth annual session here, heard its president, H. Councill Trenholm of the State Teachers' College at Montgomery, who is also president of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, in an eloquent plea for a five-plank professional program for the association in its beginning of another 50 years of professional stimulation. The more effective selling of education, the social evaluation of subject matter and procedures, the more scientific presentation of the cause of Negro education, the increasing use of sound guidance technique in the admission of new members to the teaching profession and the more effective professional functioning of better supported teacher organizations among Negro teachers were forcefully advocated for the group of Alabama teachers.

Teachers' Association, State.

Donaldsonville ... News
Friday, February ... 1932

Negro School Teachers Have District Meeting

The annual session of the Bainbridge District of the Georgia State Teachers' and Educational Association was held at the Seminole County Training School, here, last Saturday, January 30.

The principal speaker, Prof W. M. Hubbard, president of the State Agricultural and Teachers' College, Forsyth, Georgia, could not be present, but sent his son. With Mr. Hubbard came Mr. Farley, an instructor in the State A. and T. College. These two young men, products of two of the best colleges in the country, spoke fluently and well regarding educational issues of the day. Mr. Hubbard referred to the new feature added in the summer school at State A. and T. for 132—instruction in teaching in one and two-teacher schools.

Other speakers who added much to the interest and success of the meeting were: Dr. J. H. Griffin, of Bainbridge, a successful business man as well as physician; Dr. D. E. Sawyer, Decatur County Farm Agent; and Mrs. J. L. D[illegible]kenson of [illegible]sonville who is prominent in work among white women of Georgia.

After the formal program the counties comprising the District pledged themselves to support the work of the G. S. T. & E. A. and enroll 100 per cent at the Macon meeting.

Letters expressing best wishes and giving timely information were read from President Hunt of the G. E. T. E. A. and Mr. V. H. Harris State Rosenwald Building Agent.

Much praise and appreciation are due Miss Mamie L. Hague, the efficient supervisor of Seminole County for entertaining the visiting teachers. She, with Mr. R. D. Adams, principal of the Seminole County Training school and her corp of splendid teachers created much interst in the meeting locally among both the white ar[illegible] our own people; they decorated the auditorium of the building beautifully with ferns and American flags; and served a delicious luncheon to 136 teachers and visitors.

The Bainbridge district is composed of the following counties: Decatur, Early, Miller, and Seminole. Each county was represented but the largest delegation came from Bainbridge and Decatur county. This, of course, was as it should be, for the president of the district, Miss Lillian E. Williams, who incidentally is supervisor of Decatur County Negro schools and a member of the summer school faculty of the State A. and T. College at Forsyth, Ga., lives in Bainbridge as also does Mrs. Addie E. Hutto, 2nd vice president of the G. S. T. & E. A.

rof. H. S. Dixon drafted so res-oulti

Prof. H. S. Dixon drafted some resolutions relative to the death of the late Mr. Julius Rosenwald These were adopted by the organization.

Teachers' Association, State.

LINCOLN U. IS SCENE OF CONFERENCE

Call 4-22-32 Kansas City

Educators Address the Teachers Who Attend Gathering

DEAN IRION SPEAKS

JEFFERSON CITY.—The First Annual Educational conference in Missouri was held at Lincoln university Apr. 15 and 16. Many educators and persons interested in Negro education were present at the conference. The general theme of the conference was, "Better Articulation between the High School and the College."

At the opening session on Friday evening, April 15, President Charles W. Florence stated that the purpose of the conference was to bring together the high school principals and college teachers of the state for the purpose of determining how the high school and college working together can better meet the educational needs of the Negroes of Missouri.

Able addresses were delivered by representatives of the state department of education, the University of Missouri, Stowe Teachers college, Western college, Western university, Kansas Vocational school, Lincoln university and high school principals of the state.

Hold Sectional Meetings

Sectional and joint meetings of the college and high school departments were held. Spirited and interesting discussions followed each address.

The conference was judged by those in attendance to be a very helpful one. Much light was thrown upon the difficult problems involved in the various phases of education in Missouri. It is felt that better understanding and co-operation among the persons charged with the responsibility of carrying on educational work in the state will result from the meeting.

The program was as follows:

Friday, April 15—8:00 P. M.

Page auditorium: music, "Inflammatus," choral club introductory remarks, President Charles W. Florence; address, "Points of Emphasis in the Education of Negroes in Missouri," O. G. Standford, state department of education; address, "Present Tendencies in College Education," Dean T. W. Irion, University of Missouri; music, "Liebestraum," Miss Elizabeth Cobb; address, "Professional Elements in Teaching," J. Arthur Turner, Stowe Teachers college; music, Lincoln university orchestra; discussion. An informal reception at the president's home followed.

Saturday, April 16

College section in Page auditorium, 8:45 a. m.—11:30 a. m.: L. S. Curtis, Stowe Teachers college, presided. Paper, "Who Should Go to College and How They Shall be Selected?" Dr. Claude A. Phillips, University of Missouri; discussion opened by Cecil A. Blue, Lincoln university; paper, "Improving Instruction on the College Level," John H. Purnell, Stowe Teachers college; discussion opened by President J. P. King, Western university.

Saturday, April 16

High school section, Room 200, College hall, 8:45 a. m.—11:30 a. m., Principal S. J. Reedy, Lincoln university, presided: paper, "State Standardization of High Schools," J. R. Scarborough, State Department of Education; discussion opened by J. E. Jones, principal Bartlett high school, St. Joseph, Mo.; paper, "How Can the Principal Improve Instruction in the High School?" Principal G. D. Brantley, Sumner high school, St. Louis; Discussion opened by H. O. Cook, principal of Lincoln high school, Kansas City, Mo.

Saturday, April 16

Joint Session of college and high school sections, Page auditorium, 11:45 a. m.—1:00 p. m., President Charles W. Florence, presided: paper, "Preparation of Teachers for the Small High School," S. F. Collins, Lincoln university; discussion opened by Principal C. C. Hubbard, Lincoln high school, Sedalia, paper, "The Future of Vocational Education for Negroes," President Clement Richardson, Kansas Vocational School;" discussion opened by Assistant principal, F. F. Simms, Lane Vocational school, St. Louis.

Saturday, April 16

Luncheon meeting, 1:30 p. m., Anderson M. Schweich hall: music, Spirituals, college quartet; address, W. H. Huffman, Stowe Teachers college; address, President R. T. Frye, Western Baptist college.

After the report of the finding committee the conference adjourned.

Education - 1932

Teachers' Association, State

North Carolina.

NEGRO PARENTS AND TEACHERS MEET HERE

Annual State Convention, Launched Last Night, Will End Sessions Today

Last night the fifth annual session of the North Carolina Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers got underway with exercises at Shaw University. The convention will end this afternoon.

The parents and teachers were welcomed to Raleigh by Rev. John Tilley, dean of Shaw, and heard an address by G. H. Ferguson, assistant director in the State Division of Negro Education. Reports of the historian and of various local associations were submitted.

This morning the program will begin at 10 o'clock in the Washington High School with a speech of greetings by Principal M. W. Aikins.

Speakers on the program will be: W. F. Credle of the State Department of Education; N. C. Newbold, director of the Division of Negro Education; and Lieutenant L. A. Oxley, Negro welfare worker who will discuss the Federal relief program for Negroes.

The Washington High School and St. Augustine choral clubs will render musical selections, together with the Henderson Institute of Henderson, and the W. G. Pearson Elementary School of Durham.

S. D. Williams will report on the national meeting, and there will be reports of district organization meetings.

Teachers' Association, State.

Columbia, S. C. State
Friday, April 1, 1932

NEGRO TEACHERS IN SESSION HERE

State Convention Draws Large Number.

RESUME OF PROGRAM

Treasurer Resigns After Serving for Forty Years in That Capacity.

BY I. M. A. MYERS.

With a fine attendance of Negro teachers from all parts of the state, the Palmetto association opened its state convention in Columbia yesterday to continue through today.

There were morning, noon, afternoon and night meetings of the general body and of groups for the purpose of discussing the educational work among members of their race.

Two questions were propounded to the Negro teachers by J. B. Felton, state supervisor of Negro schools: "What are some of the outstanding problems in your school or county? What outstanding piece of work have you accomplished during the past year?" To this more than 15 heads of schools responded presenting what they had to say in such a way as to bring much information that was very helpful to all in attendance.

Speaks for Primary.

"The great problem to be solved in the Negro schools," Mr. Felton said yesterday afternoon, "is to get the people and teachers to see the need of building a strong elementary school for the masses instead of placing the major emphasis upon the high school work to the detriment of the grades. It is a common thing to see one teacher teaching 125 pupils in the first grade and holding them until noon and then teaching the three other grades in the afternoon. We are giving ten times as much attention to the grades above, as we are giving to the first grade with about one-ninth as many pupils in the upper grades. The school census shows that in the Negro schools there are over 82,000 in the first grade, 32,000 in the second, 27,000 in the third, 24,000 in the fourth, 17,000 in the fifth, 12,000 in the sixth and 8,000 in all other grades above. This is the situation that must be improved by the teachers in Negro schools in South Carolina."

Mr. Schiffley spoke o fbad conditions, dirty schoolhouses and faulty records see nby him in his inspection of the Negro schools. Several teachers reported that they had been able to secure books for pupils who were unable to buy books due to hard times, while others managed to raise money for school improvement and term extension. The supervisor of Negro schools in Jasper county reported that the 47 Negro teachers in her county had been paid up to date and that from a gift of a wealthy white friend something like $3,000 had been given to aid in building a modern Rosenwald school. This school is said to be the best and most modern of the 500 Rosenwald schools in South Carolina.

At the morning meeting several white educators were present and took part in the discussion. They were: Mrs. Elizabeth Hutto, superintendent of Darlington schools; John E. Nunnery, Chester county superintendent; M. E. Brockman, superintendent of Chester city schools; R. C. Burts, superintendent of Rock Hill schools, and the superintendent of Richland schools. Mr. Eleazer, who delivered the address of welcome to the Negro teachers at the noon session. W. E. Harvey, state manager of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance company, delivered the welcome address on behalf of the citizens.

Much comment was heard among the delegates yesterday about the music being furnished by Allen and Benedict students. Negro folk songs and classical music, which is sung by highly trained Negro voices, fill the auditoriums to the delight of the visitors and local people in all of the exercises.

Treasurer Resigns.

The reports from John Burgess executive secretary, and Celia D. Saxon, treasurer, were read before the convention in the noon session. Celia Saxon has been treasurer of the association for 40 years. She tendered her resignation to take effect immediately, according to a statement from C. A. Johnson, president of the association.

Already President Johnson has served notice that he is not a candidate for re-election. H. H. Butler of Hartsville has been suggested for the place. D. M. Sims has been nominated to succeed Dr. R. S. Wilkinson on the executive committee and in most of the congressional districts new members will be elected, it is said. The president's address last night was the keynote speech of the night's session.

Today's Program.

Group meetings will be held again this morning from 9 to 12. This is to be followed by two assemblies—one at noon in Allen's auditorium, at which time Superintendent James H. Hope will be the principal speaker and the second assembly in the Columbia Township auditorium at 8 o'clock tonight. The speaker for the night session will be Dr. Gordon B. Hancock of Virginia Union university, Richmond.

The programs for the general meetings are: Noon, congregational singing led by Prof. B. F. Cox; music, Voorhees Normal Industrial institute, Denmark; prayer, the Rev. A. S. Powe, pastor Ladson Presbyterian church; address, J. H. Hope of the department of education; music, Booker Washington high school.

The program for the night session will be in the Columbia Township auditorium. The following numbers will be rendered: Congregational singing, conducted by Professor Cox music, State college; prayer, the Rev S. S. Youngblood; music, Claflin college; address, Gordon B. Hancock, Ph D., Richmond, Va.; music, State college.

Teachers' Association, State.

TENNESSEE STATE ASSOCIATION OF TEACHERS IN COLORED SCHOOLS CLOSES

Globe 4-1-32

Conclude Three Days Session in Nashville With Election of Officers

The Tennessee State Association of Teachers in Colored Schools meeting jointly with the Middle Tennessee Teachers Association concluded its three day session in Nashville with the election of the following as officers for 1932-33: President, W. J. Davenport, principal Howard High School, Chattanooga; Pres. W. J. Hale, A. & I. State College, honorary president; first vice-president, J. H. White, principal of Allen & White High School, Whiteville; second vice-president, W. E. Nash principal of Cook High School Athens; third vice-president, Mrs Carrie Donaldson, principal Florida Street School, Memphis; secretary G. W. Gore, dean of A. & I. State College, Nashville; assistant secretary, J. L. Seets, principal of Carroll County Training School, McKenzie; recording secretary, Mrs. M. E. Murphy, principal Magnolia School, Memphis; assistant recording secretary, Mrs. U. L. Knox, College Hill High School, Cleveland; treasurer, Mrs. Mary J. Riley, A. & I. State College, Nashville.

The executive committee is headed by the retiring of the president Prof. H. L. Allison, principal of Burt High School, Clarksville and includes Merl R. Eppse, Nashville; Alonzo Love, Memphis; J. T. Bridgeforth, Pulaski; Pres. W. J. Hale, Nashville; Mrs. A. E. Fagala, Chattanooga; Mr. R. E. Clay, Bristol; Prof. J. L. Buckner, Memphis; Prof. R. J. Roddy, Memphis.

The central theme of the Association was "Modern Trends in Education." Among the principal speakers were: Dr. William Russell, dean of Teachers College, Columbia University; Dr. R. L. Lyman, of the University of Chicago; Pres. H. C. Trenholm, of the N. A. T. C. S.; Dr. P. P. Claxton, president of the Austin Peay Normal School. The sessions Thursday evening were held at Fisk University, on Friday morning at Pearl High School, Friday afternoon and evening at A. & I. State College, and Saturday morning the State Association held its business session at A. & I. State College while the Middle Tennessee Association met at Pearl High School and elected Mrs. G. A. Cash supervisor of Davidson County as president for 1932-33.

Special features of the session were a declamatory contest on Friday evening, March 25, in the auditorium of A. & I. State College, the banquet in the A. & I. State College cafeteria, and special music furnished by elementary school choruses, the Fisk University male quartet, special numbers by students of the Fisk Music School, the Concert Singers of A. & I. State College, the Pearl High School chorus and orchestra.

In the departmental meetings modern trends in education were discussed from the standpoint of principals, supervisors, home economic teachers, high school teachers, junior high school teachers, intermediate teachers, primary teachers, agricultural teachers. Special educational exhibits of modern textbooks and methods as well as exhibits were provided both at Pearl High School and A. & I. State College. A silver loving cup was presented to the Carroll County Teachers Association as the "best teachers unit" in the state on the basis of 100 per cent payment of dues, 100 per cent attendance at the Association meeting, student participation in the Association and for constructive educational policy during the past year.

Education-1932 Texas.

Teachers' Association, State.

ATTENDANCE IS LARGE DESPITE THE DEPRESSION

Informer 11-26-32 Houston, Tex

Fort Worth.—The Colored Teachers State Association of Texas convenes here in 49th annual session beginning Thursday morning (Thanksgiving Day) at 10 o'clock, announced A. W. McDonald, president of the association.

During this year of great stress and so-called depression, the morale of the association has been kept to high pitch with the president of the association carrying the message of the association in person to various parts of the state to members of his group. The accomplishments of the efforts of the administration will be in evidence at the Fort Worth meeting, it is stated.

President McDonald is getting letters from members of the association congratulating him upon the work done this year and The Houston Informer, Houston, Texas, has been outspoken in praise of the work of President McDonald.

The objectives of the association for this year were: (1) Enrollment; (2) proper functioning of all departments; (3) reducing failures and establishing guidance in secondary schools and colleges; (4) teachers' pension or retirement. The message of these objectives has been carried all over Texas in person and by press, being given out by President McDonald. The executive committee in Houston, Feb. 13, 1932, adopted the objectives as outlined by the president without a dissenting vote.

From all indications this points to the largest attended association meet that has ever been held in many years even though the so-called depression is on; this is attributed however to the fact that the association has on a workable program for this year.

The Texas State Teachers Association, Dr. J. A. Hill, president, has invited the Colored Teachers Association of Texas to render a musical program before that body Saturday, November 26, and place whatever the president of the association saw fit to place on the program. Also Dr. W. R. Banks, principal, Prairie View State College, has been invited to address that body. This has never happened in the history of the two associations, which readily shows that a new day in education has dawned.

In the arrangement of this year's program with the aid of Prof. R. T. Tatum, executive secretary, Dr. Ambrose Caliver, department of interior, Washington, D. C., has been invited as one of the convention speakers. Other speakers on the program that are outstanding are: Dr. H. Y. Benedict, president of University of Texas, Austin; Dr. John Hope, president Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.; Prof. J. L. Clark, department of history and government, Sam Houston State College, Huntsville; Rev. F. Rivers Barnwell, Texas Health Department, Fort Worth.

The various sectional departments of the association have arranged some very fine and interesting and yet informational programs to be rendered Friday afternoon with the following heads in charge as chairmen: Kindergarten section, Miss M. J. Sims, teacher public schools, Austin; primary, Mrs. Mabel Wesley, principal Crawford school, Houston; elementary section, Prof. A. R. Mills, principal, Training School, Sunny Side; rural elementary section, Mrs. Lorraine Crosby, principal public school, Hitchcock; elementary principals' section, Prof R. L. Isaacs, principal Chew School, Houston; Jeans' Teachers section, Mrs. Lula J. Lee, supervisor Jeans Funds, Richmond; high school section, Prof. A. M. Story, principal Lincoln High School, Palestine; science section, Prof. Sebert C. Dove, science department, Booker T. Washington High School, Dallas; home economics section, Mrs. Nellie B. Dillon, home economics department, Jack Yates High School, Houston; romance languages, Prof. G. O. Sanders, head department romance languages, Houston Junior College, Houston; mathematics section, Prof. H. R. Johnson, department of mathematics, I. M. Terrell High School, Fort Worth; vocational arts section, Prof. R. M. Catchings, vocational department, Jack Yates High School, Houston; history section, Mrs. C. B. LeQuey, Temple; health section, Rev. F. Rivers Barnwell, Texas Public Health Department, Fort Worth; press section, Prof. H. B. Edward, president, Negro Press Association; college section, Dr. M. W. Dogan, president, Wiley College, Marshall; H-Y section, Prof. S. H. Fowler, secretary Hi-Y Association, Fort Worth; English section, Mrs. Ellouise L. Briggs, head English department, Charlton-Pollard High School, Beaumont; music section, Mrs. E. Champ-Gordon, Beaumont, and vocational agriculture section, Prof. J. C. McAdams, itinerant teacher trainer, Prairie View.

The convention committee at Fort Worth that has made splendid arrangements for the sessions of the association is composed of the following chairmen: Prof. L. M. Johnson, general chairman; Prof. H. T. Wise, meeting places; Prof. W. E. Hamleman, exhibits; Prof. L. B. Williams, ushers; Prof. K. W. McMillian, meeting trains; Mrs. L. H. Hamilton publicity; Mrs. J. R. Bledsoe, luncheon; Mrs. B. O. Houston, information and secretary; Prof. H. R. Johnson citizens; Mrs. B. A. Yerwood, social committee; Prof. A. Moore, housing; Prof. C. T. Tinsley, finance, and Mrs G. B. Barns, transportation.

The places where the sessions of the association will be held in Fort Worth are: Thursday morning, opening session, 10 o'clock, Mt. Gilead Baptist Church, Corner Fifth and Grove streets; Thursday afternoon, I. M. Terrell High School, 1200 East 12th street, and Mt. Pisgah Baptist Church, 908 E. 75th street. Thursday evening (musical), Mt. Gilead Baptist Church. Friday morning, I. M. Terrell High School and Mt. Pisgah Baptist Church. Friday afternoon, I. M. Terrell High School, and East 18th Street School. Friday evening, Mt. Zion Baptist Church, 1101 Evans street. Saturday, I. M. Terrell High School, East 18th Street School. Saturday afternoon, I. M. Terrell High School.

Fort Worth local welcoming program will be rendered Thursday morning at Mt. Gilead Baptist Church with the local persons welcoming the many teachers to the city. Prof. H. T. Wise, principal Sagamore School, Fort Worth will preside at the opening program. Prof. James D. Ryan principal, Jack Yates High School Houston, will respond to the addresses of welcome for the association.

A memorial service will be held Saturday morning with Prof. W. L. Davis, former principal Gregory Elementary School and grand master U. B. F. and S. M. T. of Texas, Houston, conducting same.

The officers of the association are: A. W. McDonald, president, Galveston; T. B. Mitchell, first vice president, Kendleton; Dr. Willias J. King, second vice president, Austin; Mrs. A. B. I. Estelle, third vice president, Chapel Hill; R. A. Atkinson, fourth vice president, Schulenburg; Mrs. E. A. Kennard, fifth vice president, Houston; E. A. Greer, sixth vice president, El Campo; Miss Ellie A. Walls-Montgomery, secretary and treasurer Houston; Miss C. M. Mayfield, assistant secretary and treasurer, Sugar land; Miss Marie Wiley, departmental secretary, Waco; R. T. Tatum executive secretary, Beaumont.

The executive committee consist of: A. W. Jackson, Houston; A. W. McDonald, Galveston; Thos. L. Holley, San Antonio; C. H. Waller, Prairie View; Ja... D. Ryan, Houston; M. W. Dogan, Marshall; W. L. D. Johnson, Houston; R. T. Tatum, Beaumont; A. M. Story, Palestine; W. R. Banks, Prairie View; Ellie Alma Walls-Montgomery, Houston; T. J. Charlton, Beaumont.

Teacher's Salaries.

RURAL TEACHERS IN SOUTH PAID POVERTY WAGES

Afro-American 1-9-32

LYNCHBURG, Va. —Tachers in Virginia as elsewhere in the rural South are hard hit by the present industrial and financial depression which is seriously affecting all poorly paid colored labor.

In normal times, many teachers are compelled to live on the border line of poverty by virtue of their extremely low salaries in rural communities. Even in our cities the salary of the average teacher is low in comparison with the salary paid to the average white teacher. In 1929, Scott Nearing brought out the startling fact in his "Black America" that the greatest disparity between the wages of colored and whites is to be be found in the great difference between the salary of colored teachers and white teachers.

It is common knowledge that the minimum salary of white teachers in many localities in the South is as high and sometimes higher than the maximum salary of colored teachers doing the same grade of work. The following figures taken from the Negro Year Book for 1931-32, on the average annual salary of colored and white teachers, show the extent of this difference of the salary of colored teachers and white teachers.

Year	States	White	Colored
1929	Alabama	$ 832	$ 354
1928	Arkansas	723	449
1929	Delaware	1,389	1,129
1928	Florida	1,554	424
1828	Georgia	768	260
1929	Kentucky	875	829
1929	Louisiana	1,159	496
1929	Maryland	1,653	1,215
1929	Mississippi	908	350
1929	North Carolina	870	480
1928	Oklahoma	1,071	858
1929	Tenessee	855	525
1928	Texas	902	687
1929	Virginia	1,210	502

Teachers, Salaries.

School Janitor's Salary Over That of Principal

CHICAGO, June 7—(AP)—There's at least one school in Chicago where it's more profitable to be janitor than principal.

6/32

Dr. George D. Strayer, Columbia University expert in school administration who has made a survey of the Chicago schools, told a meeting of 4,000 teachers yesterday the head janitor of one school was being paid $5,750 and the principal only $4,000.

"Of all the incongruities I have ever seen," said Dr. Strayer, "a head janitor getting more than a principal takes the prize."

Teachers' Salaries.

SCHOOL TEACHERS HOLDING TWO JOBS ARE DISMISSED

Tribune

Citizens Protest To Board Of Education And Jobs Given Unemployed

6-3-32

Baltimore school teachers were struck another blow by the depression when all teachers who were employed at the Druid Hill Park Swimming Pool were dismissed recently.

Washington, D.C.

The jobs held by the teachers were given to unemployed persons. There were some eight teachers employed at the pool every summer in various capacities. P. D. Pennington, a teacher, had been manager of the pool for a period of twelve years. Leonard U. Gibson, Douglass High School athletic director and president of the High School Conference Athletic Association, had been at the pool a number of years as head life guard. John Rich, another teacher, was employed in the office of the pool.

Several organizations protested to the city authorities about the teachers holding two jobs when thousands were unemployed in the city. All teachers in the public schools of Baltimore recently suffered six per cent cut in wages and many were put out of night schools and jobs given to others. The Board of Education of the Monumental City is also considering discharging teachers where there are two in a family or more employed in the schools.

Salaries.

COLORED TEACHERS TO SUFFER BY CUT PROPOSED BY VA. GOVERNOR

Tribune 1-22-32

Washington, D.C.

"Present Depression No Legitimate Excuse For Financial Penalty on Color," Says Thomas L. Dabney

By Thomas L. Dabney

Chairman Salary Commitee, Buckingham County (Va.) Teachers' Association

The present industrial depression has taught us many lessons. It serves to emphasize our utter helplessness as a race in matters of economic and financial defense. A race top-heavy with organizations, the depression finds us totally unprepared to cope with the problems precipitated and aggravated by it. We lack not only organizations to promote our economic and financial interests, but we lack statesman-like and courageous leaders. It is time that we develop them in the ranks.

We should not be satisfied with merely white-collar jobs. We also should love learning, but we must also value money. Under the capitalist economy your well-being depends on money and not learning per se. Your grocer, doctor, landlord and the like do not sell their products and wares according to the color of their customers but according to the general market price of such articles. And the market price is determined by economic principles. You know full well, however, that your salary is determined by color! It is manifestly unjust to have to buy according to economics while earning money according to color!

Times are indeed critical when state governments sanction economic discriminations against their citizens. We have a perfect right to expect justice and fair play from our state government. It seems incredible that even a state government in the South should endorse a greater financial discrimination between its Negro and white employees than southern private business does.

The present depression is no legitimate excuse for a financial penalty on color. We admit that state treasuries are in a poor financial condition, but this is no point for further impoverishing Negro teachers so long as white teachers receive all the way from 30 per cent to 100 per cent more salary than Negro teachers doing the same grade of work. No Virginian white or colored, who lays claim to intelligence and liberality would dare attempt a defense of the wretchedly low salary paid to the average Virginia Negro teacher.

You should not become discouraged by this temporary set-back. We must stand together until our cause is won. There must be no division between rural and urban teachers merely because the latter receive a larger salary. This is a race question not a rural or urban question. Both urban and rural Negro teachers are discriminated against on account of their color. Don't be content with to little just because you have been compelled all these years to live like paupers.

This is no time for delay. Use your local and district organizations to promote your financial interests. I know no interest of equal importance. You don't live on learning; you live on food, clothing and shelter. These cost money whether you are white or black.

VA. TEACHERS' PAY UNEQUAL

Afro-American 2-6-32

LYNCHBURG, Va.—A study of the 1929-30 report of the salary scale of Virginia teachers which Governor Pollard makes as the basis for his recommendation of a 10 per cent reduction in teachers' salaries for next year, reveals a great disparity between the pay of colored and white teachers in several counties.

These differences in the annual average salary of colored and white elementary teachers run all the way from $15 to more than $577. The report shows this disparity in twelve counties as follows: $15, $109, $135, $277, $293, $314, $323, $398, $428, $520, $572, and $577. Some of the white teachers had longer terms than colored teachers and thus received higher annual salaries on this account.

Others received higher salaries on account of their superior training. But these considerations are not sufficient to account in full for these differences in salary scales for the two races. In six of these twelve counties, for example, the annual average salary of the white elementary teachers was more than twice that paid to the colored elementary teachers!

Fortuantely, however, for the poorest paid white and colored teachers, considerable opposition to the flat 10 per cent reduction for all teachers is developing in the state legislature. The salary committee of the Buckingham County Colored Teachers' Association is giving Senator Woodson, leader of the group for modification of the reduction measure, its unstinted support.

10-24 PER CENT CUTS ARE MADE AS RICHMOND SUPT. INSISTS NEGROES CANNOT BE PAID AS MUCH AS WHITES

Journal and Guide 3-5-32

Norfolk, Va.

While No White Teacher May Be Given Less Than $1000 Per Year, Minimum Salary For Negroes Is Set At $600

Richmond Bureau
504 N. Third St.

RICHMOND—The salaries of Negro teachers here were sent tumbling downward Tuesday night when the school board ratified the new five-point budget of Superintendent Albert H. Hill, white, in a meeting that was long and spirited.

Six hundred dollars will now be the minimum salary for Negroes while no white teacher is to get a salary below $1,000 per year. An amendment introduced by Dr. R. D. Garcin which would have made $1,000 the lowest salary for both races was withdrawn by the doctor after Superintendent Hill raised the point that there had to be some difference between the salaries of whites and Negroes.

A cut of 10 per cent was authorized for all school employees, except those under the superintendent of grounds and buildings, including janitors, as it was felt that these were getting just enough to live upon at present.

Some Cut 24 Per Cent

Among both whites and Negroes, however, some teachers suffered slashes of 24 per cent and over. White critic teachers, open air, sight-seeing, incorrigible class, and visiting teachers will have their salaries reduced from $198 per month to $150, or a cut of 24.3 per cent. Negro teachers doing the same work are cut from $99 per month to $75, also a reduction of 24.3 per cent.

Heads of large departments will be cut from $330 per month to $250, and heads of small departments from $200 per month to $150, reductions of 24.3 per cent and 24 per cent respectively.

The other recommendations of the superintendent which were passed by the board are the elimination of the office of high school director and a cut in the pay of teachers and clerks, at an estimated savings of $2,200 in 1932 and 8,000 in 1933, and the reduction of special allowances for all teachers and for heads of departments, and a savings of $1,400 in 1932 and $3,500 in 1933.

The adjustment in salaries will make possible savings of $85,000 in 1932 and $213,000 in 1933.

400 May Lose Jobs

Recommendation that the normal schools be put on a tuitional basis and that night and vacation schools be discontinued, were referred back to Mr. Hill.

Last week in a public meeting, the superintendent offered a budget plan of 19 points which showed in detail the curtailments planned; this omnibus document was discarded but it is still understood that savings are to be made everywhere possible, including the retirement of superannuated employees.

Under the first plan were recommendations for the discontinuance of supervisor of science in Armstrong High School and the discontinuance of assistant principals in all schools, except the white John Marshall High School. Between 30 and 40 people seem slated to lose jobs after the entire new scheme is put into action.

Although the cuts are proportionally equal, Negro teachers here will be the larger sufferers due to the unequal salary scale which exists, and since most of the colored persons with the school system hold the lower salaried jobs, the positions of principals in the Negro schools being filled by whites.

Teachers' Salaries.

Reduction Of Teachers', Salaries

Journal and Guide

CITY COUNCIL has adopted the revised budget drawn up by the City Manager providing, among other things, for a horizontal reduction for salaries of all city employees, including public school teachers. The Journal and Guide has pointed out before the injustices that are inflicted upon colored teachers through the lower—and often illegally lower—salary scales that obtain for them in the dual system of the South. It protests now such a reduction, and especially against a horizontal one. If our teachers have not voiced their objection they certainly have a right to do so.

Negro teachers in Norfolk as elsewhere in Virginia and the South, and particularly in the rural section, are hard hit by the depression which is seriously affecting all poorly paid Negroes. In normal times many teachers are compelled to live on the border line almost of poverty by virtue of their extremely low salaries, scandalously low in comparison to those paid white teachers. 1-14-32

Scott Nearing in his "Black America" pointed out that the greatest disparity between the wages of colored and white Americans is to be found in the great difference between the salaries of Negro and white teachers. It is common knowledge that the **minimum** salary of white teachers in Norfolk and other southern localities in the South is practically as high and sometimes higher than the **maximum** salary of Negro teachers doing the same amount and grade of work.

Norfolk, Va.

* * *

Although the greatest salary discrimination do not exist in Virginia, the "Negro Year Book" for 1931-32 reveals that the average annual salary of Negro teachers in Virginia is $502 and of white $1,210. In Norfolk itself the average and maximum salary scales are equally revealing. In the high schools, for instance, no colored male teacher, whether he holds a degree or not, receives more than $1,300. White male high school teachers, on the other hand, have a maximum salary of $2,300. That is, a colored male teacher with identical training, equal work, and similar expenses, has a maximum salary of exactly $1,000 less than the maximum for white male teachers. Women teachers, with or without degrees, if they are colored, never are paid more than $1,160 in the Norfolk high school, but white teachers' maximum salary is $2,000 if they hold degrees and $1,900 if they have no degree. White teachers who are department heads receive $100 additional, while colored male teachers who are department heads receive only $60 additional and women department heads only $50 additional. No incentive, as far as salary goes, is offered colored teachers for superior preparation, as represented in a degree.

Moreover, in Norfolk high schools, colored teachers, if they are male, begin at $900, receiving $60 additional each year until the maximum is reached, while women teachers start at $800 and receive $50 increases yearly until the maximum is reached. White male teachers begin at an average of $1,900 and white women teachers begin at an average of $1,600. The white principal receives $3,600 a year and the colored principal $2,650.

In the elementary and intermediate (junior high) divisions no colored teacher receives over $1,000. New teachers are paid $650 and are increased $50 annually until their salary reaches the $1,000 maximum. The white elementary and intermediate divisions' scales are relatively as much higher as in the high school division. In addition, one percent of all teachers' salaries is subtracted and applied to a retirement fund. It even seems that a tenure of service qualifying a colored teacher for maximum salary is a liability. Last year three who were receiving maximum salaries were discharged and in their places were put new teachers getting the lowest salaries.

* * *

Other considerations immediately suggest themselves to fair-minded persons why a horizontal reduction, which would lower colored teachers' salaries in the same ratio as white teachers' salaries, should not be applied to all, where all do not receive equally. A study made by a committee seeking more equitable wages for colored teachers in 1928 showed that annual expenses for the average man having a wife and two children amounted to $1,480. With $1,300 the maximum salary, and received by relatively few at that, it is clear that there is a shortage of approximately $100 to meet the conservative estimate for **only ten months**, which means that there is nothing at all to compensate for the other two months when all teachers are actually out of employment and must bear the added expense of desirable—or compulsory—summer school attendance. With married women barred from full-time teaching jobs, and from many others when single women are available, it is obvious that the chief support of the family rests largely on the man. But even if a teacher's wife could work, he should get a salary large enough to make this unnecessary, so his wife could properly rear their children and attend to other household duties.

The majority of our teachers wish to raise their standard by further study, but the salaries received make it almost impossible for many of them to do that. It would take more space than is available to treat of the vast number of disadvantages the whole community suffers by inadequate and unfair salaries for our teachers. But it is not amiss to point out that the city is already the beneficiary of many thousands of dollars saved through the operation of the cut-rate salary scale for colored, and that by reason of the aforesaid scale colored teachers are already contributing on the average at least 35 percent more than other employees. Henceforth their contribution will be as much as 45 percent, or four and one half times that of the others on the basis of a horizontal reduction of ten percent. Stated differently, the colored teachers will be required to accept 55 cents for services for which others are paid a dollar.

* * *

And yet there is absolutely no compensating discrimination in the prices of food, clothing, shelter and other inescapable items for colored teachers. To obtain these and maintain the respect of creditors and at the same time live in due bounds of modest comfort is a very serious and difficult problem on the basis of the salaries now to be cut.

The Journal and Guide is not attempting to say that the City of Norfolk is not faced with a situation that makes a reduced budget imperative, and that part of this reduction necessarily must come by salary reductions. But it does hold that a horizontal percentage cut actually is not as fair as it appears on the surface. Colored teachers have no margin above daily needs. This newspaper, therefore, respectfully petitions those in authority to allocate the reductions in proportion to our teachers' "capacity to pay." In ~~justice they can do nothing else.~~

VA. TEACHERS TO OPPOSE SALARY CUT BY POLLARD

Tribune

Tells Governor Whites Are Receiving From 30 to 100 Per Cent More

1-22-32

LYNCHBURG, Va.—Governor Pollard's flat recommendation to the Virginia General Assembly that teachers be cut ten per cent in salaries comes as a bolt from the clear blue sky to the Negro teachers of the state. Many had hoped that the Governor would take a more liberal attitude on the question of salaries for Negro teachers since they already teach on a reduction scale of from 30 per cent to 100 per cent lower in comparison to the white teachers of the state. This recommendation is especially disappointing to Negro teachers in counties and cities where the local boards had managed to operate the schools without any or a ten per cent reduction in salaries.

Washington 10

The first state sanction of discrimination against Negro teachers in the matter of salary came in 1930 when the equalization plan was established. Instructions to division superintendents from the state board of education contained the stipulation that Negro teachers be given a basic salary of $45 a month and white $60 a month; and that Negro teachers be given a monthly increase of $5 for each year of professional training and whites a $10 monthly increase for each year of professional training. It was understood that this represented roughly the salary on an average in the state for the two races.

A few Negro teachers and leaders voiced their opposition to this discrimination by state authorities. State certification, they argued, is based on training not color. The price of food, clothing, rent, books, and training is based on the economic law of supply and demand, not color. The salary committee of the Buckingham County Colored Teachers Association was sorely disappointed at Governor Pollard's recommendation of a ten per cent cut in the salary of all teachers. The chairman, Thomas L. Dabney, wrote the Governor the following letter:

"I have just read your message to the General Assembly with great interest. I appreciate fully your desire for public economy. However, I should like to know if you recommend a ten per cent reduction in salary for Negro teachers without any reservations. Do you, for example, make that recommendation for Negro rural teachers? Do you feel that all Negro city teachers should receive a ten per cent reduction in salary?

"Under the equalizaton fund the State Board of Educaton suggested a salary scale for Negro teachers.... This suggestion, as you know, was that Negro teachers begin with a basic salary of $45 a month with increases of $5 a month for each year of professional training. Do you recommend a ten per cent reduction on this scale?.... There is a great disparity between the salary of Negro and white teachers..... Negro teachers in the rural sections of our state are very poorly paid. Our committee feels that Virginia should improve the pay of our teachers and reduce the disparity between the scale of the two races as rapidly as possible. I shall certainly appreciate a statement from you on this matter."

Governor Pollard wrote the following reply dated January 15:

"I have your letter of January 13th. My recommendation as to the reduction of salaries applies to both white and colored teachers in the cities and in the rural schools. The 10 per cent is taken off the salaries as they existed at the end of the school year 1929-1930. Those who have had their salaries cut since that time will not have them cut again, provided the percentage of reduction is as much as 10 per cent.

"Of course I recognize many inequalities in the salary scale, but this exist not only between the white and colored but between the whites themselves.

"I am sorry to have to recommend this measure, but in my opinion the state of the treasury makes it necessary. Of course it must be borne in mind that the teachers' salaries are fixed by the local authorities and not by the state.."

The salary committee has no intention of abandoning its plans The campaign will be continuued with renewed vigor with a view of soliciting the support and cooperation of every Negro who sympathizes with the movement. Petitions are still being signed. It is the purpose of the committee to secure favorable action by the State Board of Education and the present Assembly so that improvement in the salary of Negro teachers can begin during the 1932-33 session.

LOW SALARIES IN THE SOUTH ATTACKED

Journal and Guide

Educator Calls For United Protest By Profession

1-23-32

Typical of expressions coming from citizens in Norfolk and thruout the State commending the Journal and Guide for its editorial last week which petitioned school authorities to reduce salaries of colored teachers, if at all, in proportion as they receive under the unequal salary scales set up for white and colored teachers, is a letter received this week from Thomas L. Dabney, a member of the faculty of Virginia Seminary and College, Lynchburg Va.

Norfolk, Va.

Mr. Dabney is one of the most militant educators in the South. Under his leadership, a committee originating in the Buckingham County Teachers Association, and cooperating with the Virginia State Teachers Association, has secured approximately 2,000 signatures to a petition asking state officials to eliminate some of the unjust deficiencies and inequalities in the pay of Virginia teachers, especially as they operate against colored teachers.

Cannot Delay

"I want to thank you so much," Mr. Dabney writes, "for that splendid editorial in Saturday's JOURNAL AND GUIDE on the salary cut of Negro teachers. Keep hammering away on that point. We cannot afford to delay action on this matter. If ever we needed to organize and act as a solid mass it is now.

"I believe it is our sacred duty to oppose any policy of financial and vocational discrimination against our race by the government on account of color. We are indeed the asses that General Smuts called us if we fail to fight this proposition to a finish."

Mr. Dabney has also issued an appeal to the Negro teachers of Virginia, in which he declares:

Depression's Lessons

"The present industrial depression has taught us many lessons. It serves to emphasize our utter helplessness as a race in matters of economic and financial defense. A race top-heavy with organizations, the depression finds us totally unprepared to cope with the problems precipitated and aggravated by it.

"We lack not only organizations to promote our economic and financial interests, but we lack statesmanlike and courageous leaders. It is time that we develop them in the ranks.

"We should not be satisfied with merely white-collar jobs. We should love learning, but we must also value money. Under the capitalist economy your well-being depends on money and not learning *per se*. Your grocer, doctor, landlord, and the like do not sell their products and wares according to the color of their customers but according to the general market price of such articles. And the market price is determined by economic principles. You know full well, however, that your salary is determined by color! It is manifestly unjust to have to buy according to economics while earning money according to color!

Financial Discrimination

"Times are indeed critical when state governments sanction economic discriminations against their citizens. We have a perfect right to expect justice and fair play from our state government. It seems incredible that even a state government in the South should endorse a greater financial discrimination between its Negro and white employees than southern private business does.

"The present depression is no legitimate excuse for a financial penalty on color. We admit that state treasuries are in a poor financial condition, but this is no point for further impoverishing Negro teachers so long as white teachers receive all the way from 30 per cent to 100 per cent more in salaries than Negro teachers doing the same grade of work.

"No Virginian, white or colored, who lays claim to intelligence and liberality would dare attempt a defense of the wretchedly low salary paid to the average Virginia Negro teacher.

Courage Needed

"You should not become discouraged by this temporary set-back. We must stand together until our cause is won. There must be no division between rural and urban teachers merely because the latter receive a higher salary. This is a race question, not a rural or urban question.

"Both urban and rural Negro teachers are discriminated against on account of their color. Don't be content with too little just because you have been compelled all these years to live like paupers.

"This is no time for delay. Use your local and district organizations to promote your financial interests. I know no interest of equal importance. You don't live on learning; you live on food, clothing and shelter.

Expenses Color Blind

"All of us are concerned with promoting the highest interest of our state thru the public school system. We have a keen interest in our race and profession. This means that we must keep studying, buy good books, attend summer school, and pursue higher learning. But it takes money to accomplish these things. Universities don't inquire about our color to determine our expenses; they resort to that time-honored trick in case they intend to bar us.

"Keep signing our petition! Write directly to me if you can not get one otherwise. Don't pay any attention to your advisers unless they urge you to sign the petition and support our efforts. Remember that cowards never win the battles of life. Do your own thinking! Use your head! If you can not do either you are not fit to teach the Negro children of Virginia."

Education – 1932

Tuskegee Institute, Comments

Journal and Guide

SECURITIES HIT HARD BY DEPRESSION

11-19-32

Losses Sustained In Stocks And Bonds For 3 Years

Norfolk, Va.

DR. MOTON OPTIMISTIC

Fact Revealed By Him In Address To Organization Society

By ALBERT HINTON
Journal and Guide Staff Writer

FARMVILLE, Va.—This staid little Southern city of 3,000 inhabitants, nestled among the hills of Prince Edward County, has once more returned to normalcy. For three days lest week, from Wednesday through Friday night, more than 200 delegates and members assembled here for the 20th annual meeting of the Negro Organization Society and discussed "Next Steps for the Negro in Virginia," the theme of the meeting.

The way to better homes, better health, better farms and better schools was sought through lectures, demonstrations, open forum discussions, and addresses by specialists in these fields. But the highlight of the entire session, so far as the townspeople were concerned, was the presence at the last session Friday night of their most distinguished favorite son, Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee and founder of the Negro Organization Society, who delivered the principal address.

Notables Present

It was a real homecoming for Dr. Moton and the inhabitants of his native county of both races, turned out en masse to pay him homage. The distinguished educator shared a program on which appeared such nationally known personages as Dr. Arthur Howe, president of Hampton Institute; Dr. G. Lake Imes of Tuskegee Institute; Dr. John M. Gandy, president of Virginia State College; L. R. Reynolds, white, of the Virginia Interracial Commission, and Dr. J. L. Jarman, also white, president of the Farmville State Teachers' College.

Dr. Joseph D. Eggleston, president of Hampden-Sidney College, white, who was also scheduled to appear on the program, was unable to be present on account of illness. A letter expressing his regrets was read.

Officers Reelected

Music at Friday night's session was rendered by the well known Hampton Institute Quartette. The nomination committee reported that the entire staff of officers was reelected at a meeting of the executive board Thursday morning. At the same time it was anonunced that West Point, Va. would be the scene of the 21st annual meeting of the body next November.

Dr. M. E. Davis, president of the Negro Organization Society, presided at the meeting. Dr. Moton was introduced by Judge A. D. Watkins, white, who has known him since early childhood.

A strong plea to cease thinking in terms of the past, was made by Dr. J. L. Jarman in delivering the first address of the evening. "We used to think too much in terms of the past," Dr. Jarman said. "For a long time we were prone to boast of the accomplishments of our illustrious sons such as Washington, Jefferson, Lee and many others.

Dr. Jarman Speaks

"But with the opening of the twentieth- century, an educational renaissance among both races was started, and from that time Virginia has made steady progress along all lines." Dr. Jarman said that up to that time no organized effort in reference to better farms, better homes, better health, and better schools had been made, and expressed the belief that the progress made in Virginia for the past twenty years, especially among its Negroes, can be traced directly to the work of the Negro Organization Society.

A great state was defined by the speaker as "one which labors most intelligently for the welfare of its people." Dr. Jarman in making this point, declared: "The Negro in Virginia comprises a definite part of its population and is generally conceded to be one of its greatest assets."

The speaker referred very feelingly to Dr. Moton and his friendship for the distinguished educator, and said that Prince Edward County could well be proud of such a distinguished son. In the same vein he spoke of the Negro Organization Society and complimented its officers on the four-point program of the body.

Tuskegee Endowment Shrinks

Tuskegee Institute will be run within its burget for the next year regardless of the fact that its endowment fund of $10,000,000 has depreciated $3,000,000 since 1929. This assertion was made by Dr. Moton Friday night while the Tuskegee principal was outlining some of the effects of the depression.

The information was revealed, he said, at the recent meeting of the board of trustees in New York. The shrinkage was attributed to the loss in value of some of the stocks and bonds owned by the institution.

Dr. Moton asserted that he has not been worried by the depression, and expressed a belief that it had been brought about because the world has forgotten god. Commenting upon the burden borne by the Negro, especially during the economic crisis, Dr. Moton said: "I believe God has placed the Negro here in America beside the dominant race for a very definite reason. There is no doubt in my mind that the treatment he receives in this country will, in the long run, be the very means of his salvation."

Beginning of Society

The educator told of the meager beginning of the Negro Organization Society, and the meaning of its four -point program. He said that when the group was first organized health was stressed because that was the one issue on which both races could meet on a common footing and work together for the common good.

Commenting upon his early boyhood days in and around Farmville, Dr. Moton recalled some of his boyhood playmates who are now among the foremost educators in white institutions in the country. The educator paid tribute to the white inhabitants of the town, some of whom he described as "men who are not afraid of being called friends of Negroes."

Voted For Hoover

Turning to politics and the recent election, the distinguished educator revealed that his vote was cast for President Hoover, although "personally I like Mr. Roosevelt better since I knew him at Harvard, and have known his family more or less intimately for a number of years."

The speaker added, however, that he is an independent Republican and that he always votes for whomever he pleases. "My hands are not tied by any political party," he declared.

The advantages of living in America, especially as it concerns the Negro, were outlined by Dr. Moton as first, the fact that there are twelve million Negroes all speaking one language, and secondly, that all are essentially Christian.

The speaker sounded a significant warning to parents who tell their children they can never amount to anything simply because they are Negroes, and gave as worthy examples of men of African ancestry who have made good in this country, the late Dr. Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute, and Dr. George W. Carver, scientist of the institution.

Sessions Began Wednesday

The sessions of the Negro Organization Society got underway Wednesday with the evening session at the First Baptist Church, Dr. N. P. Miler presiding. Invocation was offered by the Rev. C. H. D. Griffin, pastor, and the principal address was delivered by J. H. Newman, head of Agricultural education in Virginia. Appointment of committees, and the report of the field secretary, the Rev. William R. Johnson, were also other features of the program.

Three sessions were held on Thursday beginning with the morning meeting at 10 o'clock with Miss L. A. Jenkins, district home demonstration agent, presiding. This session was devoted to "Better Homes." Appearing on the program were Mrs. Youtha B. Flagg, home demonstration agent, Bedford County, and Mrs. Rose Butler Brown of Virginia State College.

Dr. Francis Present

"Better Health" was discussed at the afternoon assembly when Dr. M. E. Davis, president of the society, presided. Miss Mary I. Mastin, director of the Bureau of Public Health Nursing in Virginia; Dr. Roscoe C. Brown of the United States Public Health Service of Washington, and Dr. G. Hamilton Francis of Norfolk, president of the National Medical Association, were among the speakers.

The evening session was held at the First Baptist Church and was opened with devotionals by the Rev. W. H. Monokoo, pastor, Bethel A. M. E. Church of Richmond. "The Negro Woman in Virginia," was the subject of an address delivered by Miss Edna M. Colson, director of education, Virginia State College. W. A. Jordan, assistant secretary of the Southern Aid Society, discussed "Next Steps for the Negro in Virginia."

TUSKEGEE'S CHOIR TO VISIT NEW YORK

Advertiser

Famed Negro Singers To Be On Roxy Program Dec. 27, Featuring Opening

11-25-32

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., Nov. 24.—(Special)—Tuskegee Institute's famous choir of 100 voices will leave here between Dec. 10 and Dec. 15 for New York, to sing for 36 days in the vast new Radio City Theater for Roxy, the wizard the [illegible]cal promoter. They are to appear six times a day on the program that features the opening Dec. 27 of this, the world's biggest playhouse, according to Dr. R. R. Moton, president of Tuskegee.

The singers will sing for New Yorkers their stirring spirituals, under William L. Dawson, conductor, head of the Tuskegee School of Music. Songs that a big crowd of Montgomery people heard them sing last May when the 100 Tuskegee songsters presented a concert in Cramton Bowl will be included on the program that will be presented daily in Roxy's Theater.

Montgomery, Ala.

A broadcast of spirituals over an international radio hookup is to be made by the Tuskegee singers while they're singing for Roxy in Manhattan. "I Ain't Gonna Study War No More" will probably be sung during this world-wide hookup.

Teachers to instruct the students so that they will miss no classes while on the trip will be taken along with the students and officials who will be in charge of the party, according to Dr. G. Lake Imes, manager of the choir. President Moton, Dr. Imes, Coach Cleve Abbott, Director Dawson, and probably Capt. R. S. Darnaby will be included in the party of officials accompanying the singers.

The singers will leave here several days before the opening of the theater, in order that they may get there in time to rehearse several days in the new playhouse, to accustom themselves to its acoustics and conditions.

The Tuskegee choir made a Southern tour last Spring, their first, presenting seven concerts. They sang in Cramton Bowl in Montgomery to more than 2,500 people, to 4,000 in Tuscaloosa in Denny Stadium, and to large audiences in Birmingham, Macon, Atlanta, Columbus, and at Alabama College in Montevallo They won great acclaim with their sensational singing on this tour.

Wife of Tuskegee Official Succumbs

Defender, Chicago Ill.
Sat. 3-19-32 P. 13

TUSKEGEE, Ala., March 18.—Mrs. C. J. Calloway, wife of the head of the extension department of Tuskegee Institute, was buried near here following funeral services in the institute chapel. Rev. John W. Whittaker, assisted by Rev. G. Lake Imes, officiated at the ceremonies. Mrs. Calloway died in the institute hospital following an attack of acute indigestion.

For many years Mrs. Calloway taught in the public schools of Alabama and for one year in Cleveland, Tenn. She was an tctive civic and church worker and was president of the Tuskegee Hospital Aid society.

Julian Huxley Speaks On 'Africa' During Visit At Tuskegee Institute

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., Nov. 9.—(Special)—Dr. Julian Huxley, grandson of Thomas Henry Huxley, one of the world's greatest scientists, shook hands today with one of Alabama's greatest scientists, Dr. George Washington Carver, in the latter's laboratory at Tuskegee Institute. Dr. Huxley addressed the students, faculty and friends, on Africa, where he recently spent several months studying native education in the British possessions.

"Of course the traveler in Africa," said the speaker, "is impressed first of all with the remarkable animals seen against the background of wonderful scenic beauty. Then too, he is fascinated by contrast with so many different tribes hardly touched by civilization. But unquestionably Africa's strongest appeal lies in the thought that here is a whole continent where destiny is undecided."

Dr. Huxley was presented by Mr Owen Hobson Murfee, of Prattville, who will be official host during the stay of the lecturer in Alabama. A visit with Dr Carver, research chemist of Tuskegee Institute, and the inspection of Dr. Carver's laboratory, occupied the visitors a part of the afternoon. Afterward a tour of the campus, including a visit to the grave of Booker T. Washington, was made preceding the lecture.

Dr. Huxley believes that with the exception of a comparatively small portion, Africa is, and must be, a black man's continent. Unlike China and India, Africa still has vast spaces unpopulated. Many of the tribes are of low culture, not from the standpoint of their art or tribal development, but in the sociological sense that they have produced no written language. No written history was available until the middle of the last century.

According to the observations of Dr. Huxley, four roads lead to Africa's destiny. The first, that of commercial exploitation, carries with it the danger that native labor will disintegrate into a great proletariat. However, the medical service can do much to lower the appallingly high rate of mortality which is perilous to a country already underpopulated and further that scientific studies will make it possible for medical aid to wipe out almost universal chronic, hook worm malaria, etc., that have for centuries sapped up the energy of the natives. Another way is to make Africa a black imitation of a white country. Dr. Huxley was emphatic in his condemnation of this method, and the method of making Africa a reservoir of military force.

"The logical way," he insisted, "is to try to build on foundations already there. The tribal forms, developed as they have been through the centuries to a very high degree, contain many valuable social ideas.

"One great danger of civilization is that as it develops, the cohesion of the group decays with the aggrandizement of the individual. With white civilization on the danger line of disintegration something new has great value. This something new may be found in the strong cohesive quality of the African tribes."

"Already a sense of geographic unity has arisen in Africa. It is inevitable that a political unity will follow. This political unity, far from being a menace to the other nations of the world, will be a benefit if the best of our western culture is grafted upon the many assets of the tribal forms which Africa has already developed to such a high degree."

In an informal round table discussion with members of the faculty after the lecture, Dr. Huxley stated that the African problems were more social than racial, that a standardization of native schools and the adoption of a common language were necessary factors in deciding the destiny of the country. Some of the most effective work that has been done, he concluded, had been done by the Jeanes teachers.

Friends in Alabama will remember that the Jeanes work was under the direction of the late James L. Sibley, who worked for so long with the educational agencies of this State.

Superintendent Harmon and Mr. Grover Hall, who were expected with Mr Murfee to meet the distinguished visitor at Tuskegee, were unable to be present. Dr. Moton, because of an engagement to speak at the 30th anniversary exercise of the Okolono Industrial School in Mississippi, had to leave before Dr. Huxley arrived. Acting Principal R. C. Atkins, Dr. Monroe N. York, of the Negro Year Book, and Director A. Heninburg, extended the courtesies of the Institute.

Dr. Huxley left at 7 p.m. for Montgomery and Prattville where he will fill a series of lecture engagements.

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DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Tuskegee Institute, Comments on.

BIG SHAKEUP AT TUSKEGEE IS RUMORED

5-6-32

NEW YORK — The New York Amsterdam News prints the following story in the issue of May 4:

Drastic changes in the personnel of the faculty of Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, loom with the probable ousting of Robt. R. Taylor as vice-president, and his son-in-law, Dr. Eugene H. Dibble, Jr., as medical director.

The Amsterdam News learned this yesterday from an unimpeachable source.

Can't Reach Moton

Attempts yesterday to reach Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, at Hotel McAlpin, where he was stopping, were unsuccessful. Dr. Moton was to leave New York late last night after five days in the city on a business trip.

The shake-up, which threatens to break at the close of the school year next week, is a reverberation of still unsolved murder of Mary Booth, sister-in-law to Tuskegee's principal. The wanton slaying on the institute campus on the night of August 1, 1930, remains a mystery and the source of endless gossip and bitter recriminations at Tuskegee and throughout the country.

As head of the nurse training school, Miss Booth was Dr. Dibble's chief aid in the direction of the institute's medical aid program. Her death was followed a year later by the arrest of a student alleged to have been implicated in the case. A Macon county grand jury, however failed to return an indictment. Rumor persists that the case was deliberately hushed up because of possible revelations.

Break Rumored

In addition to the reported break between the administration and Mr. Taylor and Dr. Dibble, other changes in the faculty are indicated by the withholding of the yearly teaching contracts usually renewed by May 1. No such renewals have been made to date, The Amsterdam News has been informed.

Mentioned as probable successor to Mr. Taylor are R. C. Atkins, director of the agricultural school; W. T. B. Williams, dean of the college and field agent of the Jeanes and Slater funds, and A. J. Neely, institute registrar and leader of the school's quartet.

TUSKEGEE

Taylor and Dibble to Go—Drastic Changes Expected to Break

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Tuskegee Institute, Comments on.

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TUSKEGEE

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DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

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3-12-32

DARNABY WILL PILOT TOURNEY

Amsterdam

Checkers to Be Restored to Tuskegee's Spring Events

P. 12

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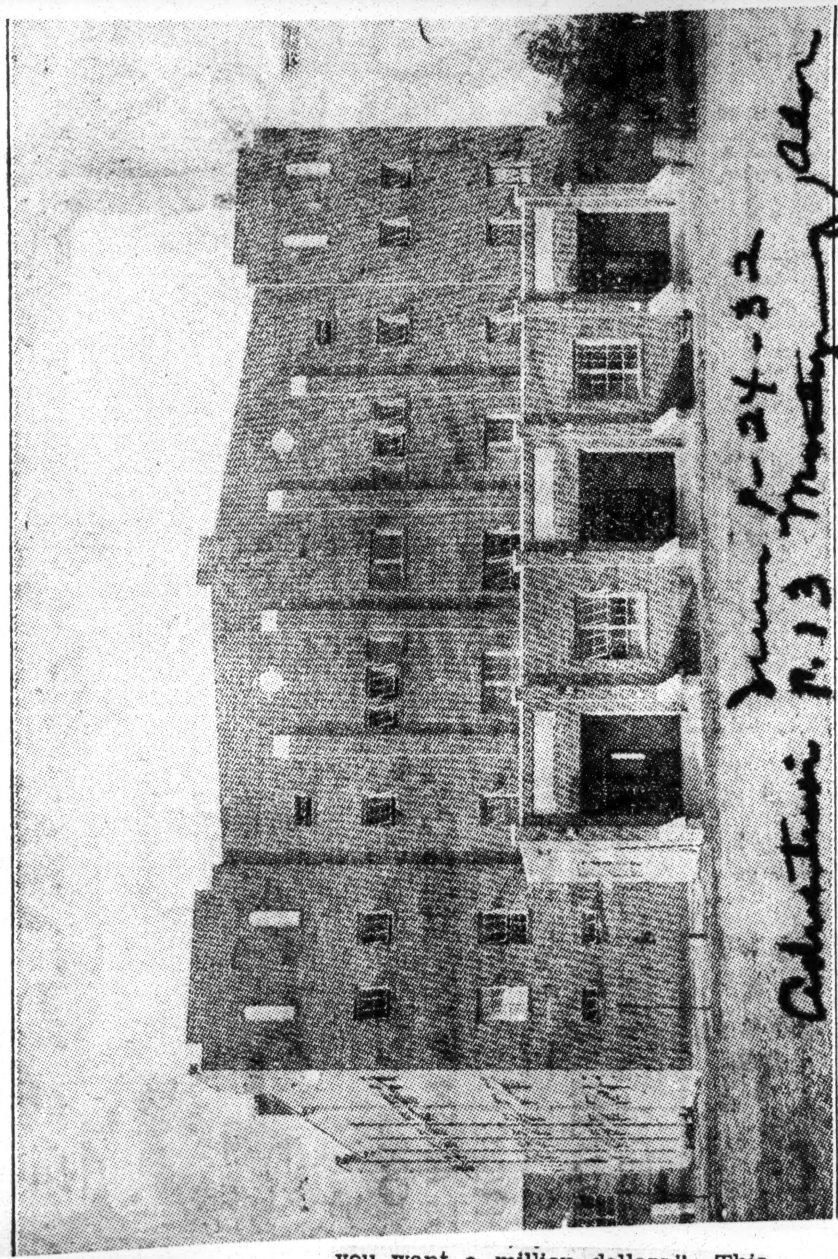
3-12-32

New Tuskegee Auditorium-Gymnasium



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Advertiser P. 13 Montgomery, Ala. 3-24-32

NEGRO RACE LOSES FRIEND IN DEATH OF GEORGE EASTMAN

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Tuskegee institute was one of his large benefactions. The story told of his first gift to that school is that a group called on him at his home, among them Mr. Rosenwald and Principal R. R. Moton. With brisk direct speech, Eastman invited them to tell the reason for their coming.

Principal Moton tried to have Mr. Rosenwald, who was on Tuskegee's board, be the spokesman. He declined saying, "You know the school's needs, you tell him that you want a million dollars." This staggering sum was the request. To it Mr. Eastman replied that his company would make a gift which would be gratifying to the friends of the school. The gift was considerably more than a million dollars.

Mr. Eastman, a world benefactor for his invention in photography, took special interest in the department maintained at Tuskegee, and was himself the source of the money used by the world-famous photographer, C. M. Beatty, whose work was not only superlative within the Negro race, but ranked among the best done anywhere by anybody.

Besides Tuskegee Mr. Eastman made gifts to Hampton institute and to Meharry. His will has not been made public yet.

Call P. 7A Kansas City 3-?-32

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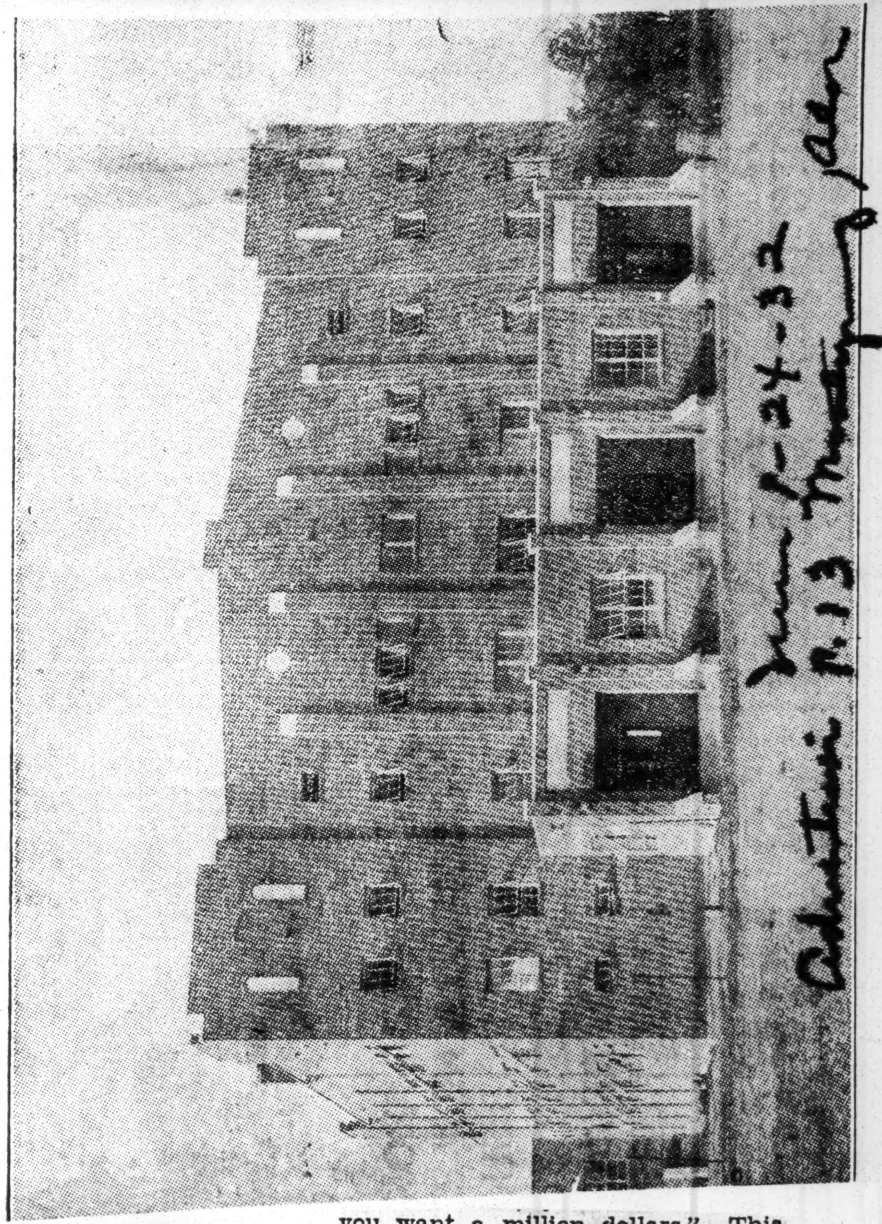

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Principal Moton tried to have Mr. Rosenwald, who was on Tuskegee's board, be the spokesman. He declined saying, "You know the school's needs, you tell him that you want a million dollars." This staggering sum was the request. To it Mr. Eastman replied that his company would make a gift which would be gratifying to the friends of the school. The gift was considerably more than a million dollars.

Mr. Eastman, a world benefactor for his invention in photography, took special interest in the department maintained at Tuskegee, and was himself the source of the money used by the world-famous photographer, C. M. Beatty, whose work was not only superlative within the Negro race, but ranked among the best done anywhere by anybody.

Besides Tuskegee Mr. Eastman made gifts to Hampton institute and to Meharry. His will has not been made public yet.

Tuskegee Institute, Comments on.

ITINERARY OF NEGRO CHORUS ANNOUNCED

Advertiser

Tuskegee Institute Singers Will Open Tour With Concert At Montgomery

4-25-32

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., April 24.—(Special)—The concert in which the Tuskegee Institute choir and male chorus will sing Friday night, May 13, in Cramton Bowl, is the first of a series of eight concerts to be given by the Institute singers in a tour of Alabama and Georgia. The Institute songsters are to sing in Montgomery under auspices of the Junior League of Montgomery for the benefit of Hale Infirmary.

The Institute singers will present concerts at Montevallo, Auburn, University of Alabama, Birmingham, and Atlanta, Macon and Columbus in Georgia.

Following their Friday night concert in Cramton Bowl, Director William L. Dawson's singers will be heard next at Alabama College in Montevallo on Saturday afternoon, May 14. They will sing at Montevallo in the college auditorium for the girl students of Alabama College.

From Montevallo, they will go to the University of Alabama, where they will sing Saturday night, May 14, in Denny Stadium. They are to sing there under auspices of the Tuscaloosa Chapter of the Red Cross, for benefit of tornado sufferers.

After singing in Denny Stadium Saturday night, the Institute group will move to Birmingham Sunday, May 15 and sing in the afternoon in the Jefferson Theater, in another charity benefit appearance.

On Monday, May 16, the Tuskegee songsters go to Atlanta, where they appear at Wesley Memorial auditorium in their first concert in Atlanta. On Tuesday, May 17, they are to appear in Macon in Macon's handsome new municipal auditorium.

From Macon, the glee club and the choir will go to Columbus, where they will sing May 18 at the Royal Theater for benefit of the Family Welfare Bureau in still another move to aid charity.

On their way home from Columbus, the songsters will stop by Auburn, where the Auburn students and townspeople will be the last audience of the singers' tour. They will sing in Langdon Hall at Auburn, on May 18.

The singers will travel in a special car. They will make their homes on the car, sleeping on it each night during the entire tour.

INSTITUTE CHOIR TO MAKE SOUTHERN TOUR

Reporter

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., April 21—The Tuskegee Institute Choir of one hundred voices is putting in many extra hours of rehearsal in preparation of a Southern tour during the month of May. They will sing at the principal university centers in Alabama and Georgia, going as far east as Savannah. 4-23-32

William L. Dawson, director of the Tuskegee Institute School of Music, is director of the choir and Male Glee Club. Birmingham, Ala.

Dr. G. Lake Imes is managing the tour.

The choir is also booked for an engagement at the opening of Radio City next spring.

Tuskegee Chorus Sponsor Obtained

Macon, Ga.

Beda-Etta College to Back Appearance Here

5-1-32

The concert of the Tuskegee choir and glee club in the Macon auditorium May 17 will be sponsored by Beda-Etta college for Negroes, it was announced Saturday.

Robert Williams, who will be local manager of the Negro chorus, will reserve half the auditorium for a Negro audience. The concert here will be one of a series on a tour of several southern states. Later, the choir will go to New York to appear as a feature attraction at the opening of the new Radio City theater by S. L. (Roxy) Rothafel. Their New York contract is for a month.

Rothafel heard the chorus rehearse some of its spirituals in Tuskegee institute several months ago, and offered the organization a contract for the new theater. The Tuskegee singers will continue classes in New York with their own teachers, taken there for the purpose, to prevent the month's visit from interrupting studies.

TUSKEGEE IN NEW YORK

Advertiser

Tuskegee's student singers, according to a news item in yesterday's Advertiser, have been invited by Roxy to appear for at least a month next year in his new theater in "Radio City," New York. This is recognition of the Tuskegee artists of more than local interest and significance, but it will scarcely surprise those Alabamians who have heard them sing.

Montgomery, Ala.

Tuskegee's Choir Will Appear Here

Telegraph

The Tuskegee choir of 100 voices will give a program at the Macon auditorium May 17 for the benefit of Beda-Etta college, according to plans being made under the direction of Dr. William Neale Frayser, Negro physician and musician of Macon.

4-26-32

The choir will leave early in May to fill several engagements in Alabama and Georgia before going to Radio City, New York, for its summer programs. The choir sings without accompaniment and features spirituals and other special harmony effects.

Macon, Ga.

TUSKEGEE SINGERS THRILL AUDIENCE

Advertiser

Institute Chorus Renders Program Of Spirituals To 2,800 At Cramton Bowl

5-14-32

Under a silver-starred sky, with the perfume of grass drenched in Dixie dew fragrant in the air, Tuskegee's hundred singers delighted a crowd of 2,800 music lovers at Cramton Bowl last night. Montgomery, Ala.

Singing a program of old and new spirituals, the singers won thunderous applause in number after number, and were compelled to give four encores. The audience demanded more encores, but time limits made singing of others impossible.

The singers again demonstrated the born mastery of rhythm that gives the spirituals and other negro music its peculiar, pulsating, haunting appeal. Rather surprisingly the audience included more white patrons than negroes, some 1,500 white people attending, with about 1,300 negroes there.

"Ain't That Good News" won hearty, spontaneous cheering, gaining more applause than any number sung during the evening, being sung a second time as an encore. This song, with a swinging, rocking-horse rhythm and a camp-meeting jubilee theme was profoundly and joyfully touching to the appreciative audience.

The singers opened their program with "Steal Away," and sang "King Jesus Is a-Listenin," another number of the jubilee type, vibrating with the hypnotic negro rhythm, and won such favor that an encore was demanded, but not given. "Go Down, Moses" followed, the longing, haunting notes and powerful chords in this chant making a fine impression. This number also found enthusiastic favor.

Very effective was "Nobody Knows de Trouble I See," followed by that happy, hallelujah-like number, "Ain't That Good News." This song, if sung two or three more times, would have had the crowd shouting in old-fashioned camp meeting manner, somone observed. "Deep River" came next, leaving a profound hush and stillness over the crowd for a few moments after it was ended.

The next number was "Lost in The Night," with the excellent rhythm and the beautiful, liquid, limpid notes of a gifted young soprano, Ella Wright, of Roba, Ala., delighting the audience immensely. If it were possible for any one negro singer to steal a show from the Tuskegee singers, she could do it. Her solo parts in several of the numbers greatly impressed every listener as that of a singer who is going a long, long ways in the music world.

The first half of the program was completed with the singing of "Sun-Down" and "Listen to The Lambs."

Between halves, Dr. G. L. Imes, assistant principal of the Institute, mounted the platform and thanked white patrons for their interest in Hale Infirmary, for benefit of which the concert was given, and in Tuskegee Institute.

Only the male chorus, assisted by Ella Wright in "I'm Trampin" sang the seven numbers and three encores of the second half. The happy footsteps of a heaven-bound army were plainly audible in the rhythm of this song, composed and arranged by Director William L. Dawson, to whose genius credit for the hit made by the Tuskegee singers last night must be given. The deep harmony, and joyous theme of this song gave the auditors much pleasure. "I'm in His Care-O" "Absent," "Soon Ah Will be Done wid de Trouble ob De World," "I'll Never Turn Back No, Mo," "Lord I don't Feel No Ways Tired," and "I Heard of a City Called Heaven," completed the list on the program. "Hallelujah Chorus," an encore, was the final number.

The hit made by the singers was a personal triumph for the brilliant young director, Dawson, for his singers to win such acclaim on the first concert of their first concert tour, directed by this young man who ran away from home to go to school in the face of his father's threats and make good before a throng of his fellow Alabamians was a great compliment for Dawson. Dawson was roundly applauded throughout, as he upheld his reputation as a composer and teacher.

Gov. Miller was introduced by Dr. Imes, who expressed the Institute's pleasure at his attendance. The Governor, Mrs. Miller and members of his staff also attended. Dr. R. R. Moton, Tuskegee president, was likewise introduced. Pleasure at the goodwill shown by white patrons and cooperation between the races was expressed by Dr. Imes.

Gov. Miller greatly enjoyed the program, he declared, complimenting President Moton when the two met after the concert, on his fine work at Tuskegee and the enjoyment afforded in the singers' concert.—D. M.

TUSKEGEE SINGERS TO APPEAR MONDAY

"Steal Away" and "Swing Low Sweet Chariot" and a dozen other negro spirituals of plantation days will make up the program of the concert by the Tuskegee Institute Choir and Glee Club, scheduled for Monday night at Wesley Memorial church. Besides the old favorites, five newly-discovered spirituals, arranged and recently published by William L. Dawson, the director, will be sung.

Seats in the half of Wesley Memorial hall set aside for negro patrons went on sale Friday morning at the Yates & Milton store, 228 Auburn avenue. Those for the white patrons will be put on sale Saturday at the Cable Piano Company.

Tuskegee Singers At Bowl Tonight

Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

The choir and male chorus of Tuskegee Institute will sing tonight at Cramton Bowl beginning at 8:30. Tonight's concert will be the first of a series of eight which they will give in Alabama and Georgia before their return to Tuskegee on April 19.

The hundred singers will give more than a score of spirituals in tonight's recital, to which Gov. Miller and Mayor Gunter have been invited as guests of the singers. Best known among the spirituals which will be sung are: "Steal Away," "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot," "Little David, Play On Yo' Harp," and "Han' Writin' On De Wall."

All proceeds from the concert tonight are to go to Hale's Infirmary. Tickets are on sale at May and Green's; Dean, Standard and Pitt Drug Stores, and H. J. Mitchell's Store.

Tuskegee Singers At Montevallo Saturday

Advertiser

MONTEVALLO, ALA., May 11.—(Special)—The Tuskegee Singers, a chorus of 100 negro voices, will be presented in concert at Alabama College at 1:30 p.m. Saturday. The concert is being sponsored by the college chapter of Kappa Delta Pi, national honorary education fraternity, for the benefit of Alabama College student loan fund.

CONCERT OF SPIRITUALS

TUSKEGEE, ALA., May 10.—(Special)—The famous choir and male chorus of the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, conducted by William L. Dawson, and managed by G. Lake Imes, will appear in the Tuskegee High School Auditorium Wednesday at 8 p.m. This well known glee club, composed of 100 voices, will sing their famous negro spirituals. The entertainment will be given for the benefit of the Tuskegee High School Athletic Association.

Tuskegee Institute Singers Have Offer To Tour Continental Europe

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., May 7.—(Special)—An offer to make a concert tour of Europe with the Tuskegee Institute choir and male chorus or glee club, which sings in Cramton Bowl Friday night, is being considered by the Institute authorities. If the Tuskegee singers go to Europe they will sing their famous negro spirituals in concerts in the biggest cities of Europe.

Institute authorities have just received an offer from Albert Morini, Vienna impressario, to make a concert tour of the continent under his contract. A letter from Morini to Director William L. Dawson opened the negotiations and is before President R. R. Moton and Dr. G. L. Imes, assistant principal, for consideration.

The offer from Morini is the second he has made in an effort to get the singers to go to Europe. He made a similar effort last year. Morini is assisted in America by Richard Copley, New York booking agent.

Morini's offer followed an agreement under which Institute authorities will permit the 100 student singers to go to New York and sing for a month as a feature of the opening of Roxy's new theater in "Radio City" early next year.

Tuskegee's songmakers will sing their thrilling, soul-stirring spirituals in their program in Montgomery in which they are to appear for the benefit of Hale Infirmary.

Decision on the offer to make the European tour is being held in abeyance by Institute authorities, pending study of the proposition. Should the tour be made, it would have to be taken in the Summer, very likely or else teachers must be taken to instruct the students while they are away, Institute authorities have indicated.

A representative of the Institute has been asked to go to New York to confer with Morini at Copley's offices about the matter. Announcement of decision on the offer will be made later.

Special seating arrangements have been made in the Bowl, special sections to be provided both white and negro patrons.

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As years went by, the choir, the band and the glee club have been organized under the encouragement of music and stress of its importance, particularly the spirituals melodies, by Dr. Washington and Dr. Moton.

The spirit that has inspired the writing of the spirituals is the negroes' greatest contribution to America, says Dr. Moton, the Institute's president. And for this reason Dr. Moton has lent every needed aid to the perpetuation of them through the school of music and Tuskegee's band, choir, glee club and quartet.

Tickets to the Montgomery concert went on sale today at May and Green's, Dean's Drugstore, Standard Drugstore and Pitt's Drugstore in Montgomery.

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King Jesus is a Listenin'—Dawson.

Go Down Moses—Burleigh.

Nobody Knows the Trouble I See—Dawson.

Ain't That Good News—Negro Folk Song.

Deep River—Burleigh.

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800 GIRLS ATTEND TUSKEGEE SESSION

Annual Celebration Is Held At Institute With Program, Addresses

TUSKEGEE, INSTITUTE, ALA., April 15.—(Special)—Approximately 800 girls representing schools in 60 communities in Macon County attended the 10th annual Girls' Day at Tuskegee Institute Thursday.

Morning and afternoon sessions were held in the Institute Chapel with Mrs. L. A. Grant, supervisor, and Miss Myrtle K. Knight, principal Cotton Valley School, presiding. At 1 p.m. the girls, led by the Institute Band, marched to the dining hall where Tuskegee girls were hostesses at dinner.

Features of the morning session were: Short addresses by Principal Moton, Superintendent W. B. Rilry, C. J. Calloway, director rural school extension service, Dean E. S. Lander, and others. The visitors were welcomed by Gussie McMillian, president of the Y. W. C. A. Theodosia Phillips, New Rising Star made response and later played a piano solo. Macon County Training School demonstrated a class in home economics in their school. Choruses were sung by Washington Public School and Chambliss Children's House.

Features of the afternoon session were the demonstrations by girls of the physical educational department, Tuskegee Institute, and the spelling contest conducted by A. L. Turner.

A tribute to Booker T. Washington's wife was the closing event of the day. The 800 girls led by the Children's House group passed from the chapel to the adjoining cemetery. A basket of flowers was placed on the grave.

Tuskegee Institute Singers Signed By 'Roxy' To Appear At Radio City

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., May 5.—Probably the most signal recognition ever accorded a collegiate group of singers has been bestowed upon the Tuskegee choir and male chorus by Roxy, who is to present the Tuskegee singers for a month at his new theater in "Radio City." They are to be the feature attraction of the opening of his great showhouse, the finest in the country, when it opens early in 1933 in the $250,000,000 Rockefeller development in the heart of downtown New York.

The Tuskegee singers, who will appear in a concert in Montgomery Friday night, May 13, were heard by Roxy a short time ago when he visited the Tuskegee campus. Hearing the Tuskegee songsters render some of their famous negro spirituals caused him to contract for their appearance in New York.

The concert tour that they begin in Montgomery, when they will sing a program of negro spirituals under the auspices of the Montgomery Junior League, and another tour to be made this Fall will show the South why Roxy signed them for the feature of the opening of his fine new playhouse. The Montgomery concert is for the benefit of Hale Infirmary.

Before Institute authorities would consent for the students of the choir and chorus to go to New York, Roxy had to arrange to take teachers along to instruct the students during their stay in Manhattan. This was done to prevent them losing time from their books, the system followed by the Notre Dame footballers in their globe-trotting.

Roxy has indicated that he will keep the Tuskegee singers for two months, so impressed was he with their singing, he told Presidnet R. R. Moton and Dr. G. Lake Imes, assistant principal in arranging for the singers to appear in New York. If they do stay two months, teachers will stay two months too, according to the arrangement reached by the impressario and Institute authorities.

NEGRO SINGERS TO LEAVE TOMORROW

Tuskegee Chorus Will Entrain For Montgomery To Give First Concert

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., May 11.—(Special)—The hundred singers of Tuskegee's famous choir and male chorus will leave tomorrow for Montgomery, where they are to sing in Cramton Bowl in the first of a series of eight concerts that will be the first tour of the kind the songmakers have ever made. They are to sing a program of negro spirituals in their appearance in the Capital Friday night.

The final rehearsal for the concert was held tonight. Director William L. Dawson has had his singers rehearse outdoors in Tuskegee's football bowl that they might accustom themselves to conditions under which they will sing when they sound off beneath the giant floodlights in Montgomery. They are appearing in the Capital for benefit of Hale Infirmary.

A total of 106 people will make up the party. They will come in five special cars that will be run as a special train during part of their tour.

Scores of teachers and students, and residents of Tuskegee and officials of the veterans' hospital will go to the Capital to hear the students in their initial concert of the tour. Many of them will go by automobile and others by rail.

Dr. G. Lake Imes will be in charge of the party during the trip. They are to return here May 19 after singing in Montgomery, Montevallo, Tuscaloosa, Birmingham, Macon, Columbus and Atlanta.

A new offer to sing over a national hookup of radio stations has just been made Institute authorities by the National Broadcasting Company. They will broadcast from Birmingham in event the offer is accepted, according to Dr. Imes.

Tuskegee's Choir Draws Big Crowds

The Tuskegee Institute choir sang before approximately 2,000 persons in the Birmingham city auditorium Sunday afternoon, dispatches from the Alabama city Sunday said. The choir will sing in the Macon auditorium at 8:30 o'clock Tuesday night for the benefit of Beta-Etta college for Negroes.

An audience of more than 4,000 heard the singers in Tuscaloosa, Ala., Saturday night, according to the advance agent of the choir.

The concert here is managed by Robert H. Williams and one-half the auditorium will be reserved for Negroes.

TUSKEGEE SINGERS PRESENT CONCERT MONDAY NIGHT

Plantation spirituals, old and new, sung with the deep fervor and perfect harmony of the negro, will be heard at Wesley Memorial hall Monday night when the Tuskegee Institute choir and glee club will give its first Atlanta concert.

Wesley Memorial hall will be divided Monday night between white and negro patrons. Seats for the white sections will go on sale Saturday at the Cable Piano Company store and for the negro sections the sale will start Friday at Yates and Milton's, 228 Auburn avenue. Popular prices have been arranged.

Friends Of Tuskegee Institute Pleased Over Musical Selections—

The announcement that Tuskegee Institute's fine choir and glee club, who sing in Cramton Bowl next Friday night, are to sing for a month as the feature of the opening of Roxy's fine new theater in "Radio City," in New York, is commented on as being a great compliment to these singers. Comment has buzzed throughout the State since this news was announced in The Advertiser yesterday.

For the Tuskegee singers to be given such a great honor as to be the feature attractions of the opening of this cast, 250 million dollar Rockefeller development places them on a high plane as a group of singers. More significant recognition could hardly be given them. Still further recognition and honors are to be accorded them but the internationally prominent officials concerned are not yet to announce it.

The Tuskegee singers appear here in concert Friday night in which they will sing a program of spirituals. A critic who heard them recently declared their singing the most inspiring, most soul-stirring and best singing of the sort he ever heard. And Roxy pronounces their singing the best singing of spirituals he ever listened to.

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Before Institute authorities would consent for the students of the choir and chorus to go to New York, Roxy had to arrange to take teachers along to instruct the students during their stay in Manhattan. This was done to prevent them losing time from their books, the system followed by the Notre Dame footballers in their globe-trotting.

Roxy has indicated that he will keep the Tuskegee singers for two months, so impressed was he with their singing, he told President R. R. Moton and Dr. G. Lake Imes, assistant principal, in arranging for the singers to appear in New York. If they do stay two months, teachers will stay two months, too, according to the arrangement reached by the impressario and Institute authorities.

NEGRO SINGERS TO LEAVE TOMORROW

Tuskegee Chorus Will Entrain For Montgomery To Give First Concert

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., May 11.—(Special)—The hundred singers of Tuskegee's famous choir and male chorus will leave tomorrow for Montgomery, where they are to sing in Cramton Bowl in the first of a series of eight concerts that will be the first tour of the kind the songmakers have ever made. They are to sing a program of negro spirituals in their appearance in the Capital Friday night.

The final rehearsal for the concert was held tonight. Director William L. Dawson has had his singers rehearse outdoors in Tuskegee's football bowl that they might accustom themselves to conditions under which they will sing when they sound off beneath the giant floodlights in Montgomery. They are appearing in the Capital for benefit of Hale Infirmary.

A total of 106 people will make up the party. They will come in five special cars that will be run as a special train during part of their tour.

Scores of teachers and students, and residents of Tuskegee and officials of the veterans' hospital will go to the Capital to hear the students in their initial concert of the tour. Many of them will go by automobile and others by rail.

Dr. G. Lake Imes will be in charge of the party during the trip. They are to return here May 19 after singing in Montgomery, Montevallo, Tuscaloosa, Birmingham, Macon, Columbus and Atlanta.

A new offer to sing over a national hookup of radio stations has just been made Institute authorities by the National Broadcasting Company. They will broadcast from Birmingham in event the offer is accepted, according to Dr. Imes.

Friends Of Tuskegee Institute Pleased Over Musical Selections—

The announcement that Tuskegee Institute's fine choir and glee club, who sing in Cramton Bowl next Friday night, are to sing for a month as the feature of the opening of Roxy's fine new theater in "Radio City," in New York, is commented on as being a great compliment to these singers. Comment has buzzed throughout the State since this news was announced in The Advertiser yesterday.

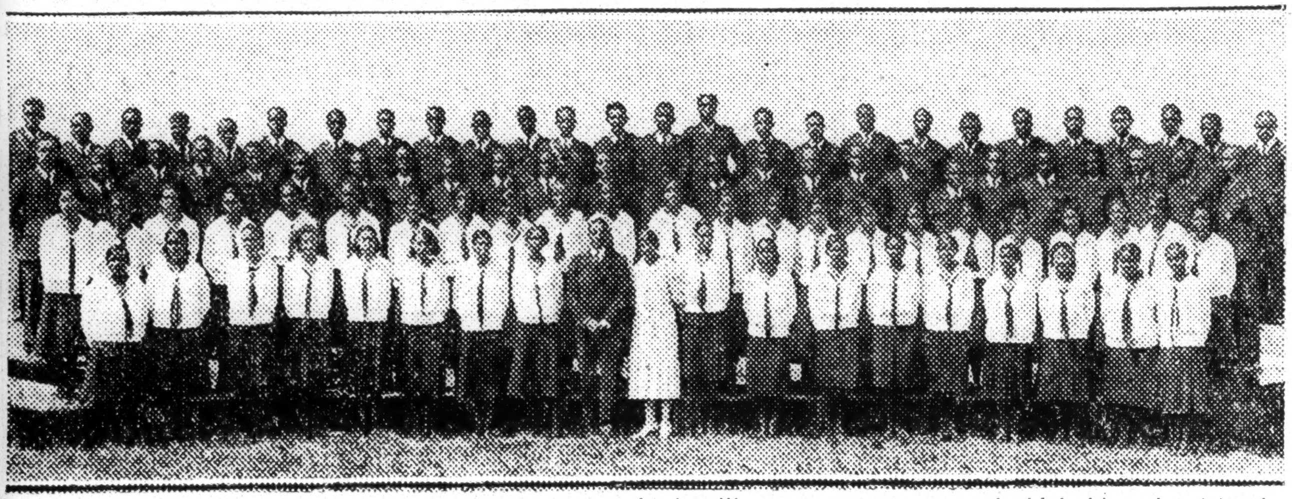
For the Tuskegee singers to be given such a great honor as to be the feature attractions of the opening of this vast, 250 million dollar Rockefeller development places them on a high plane as a group of singers. More significant recognition could hardly be given them. Still further recognition and honors are to be accorded them but the internationally prominent officials concerned are not yet to announce it.

The Tuskegee singers appear here in concert Friday night in which they will sing a program of spirituals. A critic who heard them recently declared their singing the most inspiring, most soul-stirring and best singing of the sort he ever heard. And Roxy pronounces their singing the best singing of spirituals he ever listened to.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Tuskegee Institute, Commentoon.

Old-Fashioned Spirituals To Be Presented By Tuskegee Institue Choir Monday Night



The Tuskegee Institute choir and Glee Club, which will present a program of old-fashioned spirituals at the Wesley Memorial Hall Monday night.

Constitution 5-15-32 Atlanta, Ga.

Increasing interest in the old-fashioned spirituals of the plantation negro, created largely by the success of "Heaven Bound" and similar local productions, is expected to attract a large audience to Wesley Memorial hall Monday night, when the Tuskegee Institute choir and glee club will present a program of these old songs.

The Tuskegee singers have become nationally famous through their phonograph records, and will be even more noted next year, when they will have a month's engagement in New York. They have been engaged by "Roxy," general director of the great Rockefeller music center, "Radio City," to open the main auditorium there, and probably will follow this by an extended tour. "Roxy" heard them in Tuskegee last year and pronounced the chorus "the finest singers of spirituals I ever heard."

The Tuskegee singers number 100 voices, men's and women's, and will be conducted by William L. Dawson, their music director, whose published collection of spiritual songs is considered authority on that subject. Five new numbers, discovered by him in remote sections of the south, will be included on the program.

Wesley Memorial hall will be equally divided between white and colored patrons. Seats for the former are on sale at the Cable Piano Company store, and for the latter at Yates & Milton Pharmacy, 228 Auburn avenue. The concert will begin at 8:30 o'clock.

Famed 100-Voice Tuskegee Choir Appears in Concert Here Tonight

Constitution 5-16-32

Assembled in a mighty chorus that gives to its music the majesty of a gigantic but easily controlled organ, the far-famed Tuskegee Institute Choir and Glee Club of a hundred voices will stand before an Atlanta audience in Wesley Memorial church tonight in one of the most interesting musical programs of the season.

The Atlanta concert of the most famous negro choir in America will begin at 8:30 o'clock tonight, and indications are that the hall of Wesley Memorial will be taxed to capacity. During the last three appearances of the singers prior to coming to Atlanta, approximately 10,000 persons thronged to hear them, beginning at Montgomery, Ala., Friday night, when nearly 3,000 were in the audience; more than 4,000 were present at the Tuscaloosa concert, and Sunday afternoon the Birmingham city auditorium was packed, hearing five encores in response to the tremendous applause.

Singing the deep harmony of the negro spirituals which authorities have said is America's only native music, the Tuskegee Institute Choir and Glee Club is known as the greatest aggregation of negro voices in the United States, and therefore enjoys a unique distinction that is world-wide.

These singers have been so splendidly trained that it is said each voice possesses a musical personality that would stand out of its own volume and richness on a concert stage, and the degree of selectivity with which the entire ensemble has been developed has produced what, in the minds of noted directors, is an amazing vocal instrument. Its analogy to a splendid, many-reeded organ is more than mere rhetoric, critics insist, in that its individual makeup is so highly trained and expertly adapted to the whole that it comprises in reality a great human instrument capable of rendering particularly a music which of late has won national recognition.

From deep basso to flute-like soprano, running through the diapasons of alto, a contralto and tenor, the Tuskegee Institute singers are selected for the choir of 100 voices only after rigid tests of voice color, volume and tone-control, after which they are put through many lessons in concert singing, so that each section is responsive to the conductor's baton with the same perfection and control of a modern pipe organ.

Having this basis for concert work, the effect produced by their rendition of the spirituals which comprise their repertory is described by musicians as extraordinary. Inasmuch as most negro spirituals carry a tone motif of deep but philosophical lament, the resultant music combines the incongruous tonal qualities of the weird, enthralling chant suggestive of placid suffering, the scarcely suppressed light-heartedness of a race easily amused, and the groping overtones of seekers after the light—more often represented in the religious theme of blind faith.

Tickets for tonight's concert are on sale for both white and colored, the church hall having been divided into two sections. White persons may obtain them from the Cable Piano Company, while colored patrons will find the tickets on sale at Yates & Milton Pharmacy, 228 Auburn avenue.

TUSKEGEE SINGERS ARE HIGHLY PRAISED

Advertiser

Institute Chorus Will Inaugurate Alabama Tour Here On Friday Night

5-11-32

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., May 10.—(Speical)—High praise has been showered on the famous singers of Tuskegee Institute, who appear in Cramton Bowl Friday night, May 13, in the first concert of a tour of Alabama and Georgia.

Montgomery

"The best singers of spirituals I ever heard," is the praise given them by Roxy, head man of "Roxy and His Gang," an impressario in charge of "Radio City." Roxy has signed the singers to sing for a month in his new playhouse as the feature of the opening of "Radio City" next year. Roxy heard them during a visit to Tuskegee's campus.

"The best singing I ever heard," was the praise accorded the 100 singers by Dr. Henry Edmonds, one of the South's leading divines, pastor of the Independent Presbyterian Church of Birmingham.

The singers will travel in special cars which will be run as a special train during part of the tour. They will occupy three Pullman, a dining car and a combination coach and baggage car. The singers will be accompanied by Dr. G. Lake Imes, manager of the chorus and several other officials.

Dr. Imes handled arrangements for the several concerts in the first tour the singers have ever made. He made several trips to Birmingham, Montgomery, Tuscaloosa, Atlanta, Macon, Columbus and Montevallo in planning these concerts.

The Montgomery concert is for the benefit of Hale Infirmary. Seating arrangements have been provided for both white and negro patrons.

Montgomery, Ala. Advertiser
Saturday, April 16, 1932

800 GIRLS ATTEND TUSKEGEE SESSION

Annual Celebration Is Held At Institute With Program, Addresses

TUSKEGEE, INSTITUTE, ALA., Apr 15.—(Special)—Approximately 800 girls representing schools in 60 communities in Macon County attended the 10th annual Girls' Day at Tuskegee Institute Thursday.

Morning and afternoon sessions were held in the Institute Chapel with Mrs. L. A. Grant, supervisor, and Miss Myrtle K. Knight, principal Cotton Valley School, presiding. At 1 p.m. the girls, led by the Institute Band, marched to the dining hall where Tuskegee girls were hostesses at dinner.

Features of the morning session were: Short addresses by Principal Moton, Superintendent W. B. Rilry, C. J. Calloway, director rural school extension service, Dean E. S. Lander, and others. The visitors were welcomed by Gussie McMillian, president of the Y. W. C. A. Theodosia Phillips, New Rising Star, [illegible]e response and later played a piano solo. Macon County Training School demonstrated a class in home economics in their school. Choruses were sung by Washington Public School and Chambliss Children's House.

Features of the afternoon session were the demonstrations by girls of the physical educational department, Tuskegee Institute, and the spelling contest conducted by A. L. Turner.

A tribute to Booker T. Washington's wife was the closing event of the day. The 800 girls led by the Children's House group passed from the chapel to the adjoining cemetery. A basket of flowers was placed on the grave.

Atlanta, Ga., Journal
Sunday, May 8, 1932

[illegible] James Westbrook and Mi[illegible] Louise Higgins, talented young pup[illegible] of Charles Beaton. Miss Higgi[illegible] played the difficult "Campanella" [illegible] Liszt in a way which would hav[illegible] done credit to a musician of mature years and longer training.

Chorus of Tuskegee Will Give Concert In Atlanta May 16

When the famous chorus of Tuskegee Institute sings at Wesley Memorial hall on Monday night, May 16, Atlantians will have opportunity to hear what Roxy described as "the greatest singers of spirituals I ever heard."

S. L. Rothafel, known all over the country as Roxy, took his "gang" to Tuskegee last year, while touring the south, and a special concert was given for them by the Tuskegee chorus. Since then Roxy invited them to sing for a month in the new $25,000 "Radio City" in New York when it is completed next year.

The Tuskegee chorus will present a program at Wesley Memorial Hall composed almost entirely of "spirituals." The house will be divided between white and negro patrons. Seats in the section for white music lovers will go on sale Saturday at the Cable Piano Company's store, and those for negroes will be put on sale Friday at the Yates & Milton Pharmacy, 228 Auburn Avenue.

Atlanta, Ga., Constitution
Sunday, May 1, 1932

[illegible] central [illegible] ture which [illegible] ple to help [illegible]

"From bo[illegible] economic sta[illegible] a new car at [illegible] well as wise."

TUSKEGEE SINGERS TO APPEAR IN CITY ON MONDAY, MAY 16

The celebrated singers of Tuskegee Institute will be heard in Atlanta at the Wesley Memorial auditorium Monday night, May 16, in a program of a score or more of the negro spirituals that they have done so much to make famous throughout the world.

Arrangements have been made for seating both white and negro lovers

chorus or glee club, and the choir. The of music. Special sections will be reserved for members of each race. singers have never appeared in a concert here, though their phonograph recordings are well known to Atlantans. Besides the best-known spirituals, the institute group will also sing a few classical selections. The Tuskegee singers have probably done more to preserve and popularize the spirituals than any other singers. The singers who will appear here are the combined group of the male

Tuskegee Chorus Engaged to Sing At Rockefeller Temple of Music

Constitution

The Tuskegee Institute chorus of 100 voices, scheduled to sing at Wesley Memorial hall on Monday night, May 16, has just been given an unusual honor, together with a contract which will help the students pay their way through college.

The Tuskegee singers have been invited to open "Radio City," the great Rockefeller temple of music in New York, when it is completed early next year. They have been given a month's engagement there by "Roxy," general director of the programs, who heard them last year in Tuskegee.

When S. A. Rothafel, better known as "Roxy," took his "gang" on a southern tour last year he made a special visit to Tuskegee, where he heard the 100-voice chorus of young negroes sing the famous "spirituals" of the old plantations. His time was limited, but he extended the audition until they had sung almost their entire repertory.

"It is the finest chorus of its type I ever heard," he declared. "You'll hear from me later." And a short time ago Director William G. Dawson received a contract calling for the month's engagement in the new "Radio City" auditorium, which probably will house the Metropolitan Opera Company next year.

The Tuskegee Institute chorus has never been heard in Atlanta, but it has become nationally famous, as thousands of prominent Americans have visited the noted negro college at Tuskegee, which was founded by Booker T. Washington, and have heard the singers there. Their program will consist almost entirely of spirituals, the plaintive melodies of the old plantations.

Seating arrangements for the concert on May 16 at Wesley Memorial hall will include separate sections for white and negro patrons. Large space has been provided for students of the negro colleges at special rates. Popular prices will prevail, no ticket being more than one dollar. Seats for white patrons will go on sale Saturday at the Cable Piano Company store and for negro patrons next Friday at the Yates & Milton Pharmacy, 228 Auburn avenue.

TWELVE

ROXY TO PRESENT TUSKEGEE SINGERS

Group From Institute Given Month's Engagement In Radio City Theater

Tuskegee Institute's singers, who will present a concert in the Municipal Auditorium here the afternoon of May 15, will sing for a month in Roxy's new Radio City Theater in New York as the feature of the opening of this vast showhouse early in 1933.

They are to let New Yorkers hear how delightful this folk musis of the South, the most distinct contribution to America's realm of music, sounds when sung by Southerners.

The institute singers will present a program of spirituals in Birmingham for benefit of the recreation camp for negro girls near Bessemer. The concert here is sponsored by the white advisory board of the Girls Service League, which has arranged for seating white and colored people.

Teachers Go, Too

Before President Moton would consent for the Tuskegee singers to appear in Roxy's Theater, Roxy was compelled to arrange to take institute teachers along with the students to prevent them missing instruction while they were away. By following this "Notre Dame System" students will lose no time for classes.

Roxy heard the Tuskegee singers rehearsing the spirituals a few months ago when he visited Tuskegee. So impressed was he that he offered them a contract to sing in his new theater. While the contract is for one month, the impresario indicated he would keep singers, teachers and all two months.

Appeared In Chapel

When Roxy appeared in the Tuskegee chapel to listen to rehearsal, the choir as a courtesy offered to sing five songs for him. So impressed and pleased was he, that he called for more until 11 songs had been sung. Offer of the contract followed.

The spirit that has inspired the writing of the spirituals is the negroes' greatest contribution to America, says Dr. Moton, the institute's president. For this reason, he has sponsored the great interest in spirituals taken in them by Tuskegee Institute students. Dr. Moton was the leader of Hampton's spiritual singers while a student there.

Montgomery, Ala. Advertiser
Friday, May 6, 1932

DR. MOTON RETURNS

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., May 5.—(Special)—Dr. R. R. Moton, president of Tuskegee Institute, was back at his desk today after a speaking trip that took him to Virginia, New Jersey and New York. Dr. Moton spoke before a meeting of Federated Club Women of New Jersey, at Upper Montclair, N. J. He also attended a meeting of the trustees of Hampton Institute, at Hampton, Va., and spoke informally during this session.

Postpone Tuskegee Alumni Association To June 16-17

Charleston, S. C. Messenger
Saturday, May 7, 1932

Atlanta, Ga. May 4 (ANP) Jesse O. Thomas of Atlanta, president of the Tuskegee General Alumni Association, has announced that date of the annual session of that organization which is to convene in Hot Springs this year has been moved up to June 16-17 There had been so many advices that schools in which members are teaching do not close until the week of June 9th this year, that the executive committee felt it wise to change the date so as to give them an opportunity to attend.

NEARLY 2000 HEAR TUSKEGEE CHOIR

4-25-32

The Tuskegee Institute male chorus and choir of 100 voices were greeted by an audience of nearly 2,000 people when they appeared Sunday afternoon at the Municipal Auditorium. The parquet was well filled with a large number of school children in the gallery. More than 500 white people occupied the balcony.

Birmingham Ala.

Everybody had been looking forward to the coming of the Tuskegee Singers as Tuskegee is held in such high esteem by white and colored all over the State, it is no wonder that they received such a fine ovation here. Then, too, the concert was to benefit the recreation camp for Negro girls, the only one of its kind in the South. Mrs. Pauline Fletcher is the founder and supervisor.

The program was directed by Mr. William L. Dawson, head of the Tuskegee School of Music. It consisted almost entirely of Negro Spirituals sung without accompaniment. Many of the well-known spirituals and other equally representative, but less familiar compositions. For its group harmony, for its pulsating rhythm and spontaneous appeal the program could hardly be improved upon.

The following songs were included: "Steal Away", "King Jesus Is A Listening", "Go Down Moses", "Nobody Knows De Trouble I See", "Ain't That Good News", "Deep River", "Lost in the Night", "Sun Down", "Listen to the Lambs." The second part included "I'm Trampin'", "I'm in His Care-O", "Absent", "Soon Ah Will Be Done Wid De Troubles of the World", "I'll Never Turn Back No More", "Lord I Don't Feel No Ways Tired", "I Heard of a City Called Heaven."

Mr. Dawson responded to several encores but could have given several more, so enthusiastic was his audience and so tremendous the applause.

By request "Heaven" was sung and the "Hallelujah Chorus." The latter many were heard to say, they had never heard it sung better, even though there was no music accompaniment.

Dr. G. Lake Imes, who is manager of the tour, made a short talk just before the last group of songs, in speaking of the tour the singers will make before returning to Tuskegee, he stated that the Tuskegee Choir will be one of the musical units that will help to dedicate Radio City in New York next year. This will reflect credit upon Alabama as well as the Institute. Dr. Imes introduced Mrs. Mabel Lewis, of Nashville, Tenn., who has the distinction of being one of the original Fisk Jubilee Singers who made a world tour over sixty years ago. It is to this group more than any other that the Jubilee songs won their superiority over all others when sung by Negro voices. Mrs. Lewis made an inspiring talk.

TUSKEGEE CHOIR TO OPEN N.Y. RADIO CITY

Afro-American

TUSKEGEE—When Tuskegee Institute's Choir, under Conductor Wm. L. Dawson, spends a month singing for Roxy during the opening of Radio City next year, the students will not lose any time from their studies. Before Principal Moton would consent to the arrangement for the boys and girls to go, he insisted that Roxy arrange to take teachers along so that they might not lag behind in their lessons.

Roxy visited Tuskegee several months ago for the first time. It was then that the choir charmed him so much that he arranged for its appearance in New York and plans also to broadcast their singing directly from Tuskegee.

S. A. Rothafel, better known as Roxy, took his "gang" on a Southern tour last year and made a visit to Tuskegee when he heard the 100 voice chorus of young people sing the famous "spirituals." His time was limited, but he extended the audition until they had sung almost their entire repertory.

"It is the finest chorus of its type I ever heard," he declared. "You'll hear from me later." And a short time ago Director William G. Dawson received a contract calling for a month's engagement in the new "Radio City" auditorium, which probably will house the Metropolitan Opera Company next year.

HUGE CHOIR SINGS NEGRO SPIRITUALS

Audience Is Enthusiastic Over Program Presented by Tuskegee Institute

Telegraph

Some of the best singing of Negro spirituals which ever has been heard in Macon came Tuesday night from the Tuskegee institute choir in the Macon auditorium.

An audience of perhaps 1,000 persons, Negroes and white, was enthusiastic in its applause of the almost uniformly excellent singing. Much of the success of the choir evidently is attributable to the commanding direction of William L. Dawson, who drew fine chords from his singers, made them hold sustained tones steadily and in magnificent decrescendo, often spinning tones into the gossamer thread that divides music from silence.

5-18-32

Like Master Instrument

The treatment of most of the spirituals was uniform—crescendo to a fortissimo climax and decrescendo to a beautiful tranquil close. This was varied, however, with hummed introductions, and hummed accompaniments to solos. The choir performed like a master instrument, and the singers struck pitch without any accompanying music.

Macon Ga.

The singers stood on three raised steps in a semi-circle. The men wore military uniforms of Tuskegee institute and the women were dressed in white blouses and blue skirts. They were reserved in their singing and seldom sang in full voice.

Some of the outstanding songs in a long program given to spirituals almost exclusively, were Steal Away, the opening song, arranged by the conductor; Ain't That Good News, an unpretentious tune; Listen to the Lambs, with a soprano solo adaptation from Handel's Elijah; I'm Trampin', a men's chorus with soprano solo; Soon I Will Be Done Wid the Troubles of the World; and Lord Have Mercy Upon Us, a Russian hymn sung in its original language, presenting a quaint musical spectacle.

The choir appeared here for benefit of Beda-Etta college for Negroes

C. D. W. B.

Tuskegee Institute, Comments on.

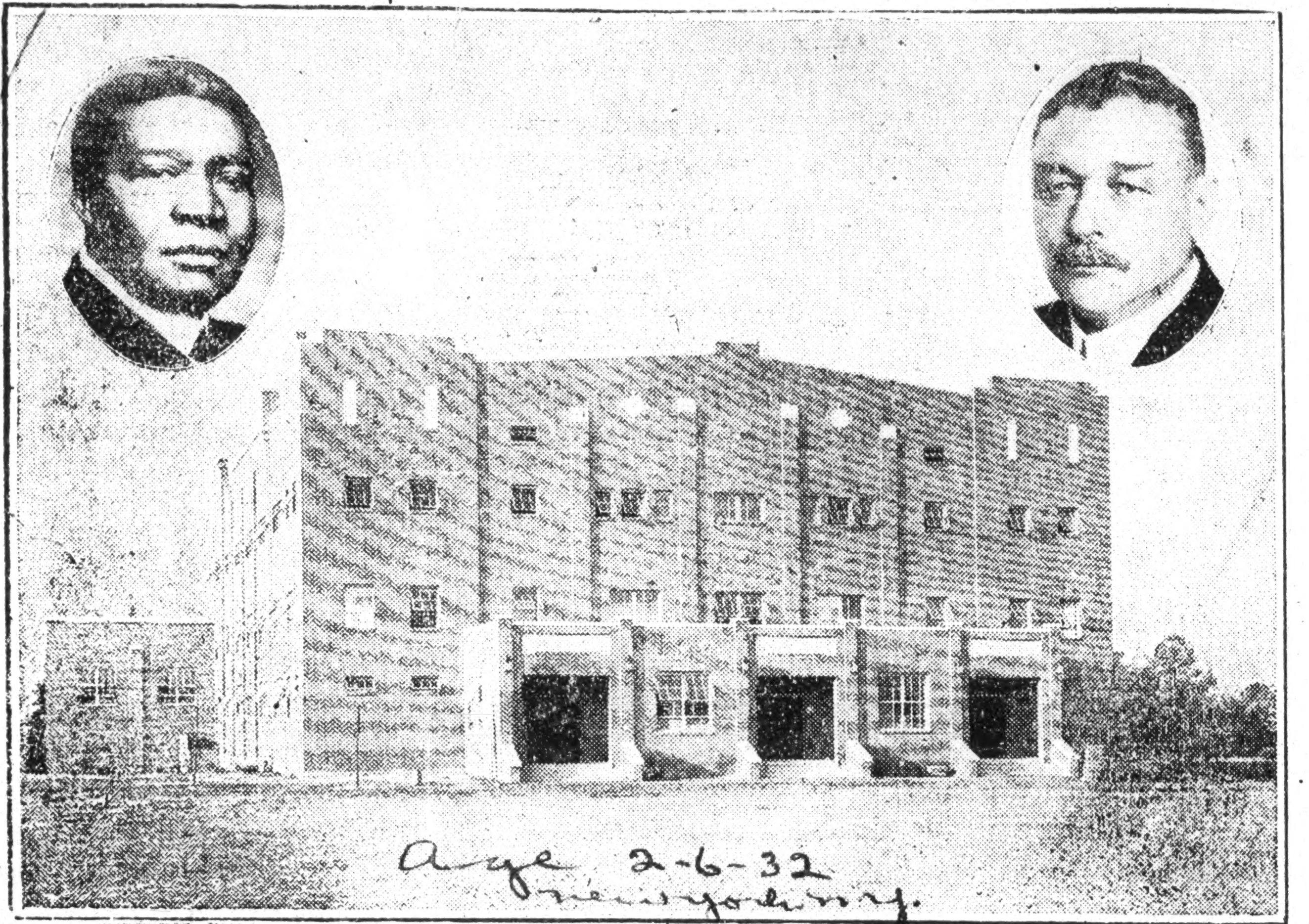
Tuskegee Club

Whip

The New Year's activities of the Chicago-Tuskegee club began Saturday night, January 2, with a social at the home of Mrs. James R. Greene, 3917 Langley av., at which time many members met and enjoyed themselves dancing, refreshing and playing games of various sorts. Among those present were seen the following: Misses Vera Robinson, Celestine Greene, Cynthia Gibson, Fanie Roberson, Tency Fox, and Lula Roberson; Mesdames Doris H. Tanner, Corinne L. Ross, Maggie Wells, Ethel Hobbs, Mattie Wagner, Lelia Roberson and Uuida G. Hines; Messrs. Alexander Johnson, Theodore T. Greene, Christopher Jackson, Percy R. Hines, Jas. Gibson, Thomas Kimmons, William Jackson, Kenneth Welch, L. W. Roberson, Clarence Collier and Theodore R. Valentine. Prizes in whist were won by Kimmons, Welch, Miss Fox and Mrs. Hines. 1-9-32

The executive committee of the club will meet Sunday, January 10 at 5:30 p. m. at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James L. Thomas, 4932 Washington Park court, to work out the details for a musical tea on January 2?, a card tournament on January 30, the reunion of ex-presidents February 2?, and the annual invitational celebration on March 5. Plans will also be made to collect pledges made to Tuskegee Institute through the organization.

Members of this committee are as follows: Percy R. Hines, chairman; Dr. John L. Campbell, Theodore T. Greene, Mrs. Ruth Mitchell, Mrs. Addie Mae Thomas, Mrs. Corinne Ross, John H. Washington, Miss Lillian McCain, Eldridge A. Johnson, Amos C. Saunders, Mrs. Doris H. Tanner, Miss Sara E. Jones and Mrs. Zula R. Mitchell.



Age 2-6-32 New York, N.Y.

LOGAN HALL—Tuskegee Institute's new gymnasium and auditorium, named for Warren Logan (right insert) pioneer worker and recently retired treasurer of Tuskegee Institute. Dr. R. R. Moton, Principal Tuskegee Institute (insert left). In this building the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra with Hazel Harrison of the Tuskegee Institute music school as piano soloist, gave a concert January 28. Logan Hall has a seating capacity of 3,500, excellent acoustics, ventilating and heating systems. Here will be presented Mary Wigman, Mme. Evanti and the Abbey Players, features of the regular Tuskegee Institute Entertainment Course, now in its 12th season.

ker T. Washington Honored On Founders Day At Tuskegee Institute

Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., April 3.—(Special)—"I do not know nor do I care whether or not Booker T. Washington be called a genius, but take from the world what he gave to it and strength and power and beauty and goodness would fall away from it, and the history of his people in this generation would be a rope with raveled and broken strands." 4-4-32

This tribute was paid the founder of Tuskegee Institute by Dr. W. C. Jackson, vice-president of the North Carolina College for Women, and president of the Interracial Commission, who delivered the Founder's Day address in the institute chapel here this afternoon. Dr. Jackson said his theme came from one of the great truths of Booker Washington's philosophy, "perspective, taking the long look," seeing things in large proportions, looking at the horizon instead of the ground at our feet."

Dr. William Jay Schieffelien, chairman of the board of trustees, introduced the speaker as "a man distinguished not only as an educator, but the foremost exponent of better relations in the South." Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, who presided, referred with deep feeling of regret to the absence this year of Mrs. Edgar B Stern and Lessing Rosenwald, daughter and son of the late Julius Rosenwald; of Mr. and Mrs. William Scott, of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mason, and stated that in the name of students and faculty telegrams of regret would be sent these absent friends. Scripture was read by the Rev. Byrd Lee, of Auburn, followed by prayer by the Rev. G. Lake Imes, chaplain of the Institute, and speaker at the Sunday morning service.

At the close of the afternoon session, members of the Montgomery Tuskegee Club placed a wreath on the grave of the founder. A short prayer was offered by the Rev. C. F. Brown, '94. The musical program on Saturday night by the members of the music school faculty and their students featured compositions and arrangements by negro composers.

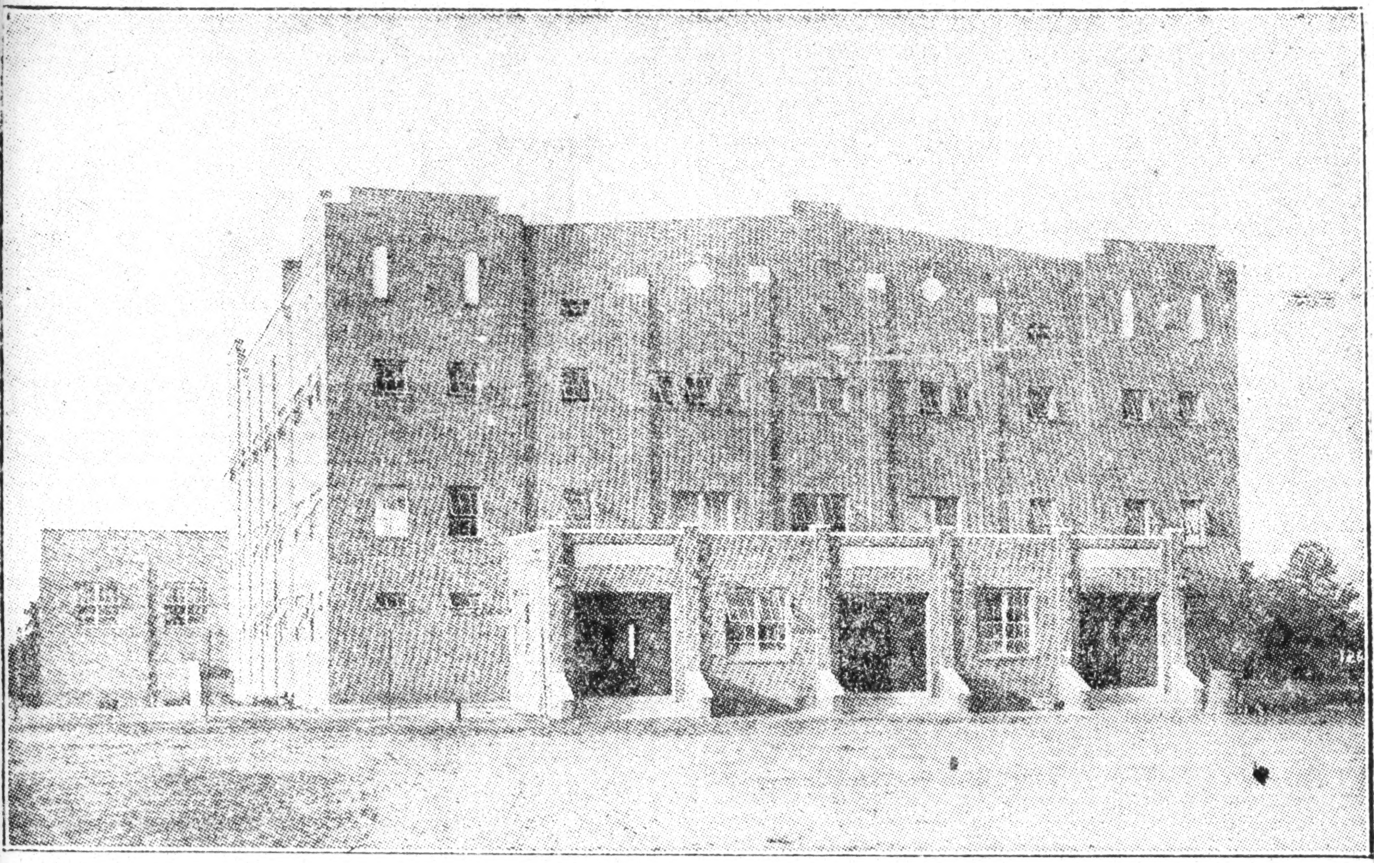
Among these numbers was "Sun Down" (Londonderry Air) arranged for chorus by William L. Dawson, head of the music school and director of the choir. Benjamin Perry, dean of agriculture, Florida A. and M. College, Tallahassee, Fla., in the alumni address which he delivered Saturday evening, said in part: "Dr. Moton, the '12 class is happy to greet you and to thank you on this occasion for the way you have carried on since the passing of our sainted founder, Booker T. Washington." Among the members of his class to whom Perry referred are: John Buford, principal of city school in Oklahoma; Elbert Wright, proprietor of a bakery in Atlanta; David Bowen, lawyer, in Chicago; Susie Sharpe Parris, who with her husband operates a drug store; Joseph Dugas, staff U. S. Administration Hospital, class of '91; Lee A. Jones, county supervision officer of schools; Henry Howard and Albert Foster, owners of grocery businesses; Luella Hanna, State home demonstration agent; Tracy Brannum, assistant postmaster, and Molly Golden and Conrad Hutchinso nof the commandant's staff at Tuskegee Institute. At the close of his address, Perry presented a donation from the class. Accepting, Dr. Moton thanked the speakers and the members who were present not only for their contribution and presence, but for the lives which they and their absent classmates have led.

At the Sunday vesper services, Dr. C. V. Roman, Nashville, Tenn., a charter member of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society, spoke for a few minutes. Dr. Moton presented Mrs. William G. Wilcox, only woman member of the board, Irving Merrill and Edgar B. Stern, recently honored by New Orleans, as its most useful citizen, for a few remarks. Dr. William Jay Schieffelein, chairman of the board, who was the speaker of the evening, paid tribute to the four trustees whom Tuskegee has lost during the past year. Mr. Schieffelein said in part, "the board has asked me to say a word of tribute in memorium of the four trustees who have gone from us, Victor Tulane, A. J. Wilborn, Paul M. Warburg, all were valuable members of the board, each in a different way contributed tremendously to the work of the board. But Julius Rosenwald, what shall I say of him? In many ways he was more like the greatest of all Jews, Jesus Christ, than any man I've ever known. He was indeed a Good Samaritan, he was Abou Ben Adam. His message to the negro men of Chicago at the dedication of the Y. M. C. A. was a message of hope. Let that be our message from him on this Founder's Day.

In the closing exercises in the Founders Day the program will be the dedication of the Logan Hall Monday afternoon with Alphonse Heninburg, 20, director of the academic department of Tuskegee Institute as the speakers. Founders Day address by Dr. W. C. Jackson follows in part, "Mr. Principal, ladies and gentlemen permit me with my first word to speak with simple but sincere affection and reverence the name of your founders, our friend and the benefactor of all mankind, Booker Taliaferro Washington. Booker Washington is the most commanding figure in the history of his people in America. His name and his fame fill the whole land and his memory will endure from generation to generation and his work will live after him for ever. It is from his philosophy that I select one great truth to emphasize today. I believe that it would be pleasing to him if I stated this truth, not in his own words, but in the apt and convincing phrase of his great teacher and friend and guiding philosopher, Samuel Chapman Armstrong. These are the words of Gen. Armstrong: 'Too much is expected of one generation. The real upward movement, the leveling up, not of persons, but of people, will be as in all history, almost imperceptible, to be measured only by long periods.' And this is my theme, 'perspective, taking the long look' seeing things in large proportions, looking at the horizon instead of the ground at our feet, looking at the forest instead of the tree, glimpsing the everlasting hills instead of the mound in our path, measuring progress not in inches but in leagues, not in hours but in generations, not by a step but by a march. Fuor thousand years lay behind the pyramids of Egypt. The beginnings of Nineveh and Babylon are lost in the mists of time. From the first tribes that wandered the Peloponnesian Peninsula to Pericles a score of centuries elapsed. From Romulus and Remus to Julius Caesar it was more than a thou-

Montgomery, Ala. Adver.
Sunday, ... 24, 193...

New Tuskegee Auditorium-Gymnasium



LOGAN HALL, shown above, new auditorium-gymnasium on the campus of Tuskegee Institute, was named for Warren Logan, pioneer worker, at the negro school and recently retired treasurer of the institution. The building is of brick-faced steel and concrete structure and is situated at the approach to the alumni bowl. It contains a spacious stage and is equipped with all modern appliances, including a hot air gas heating system.

sand years. From Abraham Atur of the Chaldeas to the beginning of the Christian era it was over a thousand years. As you contemplate today some of the political limitations that confront you, remember but a fraction of the people of Periclean Athens could vote, that millions of Romans did not know the meaning of the ballot, that it took years for Englishmen to secure the right, that Washington and Adams and Jefferson were elected to office by a mere handful of voters, that Washington, Adams and Hamilton believed indeed that only a select few should ever have this right and that it was not until after 1830 that any considerable number of people were allowed to vote in the United States. And if you are inclined to chafe under the restrictions and limitations of your educational opportunities, remember that great masses of the people in Egypt, Palestine, Babylonia, Greece, Rome, England, France, Germany, Spain and Russia were at all times until a few modern exceptions, almost wholly without educational advantages of any kind, that even the ordinary comforts of life were unknown to them, that they lived wretched and miserable lives of poverty and ignorance and degradition, devastated by wars, depopulated by famine and plague and scourged by priests and overlords and kings.

"Where does the negro stand in relation to all this? An analogy is never perfect and we must admit at once the inadequacy of a comparison, yet we can approximate the truth. Now it is true that the negro has been in this country since 1619 and that he brought with him something of a social and cultural background. But so extreme was the difference in his African and his American life that he has almost completely separated himself from his African background and has made for himself a new life in the new world. Up until 1865 that life was so circumscribed, so limited, so ordered by other than himself, so lacking in unity, save a common bond of ignorance and poverty and serfdom, that it cannot be said to have had a natural or cohesive or unified character.

"Even though a large number of negroes were free during those years, they were little better off, for the most part, than their brothers in bondage. Often many of them were really in a worse condition than some of the slaves. They were isolated from each other and from the slaves. They were discriminated against almost in every particular and practically everywhere their lot was far from a satisfactory one. In a very real sense, then, it was not until 1865 that the negro began his course in America as a race, as a unit, as a coherent, conscious group. At that time, in the eyes of the law at least, every negro in America came to the common level of freedom, even though some of the rights of citizenship were still denied him. Although set apart by custom and tradition, partly because of race and partly because of economic and social reasons, he takes his place as a distinct group in American life.

"Sixty-seven years are an exceedingly short time in the life of a people. It is a little less than the allotted span of one man's life.

"And what has this people of yours, this family in the race of mankind, wrought in this brief span? The story is one that may thrill the soul of any man who rejoices in the progress of his fellows. Sixty-seven years ago it was a homeless race, with only 12,000 persons owning their homes. Today there are 750,000. Sixty-seven years ago it was a landless people. Today it owns 22,000,000 acres of land, and although the race was almost exclusively a farming people, it operated only 20,000 farms. Today it directs the operating of 1,000,000 American farms.

"Sixty-seven years ago it was excluded from practically every form of business in this country. Today it directs the affairs of 70,000 business concerns. Sixty-seven years ago it was a poverty stricken people, owning all told but a few million dollars worth of property. Today its wealth is two and a half billion. Sixty-seven years ago the race was illiterate and without the means or the opportunity of an education. Today there are tens of thousands of school houses, scores of institutions of higher learning, two and a quarter million students in these schools and universities, with 56,000 teachers, with school property valued at more than $100,000,000, with an annual expenditure of more than $60,000,000 for education and with the literacy rate raised from 10 to 90.

"Sixty-seven years ago it was a churchless people, with only a handful of inadequate church houses and a few thousand members. Today there are 42,000 churches, with more than 5,000,000 members, 36,000 Sunday School teachers, 2,500,000 Sunday School pupils, and church property valued at $200,000,000.

"Sixty-seven years ago there were no negro doctors or lawyers or nurses or dentists or architects or builders. Today there are 3,200 doctors, 1,200 dentists, 4,000 nurses, and scores of architects and builders and leaders in other professions.

"Sixty-seven years ago the race had no newspapers, no magazines, no actors, no painters, no writers, and no sculptors. Today it has brilliantly edited magazines, more than 300 newspapers and in the words of George Jean Nathan, "He acts on the New York stage and subsequently on the London and Paris stages, crowds the concert halls with his vocal performances, gets admirable notice from the highest literary critics for his literary performances. He has his plays produced on Broadway, controls and leads some of the best and most profitable orchestras, exhibits his talents to high reward in glee clubs, gains the sympathetic and often eulogistic attention of white novelists, essayists, and critics, is a figure at the bar, becomes famous in the movies, passes as a professional critic upon the acts practiced by white men and figures as a hero in modernistic opera."

On the very ground that was strown with the ashes of fires that were lighted by William Tecumseh Sherman there rises today higher and higher in its beauty and grandeur a great negro university. In the city that sheltered Ben Butler and whose streets ran with darkened blood in the sixties there is blossoming today another great negro university named for a white Virginian, James Dillard, and presided over by a Southern white man. On the spot where the guns of great thundered against the lines of Johnston there stands today a newspaper plant manned by George Fort Milton, who thunders with even greater reverberations against the ranks of racial prejudice, intolerance, and injustice.

In the city that saw Albert Sidney Johnston marshall his men in gray, James Weldon Johnson marshalls the negro youth of the South for the advance upon knowledge and success and culture. The State that gave the silver-tongued Toombs to the 19th century has given the golden voiced Roland Hayes to the 20th.

A blue-blooded Charlestonian writes "Porgy," a Georgia Confederate grandson writes "Rainbow Round My Shoulder," a son of Carolina writes "In Abraham's Bosom," and yet another son of the South sings the stately songs of "God's Tombstones," and another writes that great American epic, "Up From Slavery," and still another tells with marvelous clarity, sanity and force "What the Negro Thinks."

On a day in the streets of ancient Athens a stranger met Socrates and said to him, "Tell me, how may I reach Mt. Olympus." And the wise Socrates made answer: "By doing your walking in that direction."

Your march to Olympus has just begun. And you do not march alone. Side by side the white man and the negro are marching, marching, marching. Ofttimes footsore and weary, ofttimes discouraged, ofttimes with misunderstanding, and even ill will, ofttimes losing their way, ofttimes crossing well nigh impassable barriers, but helping each other more and more, understanding each other better and better, steadily trudging along the way that leads to justice and good will, steadfast in the faith that in God's good time their steps will lead them into the ways of pleasantness and of peace.—Adv.

TUSKEGEE SINGERS WILL APPEAR HERE

Advertiser

Institute Male Chorus And Choir To Sing At Cramton Bowl On May 13

4-21-37

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., April 20.—(Special)—The celebrated singers of the male chorus and choir of Tuskegee Institute will present a concert in Montgomery at Cramton Bowl, Friday night, May 13, under auspices of the Junior League of Montgomery, it is announced. The Junior League is sponsoring the concert for the benefit of Hale Infirmary.

Montgomery Ad

Arrangements have been made for seating both white and colored people. Sale of tickets for the performance has already been begun. Tickets may be obtained in Montgomery from members of the Junior League. Tickets will also go on sale at downtown Montgomery business houses, names of which are to be announced later.

Several of the beautiful, popular negro spirituals, the most distinct contribution America has made to the musical world, will be sung by the Institute songsters, famous for their Victor records of these songs. Classical selections will also be included on the program.

Songs specially requested by the audience and such encores as time will permit will also be sung during the program, says Director William L. Dawson.

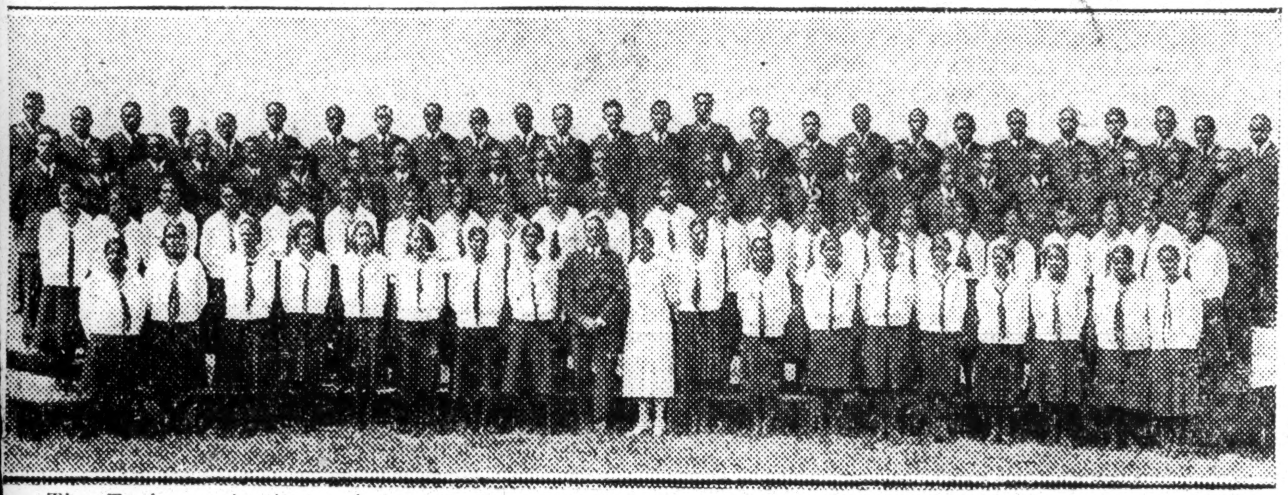
The Tuskegee choir and the famous quartet have sung in Montgomery several times previously, but the male chorus organized during the last year, will be making its first appearance here. The singers began rehearsals several months ago for their Montgomery concert and are working hard to make their appearance in the Capital a success. Rehearsals are held daily.

All the singers are students in the School of Music of which Director Dawson is the head. The Tuskegee singers and school of music have probably put forth more extensive efforts to make the spirituals famous and popular than any negro school in the country.

Plans for several concerts in Alabama and Georgia of which the Montgomery concert will be the first, are being made by G. Lake Imes, choir manager, and other Institute authorities. Plans for other concerts will be announced when plans are completed.

Tuskegee Institute, Comments on.

Old-Fashioned Spirituals To Be Presented By Tuskegee Institue Choir Monday Night



The Tuskegee Institute choir and Glee Club, which will present a program of old-fashioned spirituals at the Wesley Memorial Hall Monday night.

Increasing interest in the old-fashioned spirituals of the plantation negro, created largely by the success of "Heaven Bound" and similar local productions, is expected to attract a large audience to Wesley Memorial hall Monday night, when the Tuskegee Institute choir and glee club will present a program of these old songs.

The Tuskegee singers have become nationally famous through their phonograph records, and will be even more noted next year, when they will have a month's engagement in New York. They have been engaged by "Roxy," general director of the great Rockefeller music center, "Radio City," to open the main auditorium there, and probably will follow this by an extended tour. "Roxy" heard them in Tuskegee last year and pronounced the chorus "the finest singers of spirituals I ever heard."

The Tuskegee singers number 100 voices, men's and women's, and will be conducted by William L. Dawson, their music director, whose published collection of spiritual songs is considered authority on that subject. Five new numbers, discovered by him in remote sections of the south, will be included on the program.

Wesley Memorial hall will be equally divided between white and colored patrons. Seats for the former are on sale at the Cable Piano Company store and for the latter at Yates & Milton Pharmacy, 228 Auburn avenue. The concert will begin at 8:30 o'clock.

Southern Educator Makes Plea for Racial Understanding at Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, Ala. April 11—"I do not know nor do I care whether or not Booker T. Washington be called a genius, but take from the world what he gave to it and strength and power and beauty and goodness would fall away from it, and the history of his people in this generation would be a rope with raveled broken strands." 4-14-32

This tribute was paid the founder of Tuskegee institute by Dr. W. C. Jackson, vice president of the North Carolina College for Women and former president of the Interracial Commission, who delivered the Founder's Day address in the Institute chapel here Sunday afternoon.

Dr. Jackson said his theme came from one of the great truths of Booker Washington's philosophy, "Perspective Taking the Long Look," Seeing Things in Large Proportions Looking, At the Horizon Instead of the Ground at Our Feet." The speaker pointed out that the present-day attitude toward the Negro has a parallel in the effect of the "close-up" in the movies.

"While we gaze on it, it blocks all intellectual consideration of cause and effect, the whole nexus of events with which the drama is concerned, I invite you today to look at the whole picture instead of the closeup.

Dr. William Jay Schieffelin, chairman of the board of trustees, introduced the speaker as "A man distinguished not only as an educator, but the foremost exponent of better relations in the south."

Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, who presided, referred with deep feeling of regret to the absence this year of Mrs. Edgar B. Stern and Mr. Lessing Rosenwald, daughter and son of the late Julius Rosenwald, of Mr. and Mrs. William Scott, of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mason, and stated that in the name of students and faculty telegrams of regret would be sent these absent friends.

Benjamin Perry, dean of agriculture, Florida A. and M. college, Tallahassee, Fla., in the alumni address which he delivered Saturday evening, said in part, "Dr. Moton, the '12 class is happy to greet you and to thank you on this occasion for the way you have carried on since the passing of our sainted founder, Booker T. Washington."

Dr. Willliam Jay Schieffelin, chairman of the board, who was the speaker of the evening, paid tribute to the four trustees whom Tuskegee has lost during the past year. Mr. Schieffelin said in part: "The board has asked me to say a word of tribute in memoriam of the four trustees who have gone from us, Victor Tulane, A. J. Wilborn, Paul M. Warburg, all were valuable members of the board, each in a different way contributed tremendously to the work of the board. But Julius Rosenwald, what shall I say of him, in many ways he was more like the greatest of all Jews. Jesus Christ, than any man I've ever known. He was indeed a good samaritan, he was a Bou Ben Adam. His message to the Negro men of Chicago at the dedication of the Y. M. C. A. was a message of hope. Let that be our message from him on this Founder's Day."

Concluding his Founder's Day address, Dr. Jackson said:

"Let us take the long, long look, and taking that look we shall find achievement, and not failure. We shall find inspiration and not discouragement. We shall find hope and not despair. We shall find victory and not defeat.

"On a day in the streets of Ancient Athens a stranger met Socrates and said to him, 'Tell me how may I reach Mtolympus? And the wise Socrates made answer, 'By doing your walking in that direction.'

"Your march to Olympus has just begun. And you do not march alone. Side by side the white man and the Negro are marching, marching, marching. Oft times footsore and weary, oft times discouraged, oft times with misunderstanding and even ill will, oft times losing their way, oft times crossing well nigh impassable barriers. but, helping each other more and more, understanding each other better and better. steadily trudging along the way that leads to justice, and good will, steadfast in the faith that in God's good time their steps will lead them into the ways of pleasantness and peace."

TUSKEGEE AWARDS HOWE FIRST HONORARY DEGREE

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va., May 30. — President Arthur Howe of Hampton Institute was honored at the annual commencement exercises of Tuskegee Institute last Thursday, when he was awarded the honorary degree of doctor of laws, the first honorary degree ever granted by Tuskegee. 6-1-32

Tuskegee Institute was founded by Booker T. Washington, a graduate of Hampton Institute. In responding to the award, Dr. Howe pointed out that the granting of this degree was merely one more link in the chain that binds together these two leading institutions in the field of Negro education.

53 Young Men and Women Receive Degrees at the 51st Commencement Exercises Held at Tuskegee Institute

Graduating Address Delivered by Dr. Channing H. Tobias, Senior Y. M. C. A. Sec.; Hampton President Gets Degree

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—The fifty-first annual commencement of Tuskegee Institute ended Friday with the conferring of degrees upon 53 young men and women and the conferring of the honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws upon Dr. Arthur Howe, president of Hampton Institute.

Sir Edward Danham, Governor-General of British Guiana, was among the distinguished guests who took part in the academic procession.

Dr. Channing H. Tobias, senior secretary Colored Work Department, National Council of Y. M. C. A., with headquarters in New York City, delivered the commencement address before 4000 in the new auditorium of Logan Hall.

At Washington's Statue

Strikingly symbolic was the assembly of 1,400 students, and more than 500 teachers, alumni and friends gathered at the monument to Booker T. Washington to form the academic procession to Logan Hall. The bronze figure, with eyes piercing into the future, with one hand lifting the veil of ignorance from the black boy crouched at his feet, and with the other pointed toward the tree lined road winding through the campus, pass shops and class rooms, dining hall and dormitories, and out into the world where thousands of men and women are already working with their hands, their heads and hearts in the service of their fellow man.

Following that pointed finger marched the Institute band of 100 pieces, playing the stirring music that Dr. Washington enjoyed; then came the files of girls wearing the blue and white uniforms of the Institute; then the cadets of the R. O. T. C. formed a mass of blue in striking contrast to the girls of the high school and junior college graduating.

Amidst hundreds of country folk crowding the walks and lawns that flanked the campus road, the academic procession marched to Logan Hall, where visiting parents friends and alumni already filled the galleries and mezzanine floor.

The Industrial Exhibition

The industrial exhibition, representing typical daily activities in each of the trades taught at Tuskegee called forth rounds of applause. Laura Crayton, first honor student of the senior college, gave the history and development of the C. M. A. Stores paying high tribute to the National Negro Business League, of which Dr. Moton is president, for conceiving the C. M. A. Stores idea as a means of promoting Negro Business.

The alumni address was delivered by George W. Henderson, class of 1922, which was known as the Carver class, in honor of Dr. George W. Carver, noted scientist and a member of the Tuskegee faculty for many years. In closing his address, Mr. Henderson presented Dr. Moton with $250, on behalf of his class, with the request that the money be used to purchase Howard Weeden's charming paintings of Negro types to be placed in the library. Dr. Moton, in accepting the gift, expressed his pleasure for the presence of the returning class as well as for their gift.

Dr. Tobias, in his address to the graduates, admonished them to zealously safeguard their claim to American citizenship, to make opportunities for themselves rather than entering the beaten paths of industry now open to the Negro and to look hopefully to the future.

The commencement exercises began Sunday, May 22, with the baccalaureate sermon by Dr. Will W Alexander, director of the commission on Interracial Cooperation and pdesident of Dillard University, New Orleans. Dr. Alexander urged the graduates to prepare for leadership in a hanging world.

On Monday the annual competitive drill was held with nine companies of the cadet regiment participating. First place was awarded to Company "F" (O. D. Hall) which had 278 credits, and a percentage of 93. Second place went to Company "E" (Fourth Emery), which had 271 credits and a percentage of 90. Out of a field of 205 contestants, Cadet William J. Crump, Company "F" of Cleveland Miss. was adjudged the best drilled cadet. Crump entered Tuskegee in the fall of 1930 and has maintained a high rank of military proficiency.

In conferring the honorary degree of doctor of laws upon Dr. Howe, Dr. Moton took occasion to call attention to the fact that it was the first honorary degree ever conferred by the institution upon a white man

DR. G. LAKE IMES

Many people wondered just how it happened that the TUSKEGEE JUBILEE SINGERS were selected from all of the singing groups of the country to appear at the opening of New York's RADIO CITY.

I extracted the secret from MELVIN CHISUM the Chicago contact man, a couple of moons ago.

G. LAKE IMES, who is really the big noise behind the Moton regime, is the man responsible, partly, I suspect, because he had the forethought to seize an opportunity that was presented to him.

ROXY, the radio man, was on a Southern tour, with such celebrities as Madame Schumann-Heink and others. Chisum got wind of their tour and wired Dr. Imes to head them off and steer them into Tuskegee. This the good doctor did, and as a result Tuskegee heard Roxy and his Gang and Roxy heard Tuskegee's choir.

Although at that time Radio City was still a distant dream, he declared that this great choir would sing at the opening of the ether metropolis. He kept his promise, and it all came about because Dr. Imes answered a telegram promptly and knew what to do about it.

TUSKEGEE AND THE SPIRITUAL

Miss Abbie Mitchell, internationally known soprano, now associated with the Music Department of Tuskegee Institute as a teahcer in voice culture, writing enthusiastically over her new work says:

> "These children have beautiful voices, superior intelligence, a sincerity of purpose and give their all in everything they attempt. Their response is wonderful and I hope I have been on inspiration to them."

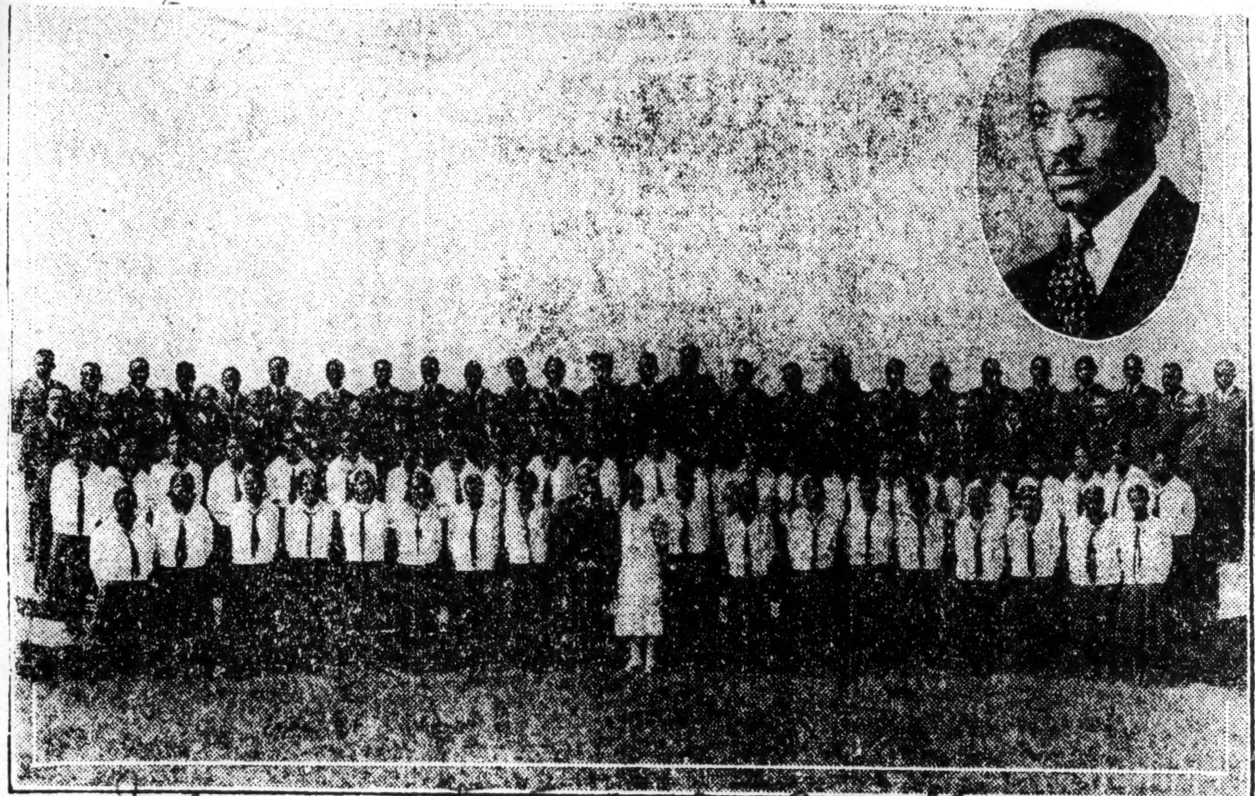
This complimentary, optimistic note is sounded by one who can sing and who knows good singing when she hears it. Hers is a novel experience living in the Southland, listening to fresh, untrained voices from the plantation or small town and instructing those with a natural gift for song how to properly breathe, enunciate and intonate.

It would be difficult to find a visitor from the North, who, after hearing selections rendered by students of a Negro school or college in the South, did not display marked enthusiasm for the singers, appear moved by the simplicity and beauty of their voices and, like Miss Mitchell, shower them with praise.

When S. L. Rothafel (Roxy) visited Tuskegee Institute in the spring of 1931 with a company headed by Mme. Schumann-Heink, he was so swayed by the student body's emotional interpretation of Negro Spirituals that he joined in the singing and repeatedly encored for more. When the International Music Hall opens in the fall, Mr. Rothafel, who has charge of theatrical activities of Rockefeller Center, will bring a choir of one-hundred from Tuskegee Institute to appear on the initial bill. On this auspicious occasion the Negro spiritual will be heard under most advantageous and ideal circumstances—untouched by sophistication and sung en mass.

It was the belief of Booker T. Washington that the "plantation melody," as he used to refer to the spiritual, was a powerful antidote for race prejudice and misunderstandings; that it touched the hearts of hearers, awakening a sympathetic chord. The founder of Tuskegee Institute died before due credit was given the Negro for his valuable contribution to native music, but the coming to New York of one-hundred students from the Alabama foothills to present a program of "plantation melodies" is a significant indication of the public's growing interest and appreciation for the most inspirational of all American folk songs.

Tuskegee Institute, Comments on.



Independent 5-13-32 Atlanta Ga.

Famous Choir and Glee Club of Tuskegee Institute, which will give its first Atlanta concert Monday night at Wesley Memorial Hall, Auburn Avenue and Ivy Street. Insert is a picture of Dr. William L. Dawson, noted director of the choir and a nationally known musician and composer.

Tuskegee Choir and Glee Club Sings Monday Night

When the famous 100-voice choir and glee club of the Tuskegee Institute sing at Wesley Memorial hall Monday night, beginning at 8:30 o'clock, they will be heard by an audience which promises to fill the house to capacity. It will be drawn from both white and Negro lovers of music, for the Tuskegee singers have attained a nation-wide reputation and the chorus is considered the greatest interpreter of plantation spirituals in the world.

The house will be divided practically equally between patrons of the two races. Half the main floor and first balcony are reserved for white music lovers while the upper gallery will be goven over to Negro patrons. The seat prices have been fixed at 50 cents, 75 cents and $1 and all seats will be reserved. Tickets are on sale at the Yates and Milton pharmacy, 228 Auburn Avenue.

The concert tour of the Tuskegee singers began several days ago and included concerts in Birmingham, Macon, the University of Alabama and Auburn. The singers are traveling on their own special train, where they sleep and live on tour.

Dr. William L. Dawson, director of the chorus, is a famous figure in the musical world. His arrangements of Negro spirituals which he has studied for years are looked upon as authority and are used by the leading musical organizations in this country and abroad. Dr. Dawson has discovered a number of these old plantation songs unknown to the world written their arrangements for the chorus, and taught them to his singers, so Atlanta will hear several spirituals never heard here before.

Announcement is made that next spring, whn the great $250,000,000 "Rockefeller City" temple of music in New Work is completed, it will be opened by the Tuskegee singers, who have been given a month's contract by S. A Rothafel, "Roxy", the general manager. "Roxy" paid a visit to Tuskegee, heard the big chorus choir in a concert arranged especially fro him, and was so impressed by their singing that the invitation to open "Radio City" followed.

The Tuskegee singers will be heard next spring in a nation-wide radio "hook-up" which will carry their voices into millions of homes and make the name of Tuskegee Institute famous.

Faculty and students of leading Negro colleges and high schools in Atlanta are cooperating with the Tuskegee Institute officials in arousing interest in the concert Monday night, and there will be large delegations from the student bodies.

ONE HUNDRED OF THE BEST SINGERS SELECTED FOR TUSKEGEE CHOIR

Telegraph

The hundred singers of Tuskegee Institute, who appear here in the Municipal auditorium in a concert featuring Negro spirituals Tuesday evening, May 17, for the benefit of Beta-Etta college, are the best of the 150 singers and musicians in the students' choir, Glee club and band. This concert is under the management of Robert H. Williams. Director William L. Dawson, head of the School of Music, the choir and Glee club, picked out the 100 best singers of the 150 who sing in the institute daily, and rewarded the best voices with the opportunity to make trips with the choir in its longest tour.

The intense practice and rehearsal that the singers have had in preparation for their concert tour has gained them the aclaim of noted impresarios and others. 5-14-32

"The Tuskegee singers are the best singers of spirituals I have ever heard," is the praise given them by "Roxy," or S. L. Rothafel, at the opening of whose new "Radio City" theater in 1933 the Tuskegee singers will sing for a month early in 1933, upon completion of the "Radio City's" construction. Macon Ga.

The Tuskegee singers have progressed, not only through the thorough training given them at the institute, but through hearing foremost artists of the musical world in recitals given from time to time in the institute chapel auditorium. For the entire student body, as well as the singers, a number of noted artists are brought to Tuskegee each year by the faculty.

During the last few years the following noted artists have appeared in concert here: Schumann-Heink, Levitsky, Victor Chemkin, Minneapolis Symphony orchestra, St. Louis Symphony, Russian Gossack chorus, Ted Shawn and his Dancers, Hinshaw Opera company and others.—Advertisement.

TUSKEGEE SINGERS CAPTURE HEARTS OF BIG AUDIENCE

Constitution

The Tuskegee Institute choir and men's chorus Monday night at the Wesley Memorial auditorium expressed in song the hopes, the fears and the poignant desires of a deep-feeling people. The music welled forth with the spontaneous beauty of a nightingale filling the skies with song. 5-17-32

The choir and chorus under the splendid direction of William L. Dawson rendered the negro spirituals with whole-hearted depth of feeling, singing "Nobody Knows the Trouble I see," and "Ain't That Good News," among others, in a manner so entirely pleasing to the audience that encore after encore was begged.

But it was "Deep River" that most completely captured the hearts of the listeners. The opening, with the voices carrying the melody by humming, seemed an orchestra of violins singing softly, plaintively—then the choir picked up the tempo of the song, singing as one voice a solid mass of exquisite rhythm.

The male chorus sang "I Tramping," and "I In His Care-O," among other selections, most appealingly. Without a doubt the concert was one of the finest to be heard in Atlanta in many a moon.

—R. M. BRUMBY.

TUSKEGEE CHOIR ARRIVES THIS AFTERNOON FOR CONCERT TONIGHT

Telegraph

Several newly discovered Negro spirituals, recently arranged by Director William L. Dawson, are already being sung by the Tuskegee Institute choir in rehearsals for their month's engagement in Roxy's new theater in "Radio city," the 250-million dollar Rockefeller project now being built in New York City. The Tuskegee choir and chorus who sing here in the municipal auditorium Tuesday night, May 17, for benefit of Beta-Etta college under management of Robert H. Williams, will sing as a feature of the opening of Roxy's gorgeous new playhouse.

These newly discovered spirituals, as well as five other newly arranged ones that the choir will sing here, will be sung by the Tuskegee songsters in New York. "Radio City" will be finished early in 1933.

Roxy has told the Tuskegee authorities that he may wish to keep the Tuskegee choir for an extra month's engagement, in addition to the month for which he has already contracted. Macon, Ga

Roxy will provide for teachers and instruction of the students while they are in New York to sing at his playhouse. Teachers from the institute will accompany the choir. Tuskegee authorities would not agree to the choir singing in New York until provisions were made to carry on instruction and prevent the students falling behind in their studies while away. 5-17-32

Several of the newly discovered spirituals that Director Dawson has arranged from melodies and words he heard from Institute students from various parts of the South seem destined to become as popular as the old favorites of "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot," "I Couldn't Hear Nobody Pray," and others. "Care-O" is particularly quick in winning hearers of this newly arranged melody by Director Dawson.—Adv.

Telegraph

The Tuskegee Singers

Macon, Ga

5-17-32

The Tuskegee Institute chorus, which comes here tonight, is paying its first visit in The Telegraph's recollection, but it is entirely deserving of the support of the people of this city. Its appearance in Alabama cities has been something of an event. At Montgomery, there was no auditorium large enough and the concert was held outdoors. At Birmingham, more than 2,000 persons attended and at Tuscaloosa, seat of the University of Alabama, the audience numbered more than 4,000 persons.

There is no music quite so stirring as that in which a people express the elemental faith and the struggles of their race. Russian music of Tschaikovsky conveys the howling winds and baying wolves of the steppes; the agonized life of the moujiks under the old regime and the wild abandon of a vodka orgy. The Kol Nidre of the Jewish people is expressive of their generations of repression and suffering at the hands of ruthless majorities.

When Negroes sing of elemental, fundamentalist religion, of simple faith in the greatness of omniscience of God; when they express their hope of laying down their burdens and of wearing shoes and of sitting at the welcome table, they are singing the hopes of a race. The Tuskegee singers have the reputation of doing that excellently

Tuskegee's Fine Choir Scores Real Triumph

Courier 5-25-32 Pittsburgh, Pa.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 26—(ANP)—William L. Dawson, Tuskegee's "musical wizard," "came, saw and conquered" music-loving Atlantans on Monday night when he directed a chorus of 100 young voices in a unique cappella program of Negro Spirituals, at Wesley Memorial hall.

Those fresh, young voices, displaying a masterly training that is little short of amazing, rose in sublime, heavenly chorus, a very paean of angelic harmony. Then, by contrast they died away into a divine pianissimo like the sweet whisper of a seraphic choir, which yet could be heard throughout the whole space of the vast auditorium, comfortably filled with a distinguished audience of critics, music lovers, both white and colored.

Absolute control marked the entire performance. These young students followed the maestro's baton as though they were directed by some hypnotic power. Dawson, famed throughout the country as a composer as well as director, evoked those superb melodies seemingly at will, although the music-wise could easily detect the months of strenuous and gifted training that had gone before. Seven of the numbers were the director's own arrangement.

Dr. Channing H. Tobias Commencement Speaker At Tuskegee Inst.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Commencement week opened at Tuskegee on Sunday, May 22, with the baccalaureate sermon by Dr. Will W. Alexander of Atlanta, who was recently elected president of Dillard University, New Orleans. The commencement exercises were held on Thursday with Dr. Channing H Tobias of New York City, senior secretary of colored work, National Council, Y. M. C. A., as the commencement speaker.

At the closing exercises 57 young men and women will receive the B. S. degree. There will also be 29 junior college diplomas and 17 certificates in nurse training awarded, along with 78 high school diplomas. Many of those receiving high school diplomas have also completed trade courses.

Leadership Defined For Tuskegee Class

TUSKEGEE, Ala., May 23.—(AP)—Graduates of Tuskegee Institute were urged Sunday to take places of leadership in a charging world by Dr. Will W. Alexander, director of the commission on interracial co-operation and president of Dillard University, of New Orleans.

Dr. Alexander, who delivered the baccalaureate address, defined true leadership. The commencement exercises will continue through the week. Dr. Robert R. Moton, president of the institution, will present the diplomas.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE COMMENCEMENT ON

Senior Class Is Called To Leadership By Dr. W. W. Alexander

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., May .—(Special)—"Chance is only progress when into its midst are thrust men of consecration and vision. There is no such thing as spontaneous progress. Whether we would or not we live in a changing world and because our social institutions do change, leadership has its significance," declared Dr. W. W. Alexander, in the baccalaureate sermon which opened the 51st commencement exercises at Tuskegee Institute this afternoon in the Institute chapel.

"What is leadership in a changing world?" asked Dr. Alexander. "Leadership is not dictatorship, leadership is not power, leadership is not popularity, it is not making people like you, leadership does not mean holding office, leadership is the ability to get people from where they are to where they ought to be."

Dr. G. Lake Imes, chaplain Tuskegee Institute presiding, presented Dr. Alexander as "a man who needs no introduction to an audience at Tuskegee." "Indeed," continued Dr. Imes, "it is doubtful if he needs an introduction anywhere in the United States. Since the war he has distinguished himself by his constructive interracial activities. Before the war he was known as the friend of the negro, now he is known as the friend of all mankind. Before the war he was called the champion of the negro. Now he is recognized as the champion of the brotherhood of man, the champion of all mankind regardless of race, creed or color."

Dr. Alexander is director of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, headquarters Atlanta, and president of Dillard University, New Orleans.

Dr. Alexander paid high tribute to Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute and to Dr. Robert R. Moton, the present principal, as examples of true leaders. Dr. Washington, he said, had possessed to a rare degree, intellectual objectivity which is essential to leadership and along with it, the ability to think his problems straight through. The patience which takes long steps across the centuries with God and the courage that helps one whistle in the dark declared Dr. Alexander are the qualities which make Dr. Morton a true leader. Such a leader was Moses. To such leadership in this changing world did the speaker call the members of the graduating class.

The Rev. John W. Whitaker, chaplain Tuskegee Institute retired, gave the invocation. The Scripture was read by Dr. Imes. Prayer was offered by Dr. B. T. Harvey, of Atlanta, a member of the class of 1885, the first graduating class of Tuskegee Institute.

A selection by the orchestra, and "Deep River," "Lord I Don't Feel No Ways Tired," "I Heard of a City Called Heaven," by the choir, W. L. Dawson, director, with two melodies by the school, were the special music features of the service. Besides student body, faculty and families of the community, many white friends from Tuskegee and Montgomery filled the rostrum.

The commencement exercises will continue through the week with the college debate Monday night, exhibition department women's physical education on Monday afternoon. Competitive drill Tuesday afternoon; Trinity Church (Boston) oratorical contest Tuesday night. Wednesday, high school class exercises at 3:30 p.m. and college tree planting and class day program at 6:30. On Thursday the graduating exercises will be in two parts, student addresses and alumni address, at 10 a.m., Institute chapel.

The alumni address will be delivered George Henderson, New York City, mber of the class of 1922, at 1:30 p.m. academic procession will march to Hall for the annual commencement address by Dr. H. Channing Tobias, New York City, senior secretary, colored work department National Council of Y. M. C. A. and the conferring of degrees and presentation of diplomas by Principal R. R. Moton upon a large number of candidates from the college and high school.

TUSKEGEE SINGERS REHEARSE FOR ROXY

Constitution

12-17-32

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—Immediate rehearsals before Roxy, master mind of Radio City, were begun by the hundred singers of Tuskegee Institute's choir upon arrival here yesterday. They are to sing for Roxy four weeks on the initial program of the International Music hall of Radio City, which opens December 27, date for the opening of the vast Rockefeller *Atlanta, Ga.*

"I think you're marvelous," was Roxy's comment after the singers had sung several songs under direction of Director William L. Dawson.

The Manhattan press accorded the visiting singers the attention usually given distinguished artists. Newspaper cameramen and reporters met them at the train at Pennsylvania station. Articles appeared in the Friday press announcing their arrivals.

The program that the singers will present here will probably include several numbers heard when the choir sang in Atlanta last spring, during their southern concert tour.

Tuskegee Concert Course Launched

Advertiser

12-12-32

Montgomery Ala

TUSKEGEE, ALA., Dec. 11.—(Special)—The Tuskegee Institute entertainment chorus presented Benno Rabinof, the Russian-American violinist, as the first guest artist of the Tuskegee Institute entertainment concert season last night in Logan Hall.

For an hour and a half an appreciative audience of 1,500 teachers, students and friends showed by their close attention and generous applause how greatly they enjoyed these artists who were appearing at Tuskegee for the first time. Rabinof opened his program with Sonata in C Minor of Beethoven, which he played with a big tone and maturity of interpretation. Perhaps he was at his best in the D Major Concerto of Mozart, his interpretation of this sparkling musical gem was truly masterful, his cantilena passages in the Beethoven's Sonata, Mozart Concerto and the entire rendition of Szymanowski's "The Fountain of Arethusia" were enchanting.

Like the other famous Auer pupils he has a great technique which he demonstrated in the Szymanowski's number, Popper's Spinning Song arranged by Auer on the Bulgarian Rhapsody of Waldigeroff.

At the close of the program he played Heifetz's Hora Staccato with dazzling brilliancy. Mr. Rabinof and Mrs. Berthe Rich, his very able and sympathetic accompanist, were enthusiastically received throughout the program. Other concert attractions and artists announced by the entertainment chorus management are John Hazedel Levis in "The Music of China"; Shankar with Hindu orchestra and dancers, the Russian Symphonic Choir and Hazel Harrison, concert pianist of the Tuskegee Institute school of music.

Raleigh, N. C. ... Observer
Sunday, December ...

TUSKEGEE'S SINGERS ARRIVE AT NEW YORK

New York, Dec. 17.—The hundred college singers of Tuskegee Institute's choir today were busy rehearsing their famous Negro spirituals in preparation for an engagement to sing four weeks on the opening program of the festivities opening Radio City, the $250,000,000 Rockefeller Center in Manhattan. The singers began rehearsing before Roxy, Radio City's master mind, immediately after arriving here late yesterday aboard their special train.

"I think you're marvelous," was Roxy's comment after their first rehearsal in the vast new playhouse last night. Roxy especially likes their singing of "Ain't That Good News," the jubilee spiritual that Southern audiences most applauded and encored during a Southern concert tour the choir made last spring

Charlotte, N. C. Observer
Sunday, December ...

TUSKEGEE CHOIR TO SING IN N. Y.

Famous Negro Chorus to Appear in Opening Program of Radio City.

Special to The Charlotte Observer

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—The hundred college singers of Tuskegee institutes choir today were busy rehearsing their famous negro spirituals in preparation for the greatest distinction ever conferred upon a group of college singers—an engagement to sing four weeks on the opening program of the festivities opening Radio City, the 250 million dollar Rockefeller center in Manhattan. The singers began rehearsing before Roxy, Radio City's master mind, immediately after arriving here late yesterday aboard their special train.

The hundred singers, fifty boys, fifty girls, had hardly left the train, where they were met at the Pennsylvania station by newspaper photographers and reporters, before they were hustled away to Radio City and Roxy for their first rehearsal. There they sang most of the famous spirituals from which their program for their four-week stay here will be selected.

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Tuskegee Institute, Comments on.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE ANNOUNCES COMMENCEMENT PROGRAM

5-20-32

Commencement week at Tuskegee will open Sunday, May 22nd with the baccalaureate sermon delivered by Dr. Will W. Alexander, Atlanta, Georgia, director Commission on Interracial Cooperation and recently elected president of Dillard University, New Orleans, Louisiana. The commencement exercises will be held on Thursday, May 26th, with Dr. Channing H. Tobias, New York City senior secretary, Colored Work Department National Council Y. M. C. A., delivering the annual address.

The intervening events of the week are:

Monday, May 23rd—Cologe Debate between the Juniors and Seniors for the Principal's Prize.

Wayman R. F. Grant, Geneva Burke, William C. Day of the Senior class will uphold the affirmative and Franchelle Talbert, William Galloway, Oscar McDonald of the Junior class will defend the negative of the question, Resolved: That we have more to fear than to hope for from the further development of machinery.

Tuesday, May 24—Trinity Church (Boston) Prize oratorical contest between 3rd and 4th year high school students.

Wednesday, May 25, 3:30 P. M.—The senior high school class will present three one act plays for their class day program.

At 6:30 P. M. will occur the class day exercises of the college graduating classes.

At the closing exercise on Thursday 57 young men and women will receive the B. S. degree in Agriculture, teacher training, and home economics; 29 the Junior College diploma, 17 certificates in nurse training and 78 high school diplomas. Those receiving high school diplomas have also completed one of the forty-four trade courses in addition to the academic requirements.

TUSKEGEE GRADUATES URGED TO LEADERSHIP

TUSKEGEE, Ala., May 22.—(AP) The graduating class at Tuskegee Institute today were urged to take places of leadership in a changing world by Dr. Will W. Alexander, director of the Commission on Interracial Co-operation, and president of Dillard University, of New Orleans.

Dr. Alexander, who delivered the baccalaureate address, defined true leadership as the quality in a person "to get people from where they are to where they ought to be."

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Montgomery, Ala. Advertiser
Sunday, May 15, 1932

Commencement Star At Tuskegee This

TUSKEGEE, ALA., May 14.—Annual commencement exercises of Tuskegee Normal Industrial Institute will begin Sunday and continue through the following Thursday.

Sunday, at 2 p.m., Dr. Will W. Alexander, Atlanta, will deliver the baccalaureate sermon. He is director of the Commission Interracial Cooperation and president of Dillard University, New Orleans.

On Monday the annual college debate will be held, while high school class day exercises are scheduled for Wednesday afternoon and college class day exercises at night.

Closing exercises Thursday will be featured by an address by Dr. Channing H. Tobias, New York senior secretary of the Colored Work Department, National Council of Young Men's Christian Association.

Montgomery, Ala. Advertiser
Saturday, May 14, 1932

Short Course Given For Demonstration Agents

TUSKEGEE, ALA., May 14.—(Special)—A short course in food preservation for county home demonstration agents from various sections of Alabama was conducted in the home economics department of the Tuskegee High School on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of this week by Miss Helen Kennedy, extension nutritionist from Alabama Polytechnic Institute, and Mrs. Lida Jones, Macon County home demonstration agent.

Thorough canning of vegetables was carried out on the initial day under the direction of Miss Kennedy. Standard packs both for homes and exhibits was stressed by the director. Forty jars were filled with vegetables and are to be used by the agents for exhibits in their various counties.

On Wednesday an extensive study of meat canning took place with Mrs. Lida Jones presiding. Canning of beef and chicken was demonstrated. On account of the popularity of the meat canning at the present time, a fine number of home science leaders were in attendance Wednesday.

Thursday morning found Miss Kennedy giving special instruction in making preserves, jams and marmalades.

Tuscaloosa, Ala., News
Friday, May 13, 1932

TUSKEGEE SINGERS CONCERT HERE SAT.

Chorus, Choir Appear In Stadium For Benefit Performance

Tuskegee Institute's famous 100 jubilee singers will arrive in Tuscaloosa by special train from Montevallo late tomorrow afternoon. for their Red Cross concert in Denny Stadium Saturday night at 8 o'clock. Tickets for the concert are now on sale at several downtown points and at the University Supply Store. The price of 35 cents for adults was incorrectly announced in an advertisement in Thursday's News. It should have read 25 cents for students and 50 cents for others.

Montgomery, Ala. Advertiser
Tuesday, May 10, 1932

FOR NEGRO CONCERT

Tuskegee Institute Singers Will Appear In Cramton Bowl Friday Night

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., May 9.—Tuskegee Institute's choir and glee club who sing at Cramton Bowl Friday night in a concert sponsored by the Junior League of Montgomery, will broadcast their famous negro spirituals over an international hookup from New York early in 1933.

Such are plans being made by "Roxy," or S. L. Rothafel, New York theater magnate, in whose new theater in Radio City, the $250,000,000 Rockefeller Foundation in Gotham, the Tuskegee choir will sing the first month of the opening of the new Roxy playhouse. The choir will also be heard throughout America in a national radio hookup, singing a program of their famous spirituals.

Soon after the founding of the Institute, in fact, the second year of its existence, Dr. Washington organized a musical department and stressed the singing and preserving of the spirituals. In the fourth year, or 1884, the Tuskegee quartet was organized at the suggestion of Dr. Washington. The tours, concert appearances and records made by the quartet since that date have won great popularity for the spirituals.

As years went by, the choir, the band and the glee club have been organized under the encouragement of music and stress of its importance, particularly the spirituals melodies, by Dr. Washington and Dr. Moton.

The spirit that has inspired the writing of the spirituals is the negroes' greatest contribution to America, says Dr. Moton, the Institute's president. And for this reason Dr. Moton has lent every needed aid to the perpetuation of them through the school of music and Tuskegee's band, choir, glee club and quartet.

Tickets to the Montgomery concert went on sale today at May and Green's, Dean's Drugstore, Standard Drugstore and Pitt's Drugstore in Montgomery.

Montgomery, Ala. Advertiser
Sunday, May 8, 1932

Tuskegee Institute Singers Have Offer To Tour Continental Europe

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., May 7.—(Special)—An offer to make a concert tour of Europe with the Tuskegee Institute choir and male chorus or glee club, which sings in Cramton Bowl Friday night, is being considered by the Institute authorities. If the Tuskegee singers go to Europe they will sing their famous negro spirituals in concerts in the biggest cities of Europe.

Institute authorities have just received an offer from Albert Morini, Vienna impressario, to make a concert tour of the continent under his contract. A letter from Morini to Director William L. Dawson opened the negotiations and is before President R. R. Moton and Dr. G. L. Imes, assistant principal, for consideration.

The offer from Morini is the second he has made in an effort to get the singers to go to Europe. He made a similar effort last year. Morini is assisted in America by Richard Copley, New York booking agent.

Morini's offer followed an agreement under which Institute authorities will permit the 100 student singers to go to New York and sing for a month as a feature of the opening of Roxy's new theater in "Radio City" early next year.

Tuskegee's songmakers will sing their thrilling, soul-stirring spirituals in their program in Montgomery in which they are to appear for the benefit of Hale Infirmary.

Decision on the offer to make the European tour is being held in abeyance by Institute authorities, pending study of the proposition. Should the tour be made, it would have to be taken in the Summer, very likely or else teachers must be taken to instruct the students while they are away, Institute authorities have indicated.

A representative of the Institute has been asked to go to New York to confer with Morini at Copley's offices about the matter. Announcement of decision on the offer will be made later.

Special seating arrangements have been made in the Bowl, special sections to be provided both white and negro patrons.

Tuscaloosa, Ala., News
Thursday, May 12, 1932

[SIN]GERS ANXIO[US TO] 'MAKE A HIT' IN TUSCALOOSA

Tuskegee Chorus And Cho[ir to] Be Here Saturday, Highly Praised 3y Governor

Carrying the highest praise from Governor B. M. Miller, Dr. Henry Edmonds of Birmingham, Roxy, the famous theatrical impressario of New York, and a host of others, the Tuskegee Institute singers will come to Tuscaloosa Saturday night for a benefit concert at 8 o'clock in Denny Stadium. Representatives of the choir and male chorus declare that the singers are more anxious to "make a hit" in Tuscaloosa than in any other of the several Southern cities which they are to visit in their tour which begins Friday in Montgomery. Their appearance here will be for benefit of the Tuscaloosa County Red Cross which has done much tornado relief work, especially among the many negro storm sufferers.

"The best singers of spirituals I ever heard," was the expression made by Dr. Edmonds, pastor of the Birmingham Independent Presbyterian Church and also by Roxy, who has signed a contract for the Tuskegee group of 100 singers to appear one month for the opening of his famous theatre in 'Radio City' when that multi-million-dollar development opens in New York next year.

Th eprogram to be given here includes many spirituals which will be new to Tuscaloosa people, being folk songs and original selections arranged by William L. Dawson, director of the chorus. More than 16 numbers are listed with a number of encore selections also available. Among the programed songs will be "Steal Away," "A Little Talk With Jesus," "I'm In His Care," "Soon Ah Be Done Wid de Troubles of de World," "Listen to the Lambs" and "I Heard of a City Called Heaven."

The singers, all students at Tuskegee Institute, have won wide recognition for the distinctive quality of their voices, carrying the haunting appeal and longing notes of the old-time spirituals which represent one of America's most distinctive contributions to the world's music. The chorus will come here early Saturday night by special train from Montevallo where a concert is scheduled for early in the afternoon.

Tickets to the concert here are now on sale at Davis-Leach, University Supply Store, Stillman Institute, Peoples Medicine Company and Central High School. Reservations are being made for both white and colored patrons.

Macon, Ga. Telegraph
Tuesday, May 17, 1932

The Tuskegee Singers

The Tuskegee Institute chorus, which comes here tonight, is paying its first visit in The Telegraph's recollection, but it is entirely deserving of the support of the people of this city. Its appearance in Alabama cities has been something of an event. At Montgomery, there was no auditorium large enough and the concert was held outdoors. At Birmingham, more than 2,000 persons attended and at Tuscaloosa, seat of the University of Alabama, the audience numbered more than 4,000 persons.

There is no music quite so stirring as that in which a people express the elemental faith and the struggles of their race. Russian music of Tschaikovsky conveys the howling winds and baying wolves of the steppes; the agonized life of the moujiks under the old regime and the wild abandon of a vodka orgy. The Kol Nidre of the Jewish people is expressive of their generations of repression and suffering at the hands of ruthless majorities.

When Negroes sing of elemental, fundamentalist religion, of simple faith in the greatness of omniscience of God; when they express their hope of laying down their burdens and of wearing shoes and of sitting at the welcome table, they are singing the hopes of a race. The Tuskegee singers have the reputation of doing that excellently.

Tuskegee Sings

When a people or race wraps its historical experiences and deep longings into song, it produces a musical agency that moves other peoples. For every human group, no matter what its position up or down the scale of civilization, has come somewhat the self-same way in its racial career, and it instinctively responds to the inner appeal of such a presentation.

Every individual, also, as he travels from the cradle up the road of life, through childhood and early manhood or young womanhood into maturity, goes through frictional struggles and battles with experience in more or less rugged terms.

The past is happy because the past is safe; it will not have to be lived again—and one can generally look back at the whole picture of lights and shadows as having a certain beauty.

One rejoices that he once hungered, struggled, suffered and fought through, and what would life be without the ability to look back upon struggle and an essence of victory? For we are victorious in merely that we lived through it.

So, with instinctive sympathy and appreciation, the white race and the individual listens when another race sings the songs of its experience and its urgings.

And when Tuskegee comes singing, just as in the case of "Heaven Bound," there shall be intent listening.

Atlanta, Ga., Constitution
Monday, May 16, 1932

Famed 100-Voice Tuskegee Choir Appears in Concert Here Tonight

did, many-reeded organ is more than mere rhetoric, critics insist, in that its individual makeup is so highly trained and expertly adapted to the whole that it comprises in reality a great human instrument capable of rendering particularly a music which of late has won national recognition.

From deep basso to flute-like soprano, running through the diapasons of alto, a contralto and tenor, the Tuskegee Institute singers are selected for the choir of 100 voices only after rigid tests of voice color, volume and tone-control, after which they are put through many lessons in concert singing, so that each section is responsive to the conductor's baton with the same perfection and control of a modern pipe organ.

Having this basis for concert work, the effect produced by their rendition of the spirituals which comprise their repertory is described by musicians as extraordinary. Inasmuch as most negro spirituals carry a tone motif of deep but philosophical lament, the resultant music combines the incongruous tonal qualities of the weird, enthralling chant suggestive of placid suffering, the scarcely suppressed light-heartedness of a race easily amused, and the groping overtones of seekers after the light—more often represented in the religious theme of blind faith.

Tickets for tonight's concert are on sale for both white and colored, the church hall having been divided into two sections. White persons may obtain them from the Cable Piano Company, while colored patrons will find the tickets on sale at Yates & Milton Pharmacy, 228 Auburn avenue.

Assembled in a mighty chorus that gives to its music the majesty of a gigantic but easily controlled organ, the far-famed Tuskegee Institute Choir and Glee Club of a hundred voices will stand before an Atlanta audience in Wesley Memorial church tonight in one of the most interesting musical programs of the season.

The Atlanta concert of the most famous negro choir in America will begin at 8:30 o'clock tonight, and indications are that the hall of Wesley Memorial will be taxed to capacity. During the last three appearances of the singers prior to coming to Atlanta, approximately 10,000 persons thronged to hear them, beginning at Montgomery, Ala., Friday night, when nearly 3,000 were in the audience; more than 4,000 were present at the Tuscaloosa concert, and Sunday afternoon the Birmingham city auditorium was packed, hearing five encores in response to the tremendous applause.

Singing the deep harmony of the negro spirituals which authorities have said is America's only native music, the Tuskegee Institute Choir and Glee Club is known as the greatest aggregation of negro voices in the United States, and therefore enjoys a unique distinction that is world-wide.

These singers have been so splendidly trained that it is said each voice possesses a musical personality that would stand out of its own volume and richness on a concert stage, and the degree of selectivity with which the entire ensemble has been developed has produced what, in the minds of noted directors, is an amazing vocal instrument. Its analogy to a splen-

Atlanta, Ga., Journal
Monday, May 16, 1932

Tuskegee Singers Arrive for Concert In Atlanta Tonigh[t]

The Tuskegee Institute choir an[d] glee club arrived in Atlanta earl[y] Monday to give their concert of negr[o] spirituals at Wesley Memorial Hall a[t] 8:30 o'clock Monday night. The[y] were expecting a large audience.

Seats for white patrons are on sa[le] at the Cable Piano Company and f[or] negroes at the Yates and Milto[n] Pharmacy, 228 Auburn Avenue. Tick[ets] also will be on sale at the Wesl[ey] Memorial box office after 7:30 o'clo[ck] Monday night.

Atlanta, Ga., [illegible]
Monday, May 16, 1932

SINGERS HERE FOR CONCERT

Following a concert in Birmingham which drew more than 3,000 persons to the City Auditorium, the Tuskegee Institute choir and glee club arrived in Atlanta Monday for their concert Monday night at Wesley Memorial Hall, to begin at 8:30 o'clock. Indications were that a large audience would greet the first Atlanta appearance of the noted singers.

Negro spirituals of the old plantations will comprise the program, beginning with "Steal Away" and including such favorites as "Go Down Moses" and "Deep River."

Tuskegee Institute, Comments on.

EDUCATOR MAKES ELOQUENT PLEA FOR RACIAL UNDERSTANDING AT TUSKEGEE CELEBRATION

Tuskegee, Ala., April 6.—(By A. N. P.)—"I do not know nor do I care whether or not Booker T. Washington be called a genius, but take from the world what he gave to it and strength and power and beauty and goodness would fall away from it, and the history of his people in this generation would be a rope with raveled broken strands."

This tribute was paid the founder of Tuskegee Institute by Dr. W. C. Jackson, vice president of the North Carolina College for Women and former president of the Interracial Commission, who delivered the Founders' Day address in the Institute chapel here Sunday afternoon.

Dr. Jackson said his theme came from one of the great truths of Booker Washington's philosophy, "Perspective: Taking the Long Look, Seeing Things in Large Proportions, Looking At the Horizon Instead of the Ground at Our Feet."

Dr. Wm. Jay Schieffelin, chairman of the board of trustees, introduced the speaker as "A man distinguished not only as an educator, but the foremost exponent of better relations in the south."

Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, who presided, referred with deep feeling of regret to the absence this year of Mrs. Edgar B. Stern and Mr. Lessing Rosenwald, daughter and son of the late Julius Rosenwald, of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Scott, of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Mason.

Dr. Wm. Jay Schieffelin, chairman of the board, who was the speaker of the evening, paid tribute to the four trustees whom Tuskegee has lost during the past year, Mr. Schieffelin said in part: "The board has asked me to say a word of tribute in memoriam of the four trustees who have gone from us, Victor Tulane, A. J. Wilborn Paul M. Warburg, all were valuable members of the board, each in a different way contributed tremendously to the work of the board. But Julius Rosenwald, what shall I say of him, in many ways he was more like the greatest of all Jews, Jesus Christ, than any man I've ever known. He was indeed a good samaritan, he was a Bou Ben Adam. His message to the Negro men of Chicago at the dedication of the Y. M. C. A. was a message of hope. Let that be our message from him on this Founder's Day."

Concluding his Founder's Day address, Dr. Jackson said:

"Let us take the long, long look and taking that look we shall find achievement, and not failure. We shall find inspiration and not discouragement. We shall find hope and not despair. We shall find victory, and not defeat.

"On a day in the streets of Ancient Athens a stranger met Socrates and said to him, 'Tell me, how may I reach Mtolympus?' And the wise Socrates made answer, 'By doing your walking in that direction.'

"Your march to Olympus has just begun. And you do not march alone. Side by side the white man and the Negro are marching, marching, marching. Oft times footsore and weary, oft times discouraged, oft times with misunderstanding and even ill will, oft times losing their way, oft times crossing well nigh impassable barriers, but, helping each other more and more, understanding each other better and better, steadily trudging along the way that leads to justice, and good will, steadfast in the faith that in God's good time their steps will lead them into the ways of pleasantness and of peace."

ROTARY ADDRESSED BY TUSKEGEE'S REGISTRAR

The founding and growth of Tuskegee Institute were pictured to the Jersey City Rotary Club at a luncheon meeting Thursday. The talk was made by William Neely, registrar of the institute and leader of the quartet. The student singers offered a program of spirituals.

FOUNDER'S DAY TO BE OBSERVED

Parade And Musical Program Planned At Tuskegee Institute

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., April 1.—(Special)—Trustees and friends of Tuskegee Institute will arrive Saturday morning for the annual Founder's Day exercises in memory of the founder Booker T. Washington. The Saturday program will be featured by regimental parade in the afternoon. At night a musical program will be presented in the Institute chapel by the music school under the direction of William L. Dawson.

Rabbi Binstock of New Orleans, will preach at the regular Sunday morning services. Dr. W. A. Jackson, president of the Interracial Commission and vice-president of the North Carolina College for Women will deliver the Founder's Day address at 2 p.m. Sunday.

On Monday, after visits to shops, class rooms, Dr. Carver's laboratory, and the children's house, the party will attend a formal dedication of Logan Hall with exhibition by the students of the physical education department. Afterwards there will be inspection of the new Hollis Burde Frissell Library which will soon be ready for occupation.

Among the friends present for the Farmer's Day service will be many nurses, physicians and surgeons who remain for the 15th session of the John Andrew Clinical Society which begins on Tuesday.

Tuskegee Institute Choir To Sing at Radio City

2-13-32

S. L. Rothafel, (Roxy), who is to have charge of the theatrical enterprises of Radio City, sponsored by John D. Rockefeller jr., has announced that the Tuskegee Institute Choir will be heard at Radio City when the theatre opens in about thirteen months. Arrangements have been made to keep the Negro singers from Alabama for four weeks, with the hope of extending the engagement to two months.

Moton Will Speak At Negro College

Dr. R. R. Moton, president of Tuskegee Institute, will give an address Wednesday night at 7:30 o'clock at Selma University, for colored students. Dr. Moton is a widely-known educator.

A number of white persons have been invited and will attend the address.

Symphony Orchestra In Tuskegee Tonight

The Minneapolis Symphony orchestra, one of the outstanding musical units of the country, appears tonight in Tuskegee, in the giant new auditorium, Logan Hall, at the Tuskegee Institute. The concert starts at 8:15 p. m., but doors will open at 7:30 p. m. It is expected many Opelikans, white and colored will attend. Admission is one dollar.

Three million dollars is a great deal of money, yet this is approximately the sum a few hundred Minneapolis citizens have invested in this Symphony orchestra. The members are white.

Reserved seats for whites will be observed in Logan Hall this evening, it is announced. It costs the Institute $1,300 to secure this single night's concert. It is not a commercial undertaking, as receipts from admission will not cover expenses, by a wide margin.

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Dr. Moton Speaks At Negro School Here

Dr. R. R. Moton, president of Tuskegee Institute, who was to have spoken Wednesday night at Selma University, spoke instead at 10:30 o'clock this morning, a conflict in dates making the change necessary. Dr. Moton will speak at Snow Hill tonight.

A large gathering heard the address. A number of white persons also were present.

Dr. Moton urged his listeners to cultivate and develop the qualities of loyalty and fellowship for their fellow-man, and to work harmoniously and untiringly for the betterment of the negro race. He urged them to be true to themselves and their highest instincts, and to not allow themselves to be swayed by wrong influences.

The Rev. E. W. Gamble, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, also spoke briefly to the gathering thanking Dr. Moton for his inspiring remarks.

TUSKEGEE GUESTS ATTEND MUSICALE

Faculty, Pupils Present Program In Annual Founders' Day Celebration

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., April 7.—(Special)—Founder's Day guests and trustees of Tuskegee Institute attended a festival of music here tonight presented by the faculty of the music school and pupils.

Features of the program were solos by Abbie Mitchell, head of voice who has just returned from a series of recitals in Chicago; piano solos by Hazel Harrison, who formerly played with the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra; violin solos by Andrew F. Rosemond.

Other numbers were selections by the

Institute band under direction of Capt. Frank Drye; two numbers by the children's house chorus under direction of Elizabeth Terry; folk songs and classics by the choir and male chorus.

The alumni address was delivered by Benjamin F. Perry, 12. The Founder's Day address will be delivered at 2 p.m. Sunday by Dr. W. C. Jackson of North Carolina. At the Sunday vesper service Dr. William Jay Schieffelin will eulogize the four trustees who have died during the last year. They are Victor Tulane, Montgomery; Julius Rosewald, Chicago; Paul Warburg, New York, and A. J. Wilborn, Tuskegee.

SOUTHERN EDUCATOR MAKES ELOQUENT PLEA FOR RACIAL UNDERSTANDING AT TUSKEGEE CELEBRATION

Nashville State
Nashville Tenn
4-8-32

Tuskegee, Ala., Apr.—(By The Associated Negro Press)—"I do not know nor do I care whether or not Booker T. Washington be called a genius, but take from the world what he gave to it and strength and power and beauty and goodness would fall away from it, and the history of his people in this generation would be a rope with raveled broken strands."

This tribute was paid the founder of Tuskegee institute by Dr. W. C. Jackson, vice president of the North Carolina College for Women and former president of the Interracial Commission, who delivered the Founder's Day address in the Institute chapel here Sunday afternoon.

Dr. Jackson said his theme came from one of the great truths of Booker Washington's philosophy, "Perspective Taking the Long Look, Seeing Things in Large Proportions, Looking At the Horizon Instead of the Ground at Our Feet." The speaker pointed out that the present-day attitude toward the Negro has a parallel in the effect of the "close-up" in the movies.

"While we gaze on it, it blocks all intellectual consideration of cause and effect, the whole nexus of events with which the drama is concerned. I invite you today to look at the whole picture instead of the closeup.

Dr. Wm. Jay Schieffelin, chairman of the board of trustees, introduced gar B. Stern and Mr. Lessing Rosenwald, daughter and son of the late Julius Rosenwald, of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Scott, of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Mason, and stated that in the name of students and faculty telegrams of regret would be sent these absent friends.

Benj. Perry, dean of agricultural Florida A. and M. college, Tallahassee, Fla., in the alumni address which he delivered Saturday evening said in part, "Dr. Moton the '12 class is happy to greet you and to thank you on this occasion for the way you have carried on since the passing of our sainted founder, Booker T. Washington."

Dr. Wm. Jay Schieffelin, chairman of the board, who was the speaker of the evening, paid tribute to the four trustees whom Tuskegee has lost during the past year, Mr. Schieffelin said in part: "The board has asked me to say a word of tribute in memoriam of the four trustees who have gone from us, Victor Tulane, A. J. Wilborn, Paul M. Warburg, all were valuable members of the board, each in a different way contributed tremendously to the work of the board. But Julius Rosenwald, what shall I say of him, in many ways he was more like the greatest of all Jews, Jesus Christ, than any man I've ever known. He was indeed a good samaritan, he was a Bou Ben Adam. His message to the Negro men of Chicago at the dedication of the Y. M. C. A. was a message of hope. Let that be our message from him on this Founder's Day."

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Big Tuskegee Alumni Meet At Springs

Courier
4-9-32
Pittsburgh Pa

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., Apr. 7—(A. N. P.)—According to an announcement sent out from the office of the president, Jesse O. Thomas, 239 Auburn avenue, Atlanta, Ga., the coming annual meeting of the General Alumni Association of Tuskegee Institute, will meet at Hot Springs, Ark., June 9 and 10, 1932.

The Hot Springs local association, of which Mr. William Lester is president, will be hosts and joins in the invitation to Tuskegee men and women everywhere to journey to his "historical watering place," and partake of the hospitality of the citizens in the city made famous by hot water and seven hills.

Tuskegee, Ala., News
Thursday, April 7, 1932

Tuskegee Institute Trustees Visit Macon County Negro Farm And Home Improvement Projects

The special county-wide leaders' meeting of Macon County Negro farmers was held Saturday morning. During this meeting many encouraging reports relative to gardens and farm projects were given by farmers and their wives. These brought praiseworthy comment from visiting trustees, most of whom reside in northern cities where conditions of poverty and hunger are most imminent. Invariably they expressed themselves as being well pleased in the way these Negro farmers have managed to provide food for their families and feed for the livestock. "You are blest," said Mrs. Wm. J. Wilcox, "to have food to eat and a place to sleep that you can call your own." Others among the trustees who made encouraging remarks were Dr. Wm. Jay Schieffelin, Chairman of the Board, Mrs. Irving S. Merrell, Mrs. Edgar B. Stern and Dr. Moton.

This same group went on a tour of home and farm improvement projects Sunday afternoon through the Mt. Zion Community. Four projects were visited, each showing the progress made in its respective development. For instance, George Todd has just finished paying for his farm. He hopes to build this fall, if crop prices are better. He and his family are making the most of what they have and are anxious to follow extension practices.

In Project No. 2, Grant Moss had made a step further. He owns his farm, is improving his soil by growing winter cover crops and terracing. Has just finished a new house of which the entire cost of refinishing interior and reconditioning of old furniture was less than $25.00. This project is still in process of development.

Project No. 3 is the home of J. W. Austin. He owns his farm. Has made considerable headway in soil improvement (cover crops, terracing and composting.) He owns improved livestock, and plans have been made for developing yards and lawns.

The fourth and last project is the home of Mary Simpson Carlis. She owns and operates her farm, maintains two tenants. She practices soil improvement and crop diversification. She owns improved livestock and has begun dairying on a small scale. Her home is comfortable and attractive—well furnished, containing many modern home conveniences. She plans to install water and lights this fall.

L. R. Daly, Home Dem. Agent
R. T. Thurston, County Agent.

Thursday, April 21, 1932

TUSKEGEE SINGERS WILL APPEAR HERE

Institute Male Chorus And Choir To Sing At Cramton Bowl On May 13

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA., April 20.—(Special)—The celebrated singers of the male chorus and choir of Tuskegee Institute will present a concert in Montgomery at Cramton Bowl, Friday night, May 13, under auspices of the Junior League of Montgomery, it is announced. The Junior League is sponsoring the concert for the benefit of Hale Infirmary.

Arrangements have been made for seating both white and colored people. Sale of tickets for the performance has already been begun. Tickets may be obtained in Montgomery from members of the Junior League. Tickets will also go on sale at downtown Montgomery business houses, names of which are to be announced later.

Several of the beautiful, popular negro spirituals, the most distinct contribution America has made to the musical world, will be sung by the Institute songsters, famous for their Victor records of these songs. Classical selections will also be included on the program.

Songs specially requested by the audience and such encores as time will permit will also be sung during the program, says Director William L. Dawson.

The Tuskegee choir and the famous quartet have sung in Montgomery several times previously, but the male chorus organized during the last year will be making its first appearance here. The singers began rehearsals several months ago for their Montgomery concert and are working hard to make their appearance in the Capital a success. Rehearsals are held daily.

All the singers are students in the School of Music of which Director Dawson is the head. The Tuskegee singers and school of music have probably put forth more extensive efforts to make the spirituals famous and popular than any negro school in the country.

Plans for several concerts in Alabama and Georgia of which the Montgomery concert will be the first, are being made by G. Lake Imes, choir manager, and other Institute authorities. Plans for other concerts will be announced when plans are completed.

Vocational.

Sign Painting Course At Night Trade School

Advertiser 2-5-32

The night trades school at the Montgomery Junior High School on South McDonough Street, is offering a course in sign painting, it was announced by H. L. Weatherly, principal. The sign painting class is taught by W. B. King of the Capitol Advertising Company. Other classes now in progress or planned are, salesmanship, window display, drafting, and radio repair for white adults. For negros courses are offered in automobile mechanics, tailoring and alterations and nursing of children.

Additional information may be had by telephoning Mr. Weatherly at Lanier High School.

Negro Secretary of Trade School Commission in Ill.

Negro World 4-2-32

CHICAGO, Ill.—State Representative Charles J. Jenkins was unanimously elected secretary of the commission authorized by the Fifty-Seventh General Assembly to formulate plans for a three or four million dollar state trade school to teach citizens of the state skilled trades and vocations in such a practical way that they will be able to get a job on the strength of their certificate from the school.

FEDERAL BOARD FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

Tribune 4-8-32 Washington

New Pamphlet Gives Facts On Vocational Education

Twenty years ago the boy or girl who finished elementary school and desired to continue further training or education had practically no alternative but college preparatory training. To-day, thanks to the opportunities provided under the national vocational education act graduates of elementary schools may, if they so desire, register for vocational training in agriculture, trade and industry, and home-making pursuits in the public schools.

Issued Pamphlet

Because of the demand for concise information concerning the vocational education program carried on in the public schools of the various States, the Federal Board for Vocational Education has issued a question and answer pamphlet on this subject and on the subject of vocational rehabilitation, which is available for free distribution to anyone desiring a copy.

What Is It?

What is vocational education, what is vocational rehabilitation, how may one secure specific information in regard to the vocational education and the vocational rehabilitation program, what opportunities are offered in trade and industrial education for women and girls, what is the purpose of vocational education in agriculture, trade and industry, and home economics, who may benefit under the national vocational rehabilitation program—these and many other questins are answered in the pamphlet published by the Federal Board for Vocational Education.

It is shown in the pamphlet, for instance, that over 1,126,000 boys and girls, men and women, were last year learning to farm better, to be good mechanics, and to be good homemakers.

"Vocational Education and Vocational Rehabilitation" is the title of this pamphlet, which may be obtained by addressing the Federal Board for Vocational Education, Washington, D. C.

Margaret Murray Washington Vocational School

Tribune 5-20-32 Washington, D. C.

On Tuesday evening, May 24, at 8 o'clock, the Margaret Murray Washington Vocational School is having a demonstration of activities of the school and a display of the types of work accomplished by the school during the present semester.

There will be demonstrations of interest to everyone and of value to the homemaker, and to those engaged in trades similar to those in which instruction is beginn in which instruction is being given at the school. The following trades are taugh in the school: dressmaking, tailoring, millinery, perosnal hygiene, dyeing and cleaning, crafts, cafeteria and tea room operation, homekeeping, child care, and home nursing.

The program will be interspersed by musical selections by pupils of the school.

Mrs. Elizabeth Sinkford Thornton has promised to render a selection.

The class night dresses will be on display. These dresses are of particular interest in that the desire has been to show the possibility of using inexpensive cotton material, and to show what attractive dresses can be made.

Cotton is again in fashion favorites and is particularly suitable for many uses. The school will display many of these uses.

"Cotton in the Bedroom," showing how attractive and how inexpensive our rooms may be made over.

"Cotton for the High School Girl," a display of dresses, pajamas and smocks.

"Cotton for the Kiddies," a display of rompers, sun suits, dresses, etc.

"Cotton in the Home." Its use for slip covers, curtains, pillows, towels dining rooms, etc.

Thus an evening at this school will be profitable for those who have never visited the school, for its many friends, and for all who would like to know more about the school and its activities.

The school was fortunate in having as its guests at assembly last Friday, Mrs. Eleanor P. Wheatland, Miss Carolyn Grant and Mr. James Cobb. The program was under the direction of Mrs. M. D. Bell. The class was the new class in domestic science.

COMPLETE PLANS FOR FREE COOKING COURSE

Amsterdam News 6-15-32 New York, N. Y.

Laura K. Kennedy to Demonstrate to Women at Three-Day School, Through Courtesy of The Amsterdam News

In connection with the Harlem Business Men's trade exhibit at Rockland Palace, 155th street and Eighth avenue, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of next week, The Amsterdam News will conduct a free cooking school. Laura K. Kennedy, home economics expert, will bring to New York housewives some new methods of doing old things.

There will be presented at that time new recipes, methods of preparing foods, a demonstration of new kitchen equipment, and if time permits Miss Kennedy will discuss diet and health subjects, fashions and beauty aids.

Every housewife is invited to attend the three-day school course, for which there will be absolutely no charge. The specific hours will be Monday night, 8:30 to 10; Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons, 2 to 4; 8:30 to 10.

"Nobody can deny mother's cooking is good," says Miss Kennedy. "It's famous in song and story. My object is to bring to mothers and their daughters some of the scientific side of cooking; the modern, time-saving, labor-saving methods of doing housework. At the cooking school we'll take some of mother's favorite foods and dress them up until the family won't know them. We'll find out why we do things the way we do. We'll explain the balancing of menus and how the same foods, perhaps, can be served two days in succession but entirely different."

Women who really wish to benefit themselves to the fullest extent from the various sessions of the school will come with notebooks and pencils so they can make and keep a permanent record of the lecturer's recipes and methods.

The Amsterdam News acknowledges the fine co-operation offered by the following companies: Anheuser Busch Malt, Blue Ribbon Malt, Borden's M[illegible] Bond Bread Baking, C. M. A. Stores, Jacques Manufacturing of Chicago, manufacturers of K. C. Baking Powder, Consolidated Gas, Dreyers' Furniture, General Foods Sales Corporation, Standard Brands, Inc., X-Ray Liquid Insect Killer. Plumbing for the exhibition has been done by Burton's. Foods and appliances distributed by these companies will be used in the various demonstrations.

Miss Kennedy says that there are two kinds of cooking—one by "ear" and another by "note." "When you put in a little of this and a little of that and

85 Students In Trade Association School

Courier 10-29-32 Pittsburgh, Pa.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 27—(By ANP)—The trade school conducted under the auspices of Booker T. Washington Trade Association for the purpose of training retail salesmen has a total enrollment of 85 students in its two branches.